THE

JAIPUR ALBUM

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ALL ABOUT JAIPUR

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KESHARLAL AJMERA JAIN,

&

JAWAHARLAL JAIN, M. A.,

VISHARAD

PUBLISHED BY

THE RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Jauhari Bazar,

JAIPUR CITY,

(RAJPUTANA) India,

1935

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Rajasthan Directories Publishing House,
JAIPUR

Inblished by -



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R. P. BHARGAVA
at the
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LUCKNOW



Captain H. H. Saramad-1-Rajaha-1-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharaja Dhiraja SAWAI MANSINGHJI BAHADUR Maharaja of Jaipur,

The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House, Jaipur.

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some excerpts of which are given below, shows the great personal attributes of our present ruler, even manifest at such a tender age, which so favourably impressed the aged father that he soon made up his mind to set his heart firmly on this selection. His late Highness wrote in his letter.—

"As Your Excellency is well aware it is right and proper for the occupant of the Gaddi of Jaipur who has no son of his own to adopt a son trom the Rajawat Families and I have chosen and adopted Kunwar Mormukut Singh, who is the second son of the Thakur of Isarda, from which family I myself was selected to the Jaipur Gaddi by my adoptive father, His late Highness Maharaja Ramsinghii, the selection being recognised by the Government of India

"The Maharaja Kunwar is about ten years of age and I hope and believe that he is and will prove himself to be in every way worthy of the high and responsible position to which he will be called after I have gone to my rest I also confidently hope that my loved son and successor will follow in the foot-steps of his predecessors in unswerving loyalty to the person and throne of his Sovereign and in cordial friendship that has for so many years subsisted between the Government of India and the Ruling House of Jaipur"

His Excellency Lord Reading informed the Jaipur Durbar by means of a telegram that the adoption by His late Highness, of Mormukutsinghii, who thereby became Maharai Kumar, renamed Mansinghii was valid. The decision was confirmed by a Kharita from His Excellency, dated Simla, the 28th May, 1921. His Excellency was thoroughly convinced of the wisdom and propriety of the adoption made by His Highness. The following extracts from the Kharita show how firm his faith was in the justice of selection made by His late Highness. His Excellency wrote—

"I have examined the case with great care in consultation with my advisers and have decided that the claim of the Thakur of Jhilai can not be sustained and that the adoption made by Your Highness is in accordance with Hindu Law and the custom of your race. I have, therefore, great pleasure in informing Your Highness that the Government of India recognise and confirm your adoption of Kunwar Mormukat Singh, now renamed Maharaja Kumar Mansingh, as your heir and successor to the Gaddi of Jaipur.

"I fervently hope that Your Highness' action in adopting this boy will bring peace and happiness to yourself and I am confident that he will follow the example of Your Highness and your predecessors in loyalty and devotion to the British Crown",

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The 10th of June 1921 marked the zenith of festivities and gaieties that began on the 24th March. On that day was held a Darbar in the Audience Hall of the Palace at which His Excellency the Viceroy's Khanta recognising and confirming the adoption was read out and presented to His late Highness by Mr. (Now Sir) R. E. Holland, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, who delivered a historic speech in the Darbar, a few excerpts of which are reproduced below —

Speech Delivered by the Hon ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana

Your Highness

Forty years have elapsed since an Agent to the Governor General Sir Edward Bradford presented to Your Highness in this hall with due ceremony a Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy announcing the recognition and confirmation of your succession to the Gaddi of Jaipur By His Excellency the Vicercy's command. I have delivered to your Highness to-day a Kharita of equal moment recognising and confirming the adoption by Your Highness of Maharaj Kumar Man Singh as your successor. The adoption marks the culmination of Your Highness long and benevolent rule since by it you have grafted upon the ancient tree of Jaipur a young and vigorous shoot Your Highness has provided so far as it is in human power to do so for the perpetuation of your dynasty and for the continuance of the system of rule which is deeply rooted in the lives and affections of the people of this State By the brilliant concourse of today by the spontaneous enthusiasm of Your Highness subjects from the humblest to the highest and by the congratulations of your peers we may know that your act of State is timely and right and in accordance with the ancient customs of your House

Your Highness has walked worthily in the steps of your distinguished predecessors that you have maintained and added to the high reputation of Jaipur among the States in India that you have studied the welfare of your subjects and have increased their prosperity and happiness by the construction of railways numerous irrigations works and dispensaries and lastly that you have set an example of staunch loyalty to the British throne which has emblazoned fresh glories on the war worn standards of Jaipur But though Your Highness has grown grey in the toilsome service of a ruler for his people and in devotion to the cause of His Majesty the King Emperor there is yet one other work to be achieved for the good of your people before

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THE JAIPUR ALBUM





Jaipur is undoubtedly one of the best-known places in India, being famous not only for its romantic history, but for the beauty and symmetry of its capital. The 'Rose pink City' was designed and constructed by the Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh early in the eighteenth century, and its broad straight streets, flanked by picturesque buildings, constructed of the local pink stone, anticipated that regularity of town-planning that is rarely found elsewhere than in modern America

The State abounds with historic associations of chivalry and romance, and forms a very interesting part of Rajputana. The visitor to the State is almost always struck by the fact that here he can see vividly depicted true glory and magnificence of the old true east, side by side with the more material improvements of modern civilisation.

The publishers of the JAIPUR ALBUM or ALL ABOUT JAIPUR have attempted the tremendous and praiseworthy undertaking of bringing together a very interesting account of the past and present of such a State, the traditional history of which goes as far back as the second century A. D.

The chaim of the book is much enhanced by its being an album containing numerous photographs of leading and historic people, as well as of architectural and natural features of the State The book is full of all necessary information, relating to Jaipur and its people, and will be a valuable addition to any-body's library

Publicity in Indian States, and especially in Rajputana, has generally been lacking, and so the present attempt of the publishers of this volume should earn wide appreciation. I know the difficulties they have had to cope with in producing this work, and their success in doing so reflects great credit on them

It is to be hoped that this interesting illustrated account of the State and its people will meet with the public appreciation which it so amply deserves, and repay the Editors and Publishers for all the hard work they have put in in producing it

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Lt Colonel, B A., D. S O

State Secretary to

H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

of JAIPUR

THE JAIPUR ALBUM

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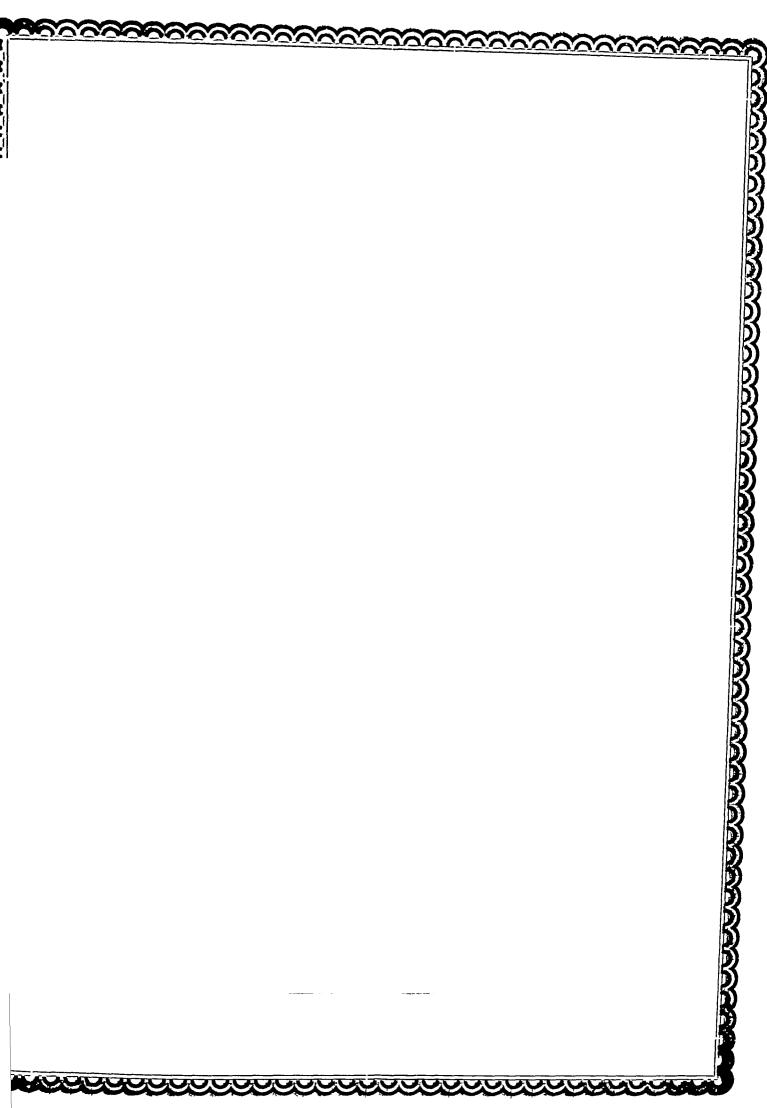
APPENDICES by the Editors

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Captain His Highness Saramad i-Raj ha i Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharaja Dhiraja

SAWAI MANSINGHJI BAHADUR MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR



OUR PATRONS

CHIEF PATRON

H. H. the Mana ... Samb (

PATRONS

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Raja Sardessines

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Rao Raja Santa

Rawal Sangram

ot -AMCTOE

Thakur Harisinghii Sahib of 4.CHPCIL

Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchandi Soni. M L A, A JMER

Beth Sunderlalin Tholia Jeweller, (of Sech Banjilalji Tholia.) IAIPUR.

Kunvve Bhanwarlalıı Nigotya JAIPUR.

Kunwar Bhanwarlalıı Barjatya







RAO RAJA KALYAN SINGHJI BAHADUR of Sıkar (Jaipur State)



RAJA SARDAR SINGHJI BAHADUR of Khetri (Jaipur State)



RAO RAJA SARDAR SINGHJI BAHADUR of Uniara (Jaipur State)





of Samode (Jaipur State)



THAKUR HARISINGHJI SAHIB of Achrol (Januar State)



SETH BHAGCHANDJI SONI MLA,

Banker & Treasurer, Ajmer
(Proprietor — Seth Jawaharmal Suganchand, Bankers, Jaipur)



JAIPUR ALBUM



KUNWAR BHANWAR LAL NIGOTYA
JAIPUR AND CALCUTTA



KUNWAR BHANWARLALJI BARJATYA JAIN (of Seth Surajmalji Kesarlalji) Kotah & Jaipur.



E are very glad to place in the hands of the public the JAIPUR ALBUM, the result of our continuous efforts of more than two years. The volume contains an illustrated account of Jaipur in its multifarious phases and, as the readers will find, every effort has been made to make the book, not only charming and attractive, but also useful to all classes of society, local as well as foreign.

Rajputana is really very backward in the matter of publicity and Jaipur is no exception to it. A city of extraordinary beauty and grandeur, a State of magnificent and glorious past and promising future should have been much better known and portrayed in brilliant colours with all the beauty that pen can describe and brush can paint. The idea, therefore developed in our mind to bring out an Album with numerous illustrations of sights—natural and archaeological—and photos and life sketches of illustrious personages — past and present along with necessary information about the city and the State. This idea of compiling a volume which should combine in itself all the features of a Directory, an Album and Who's Who of the State—in a word, "All about Jaipur"—was no doubt fascinating, but it was perhaps too bold and daring considering the medieval character of the Rajputana States, the difficulties in securing necessary materials for the task envisaged, and the financial risk involved in bringing out such a costly publication.

However we put our scheme before some of our friends—men of ripe experience and learning—and they all welcomed our idea and showed their wholehearted approval of the scheme Being thus encouraged, we launched upon the risky enterprise—unmindful of the difficulties that lay in our path

in this connection

The first question before us now was the selection of a capable Editor and we were very fourtunate in securing the co-operation of Munshi Durgaprasadji Mathur

M. A., the then Superintendent, Court of Wards, Jaipur—a man of great scholarly attanaments and wide experience—who inspite of his heavy duties and other engagements gladly and wholeheartedly undertook this lahour of love. He soon chalked out the whole plan of the book and settled most of its preliminaries. Mr Jawaharlal Jain M. A., Visharad also joined us soon after in the Editorial Staff and continued to give us immense help upto the end. But when the work was in its full prime, to our extreme regret, Mr Mathur suddenly expressed his inability to continue the work and thereupon Prof Haminddin Khan M. A. of the Maharaja's College, Jaipur was approa ched and though some technical difficulties prevented him from accepting our offer to be one of the Editors, yet he has very kindly given us much of his precious time and taken infinite pains in all matters concerning this publication. We cannot help expressing our sincerest thanks to Professor Khan for his valuable suggestions and assistance

For the Dedication of the volume, we could not dream of any other personage than His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur and we find no adequate words to express the deep sense of gratitude we owe to his Highness for his very kindly accepting our request to dedicate the volume to his august self. His Highness most gracious Message in appreciation of the publication with an autographed portrait shows how keen an interest His Highness has been taking in our efforts to place before the general public a panoramic view of His Highness State. This has greatly inspired us in our difficult task and sustained us in our efforts.

We next approached the Hon'ble Sir Leonard Reynolds, K. C.S.L., L.C.LE., I. C. S.,

the then A G. G. in Rajputana, the Hon'ble Col. G. D. Ogilvie C. S. I., C. I. E., I Anand the Hon'ble Sir B. J. Glancy K. C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Ex Presidents of the Council of State and Mr. A. C. Lothian C.I.E., I. C. S., the Resident at Jupur to kindly favour us with their photos and life aketches and the response was quite encouraging. Col. Ogilvie, Sir Glancy and Mr. Lothian continued to take interest in the volume and favoured us with their Messages of Goodwill and hearty wishes for the success of the enterprise—for which we are highly thankful to them

We can not proceed without mentioning here the kind encouragement we received in the early stages of the publication from their Excellencies—Lord and Lady Willingdon the Viceroy and Vicerine of India—who very graciously favoured us with their portraits and a copy of the speech delivered by Ilis Excellency at the time of the Viceregal Visit to Jaipur in December 1932. We have no words to express the indebtedness we owe to their Excellencies for all this.

Captain W. F. Q. Shuldham, the then State Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipurand Mr F. S Young C. I. E., I. P., the Inspector-General of Police also favoured our idea and very kindly helped us greatly in the initial stage, in making preliminary preparations for the book and we are very thankful to both of them

The response from Sir H B St. John, K. C. I E, C. B. E, Vice President Council of State, Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji, Rai Bahadur Pt Amarnathji Atal, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasadji Bajpeyi C. I. E., Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol, & Khan Bahadur Chaudhari Mohammad Dinji, Members of the Council of State, and the heads of the first class departments of the State was no less encouraging and almost all of them kindly sent their photos and life sketches and other materials asked for. But for their ready help, we would not have been able to place the book before the public in its present form. We are very much indebted to all of them.

The generous benevolence shown by Rao Raja Kalyan Singhji Bahadur of Sikar, Raja Sardar Singhji Bahadur of Khetri, Rao Raja Sardar Singhji Sahib of Uniara, Rawal Sangram Singhji of Samode and Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol in accepting the patronage of the volume not only encouraged us and made our way smooth, but also added much to the dignity of the publication.

From amongst the Seths and Sahukars, Seth Sunderlal Tholia (of Messrs. Banjılal Tholia and Sons, Jewellers), Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni M L. A, Kunwar Bhanwarlal Badjatya and Kunwar Bhanwarlal Nigotia deserve our special thanks for their ready and generous acceptance of our Patronage. In fact, Kunwar Bhanwarlal Nigotia was the first man to come forward with an offer of financial help for the pulication, and we are highly thankful to him for this

From the very beginning, Professor Sultan Singh Jain MA, and Mr. Karpoorchandra Patni have guided us by giving practical shapes to rough and crude ideas and by making a good many valuable suggestions. Even at the sacrifice of much of their valuable time, they have never flinched from wholeheartedly giving whatever help or assistance was required of them. We have no adequate words by which we could express our feelings of gratitude for these friends Moreover, we are highly thankful to Munshi Raj Bahadur Mathur B. A, for giving us valuable help, and for taking very keen interest in this publication.

TANDANA MANANA M

Mr B M. Kaslıwal Vısharad has assısted us in securing some of the life-sketches and photos Mr. Gyanchand Sethi and Mr S. H Rizvi have greatly helped us in our typing work. We are thankful to all these gentlemen and also to P Madan Kumar Mg Director of the Rajputana Photo Art Studio, Jaipur, the Bharat Photo type Studio,

and Tower Halftone Co., of Calcutta and Mr Sami, artist of Delhi-for the keen interest they took in our work.

In the compilation of this volume we have received help from numerous other friends and well wishers, and we offer our sincere and heartfelt thanks to all of them.

In the end we cannot forget to express our indebtedness to Pt. Raj Rajeshwar Prasad Bhargava and P Motilal Bhargava the Managing Proprietor and the Manager respectively of the Oudh Printing Works, Lucknow who have always given us their wholehearted co-operation and left no stone unturned to make the printing and get-up of the book as fine and attractive as possible.

The book, as it is, is now in the hands of the public and they alone are the best judges of the work. Here and there some printing mistakes have crept in, on account of oversight in proof-reading for which we are very sorry. The book was to be out long before now and we know that the unhappy delay in its publication was a source of disappointment to many of our patrons and well-wishers. But all this was due to circumstances beyond our control. We wanted to make the book as complete as possible, and for this, we had to depend on the co-operation of a good many other people. The matter connected with some important personages was not received even upto December last and we had to wait for it. We hope that considering the handicaps and the difficulties under which we had to work, our worthy readers would not much mind this delay for which we humbly crave their indulgence.

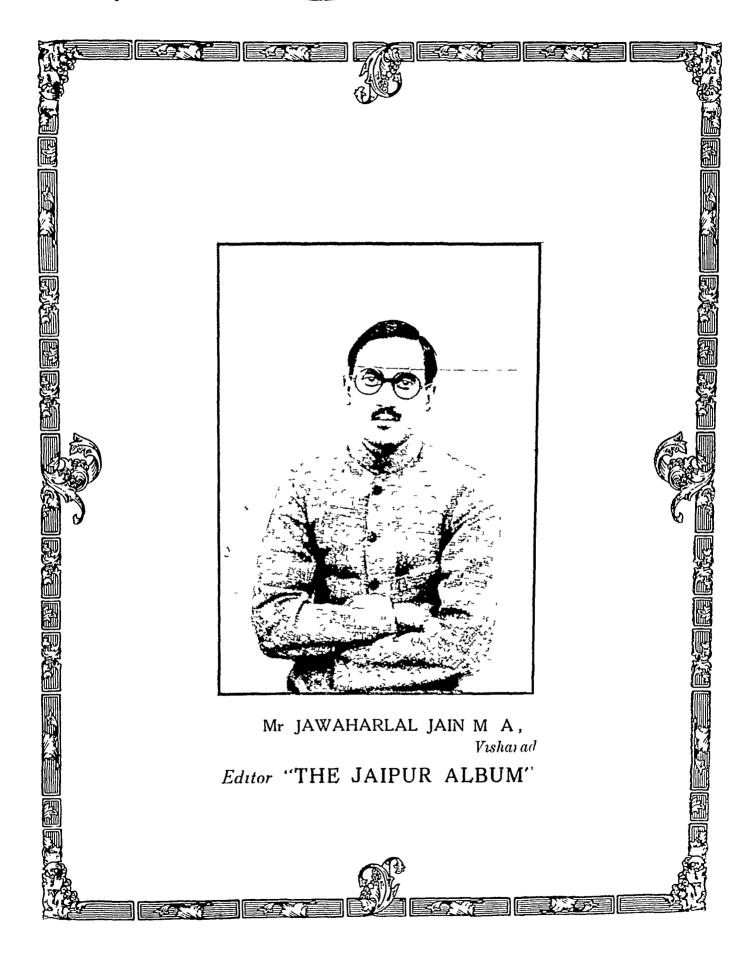
JAIPUR MAY 1935 Kesharlal Asmera Jam,

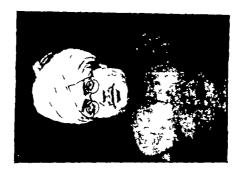
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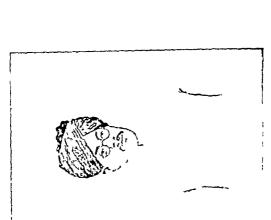
Rajasthan Directories Publishing House JAIPUR,



THE JAIPUR ALBUM







Munchi Durga Presad Methor M. A.

Prof Haminddin Khan, M. A., (Who helped very much in the editing work).

EDITORS' PREFACE

The present volume deals extensively with the Geography, History, General Administration, Arts and Crafts, Trade and Industry, Places of importance and interest, the Nobility and the Jagirdars etc of the Jaipur State. It also contains an illustrated collection of life sketches of prominent persons connected with the state. It is attempted that the publication should serve as an Encyclopædia of Jaipur, giving all the necessary information about the State, its ruler and its people

That the various chapters should be from the pen of different authors—men of wide experience with complete mastery over their subjects—is an idea not without its merits We were specially fortunate in having been able to secure very prominent and responsible persons to contribute some of the chapters, and thus we have been able to make the book quite authoritative and weighty We have to express here our sincere gratefulness to Rai Bahadur Sir Purohit Gopinathji, M A, K C I E, Ex-Vice-President Council of State, Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner, Education Member, Lt Colonel J P Huban, I.M S, Director of Medical Services, Col. G. Cras'ter, Chief Staff Officer, Chaubey Bisheshwar Nath B A, Ex-Secretary, State Council, Principal K K Mukerjee of the Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts, Maha-Mahopadhyaya Pt Girdhar Sharma, Principal Sanskrit College, Pandit Hanuman Sharma, Lala Hanuman Prasad Vaishya, Curator Jaipur Museum, Sahityacharya Pt Nand Kishore Sharma, Pandit Jhabarmal Sharma, Mr Siddh Raj Dhaddha M A, LL B, Mr Kanwar Bahadur M A, LL B, Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer, Sambhar, and others who have so kindly taken the trouble of writing for the Jaipur Album on the various aspects of the State

Col CC H Twiss, BA, DSO Ex-State Secretary to His Highness very kindly undertook to write a suitable FOREWORD to the book Similarly, Shriman Major Kunwar Amarsinghji, comptroller, HH's Household and Kunwar Dalel Singhji MA, Private Secretary to His Highness, gave us lots of valuable suggestions, and their very sympathetic attitude throughout inspired us a good deal in our work and we shall ever remain grateful to them

We cannot pass further without acknowledging with thanks the help we received in the form of suggestions and materials etc. from Thakur Kalyan Singhji B.A., of Khachariawas, Mr Zia-ul-Islam B Sc., P C. S., Sahibzada Wali Ahmed Khan M A., Rev W G. Orr M. A., B D., Pt. Hiralalji Shastri B. A. Mr S. D Pande M Sc., Principal, Birla College, Pilani and other friends. A few important Photos of some famous sceneries of the State and the portraits of four of its old rulers were obtained from the Jaipur Museum and for this, our thanks are due to B. Hanuman Prasad Vaish B. A Curator

Our arrangement of chapters or rather sections may perhaps arouse difference of opinion but we believe it will not cause any annoyance, because our idea in making the present arrangement of the chapters was simply to give a systematised form to the whole matter quite irrespective of any considerations of precedence. Otherwise, the description of Jagirdars ought to have come just after H. H a account, but the chapter is so important that instead of putting it with the general section it has been made a separate section by itself

Regarding the chapter of Jagirs and Jagirdars in this volume, we would like to make it clear that we have mainly relied upon the facts supplied to us by the holders of the Jagurs. Authentic State records being not available we are not in a position to verify the facts from official papers. We do not therefore hold ourselves responsible for the veracity of the facts mentioned in this chapter

The arrangement of the Who a Who' section is made according to names, and not according to surnames, as Indians generally do not have surnames. We hope that this arrangement will be found convenient.

JAIPUR, MAY 1935 K & Azmerr Jain

J & Jain M A

Editors "The Jaipur Album"



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Captain H H Saramad I Rajaha I Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharaja Dhiraja SAWAI MANSINGHJI BAHADUR Maharaja of Jalpur



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:: Private Secretary's Office, Jaipur, Rajputana. 30th January, 1934. * **

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Dear Sir,

I am directed to convey to you His Highness' appreciation of your work in the publication of the "Jaipur Album" It is hoped the book will be of great interest to all who are connected with the Jaipur State and will be much appreciated by the public.

Yours truly,

Private Secretary to

H.H the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur,

Jaipur.

Mr. Kesharlal Ajmera Jain,

Proprietor, The Rajasthan Directories

Publishing House,

Johari Bazar, Jaipur.



The Honbile Mr B J Glancy US 1 U. 1 E. 1 U. Secretary Foreign & Political Deptt Govt. of India and Fx President Council of State Januar

Message from the Hon'ble Mr. B J GLANCY C.S.I, C.I.E., I. C. S.



Simla, 31st August 1933.

Dear Sir,

I write to thank you for your letter of the 29th of August and to wish you all success in the publication of the "Jaipur Album". I have no doubt that it will prove of the greatest interest to all who have had the good fortune of serving in the Jaipur State.

Yours_

Kesharlal Ajmera Jain, Esq.,

Proprietor, "The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House",

Johari Bazar, Jaipur City



The Hon ble Lt. Col. G D Ogilvie C > 1 C 1 F I A

Agent to the Governor General in Raji utana and

Ex President Council of State Jaij ur

Message from the Hon'ble the Agent to the GOVIRNOR GINERAL LAR 3P 1/2



VR 'SASE.

I have been asked by the compilers of the FAIFUR ALIUM to send them a message to be inserted in their publication. Jaipur is a State with which I am better acquainted than with almost any other State in Pajputana. I was President of the Council of State during the minority for 8 months in 1925 and I have many friends and acquaintances at Jaipur It is a great State with a great history and I feel that the publication of the ALEUM will do much to spread its fame among the educated public.

I wish all success to the compilers and

publishers.

Dated 25th August 1933.

Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.



The Rajasthan Directories Pullishing Honer Jaspur

Message from the Resident in Jaipur

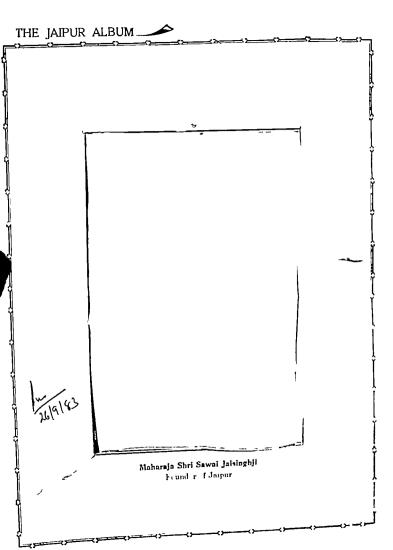


The Residency.

Jaipur.
The 25 October, 1933.

I am very much interested in your ambitious venture, the "Jaipur Album" and trust it will meet with all the success it Few places have had deserves. a more interesting history than Jaipur, and the Album should have a wide sale far beyond the boundaries of the State.

Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana



THE JAIPUR ALBUM.

THE JAIPUR STATE.

A GENERAL SKETCH

SITUATION.

there above the general level. The centre of the State is a triangular table-land about 1 500 ft. above the sea level. A broken range of the Aravali hills divides the State running North to South and forms natural boundary between the North-Western sandy desert of Shekhawati and the South-Eastern fertile plains of Jaipur proper. The highest peak is Raghunath Garh (3 450 feet above the sea-level). West-ward from the city of Jaipur, the country rises gradually to the Kishengarh border on the South and South-Eastern borders re-appear ranges of low hills which stretch far across the State of Karauli.

RIVERS AND LAKES

The land is watered by the drainage of the Vindhyas. The Chambal forms the South-Eastern boundary of the State the Banganga first flows in the South-Eastern direction and then turns up due East, it flows for about 90 miles within the territory of the State. The Banas which rises in the Arawalis flows for about 100 miles through or along the borders of the State in the districts of Malpura and Sawai Madhopur: it has many tributaries the chief being the Dan the Mashi, the Dhil and the Morel. Other rivers of note are the Bandi the tributary of the Mashi, the Dhund, that of the Morel the Mandha which flows into the Sambhar lake the Sahibi, and the Kath, the Kath river after flowing for 60 miles in Shekhawaii dries near the Bikaner border. The only notable natural lake is the Sambhar lake which is a shallow depression some 90 square miles in area on the borders of Jaipur and Jodhpur States jointly field by them and given on contract to the Government of India on certain terms for salt manufacturing.

IRRIGATION

Besides the rivers and wells which are numerous throughout the State except in Shekhawati the irrigation is carried on by many embankments or dams big and small constructed for this purpose by several public-spittled and noble-minded rulers of the past

This State has systematically followed a most enlightened and scientific policy regarding Irrigation. Nowhere in Raiputana the system is so perfect and complete. Although the State of Mewar centains a considerable number of tanks and bunds they do not serve the purpose of irrigation to any creat extent comparable to Jaipur. Really this near extent of bunds and embandment can only be compared with the canalsystem of the Puntab which it claimed to be the bast in the world.

Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii the most enlightened Ruler of his times, fully grasped the value and significance of such undertakings in a country like Raiputana 'with a comparatively scanty rainfall and patches of desert tracts.' He entrusted this task to Sir Swinton Jacob K C I. E., in 1867. The task was, no doubt, a fermidable one, it required infinite tact, creative imagination, foresight and sagacity. Sir Swinton rose to the occasion. He began his work in right earnest. The first bund of importance was Naya Sagar at Mozamabad completed in 1872, built at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The success in such modest undertakings naturally led to bolder projects and costlier enterprises. Maharaja Sir Sawai Madhosinghii followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father and lent full support to Sir Swinton and Mr. C. E. Stotherd, A. M. I. C. E., his successor. During the severe famine of 1899-1900 a large number of irrigation-works were taken in hand.

The State at present contains about 240 irrigation tanks and reservoirs, which command large tract of country. The total area irrigated in the state comes to about 50,000 acres with an annual revenue of Rs 5 lacs. Additions are made almost every year and fresh projects are continually being drawn up and gradually given effect to

SOIL

A considerable part of the State is covered with alluvium, but in northern and eastern districts large areas are occupied by schists belonging to the Aravali system, resting on gneiss and overlaid by quartzites. They may be regarded as connected with a similar formation in the vicinity of Delhi. Their geological formation is quartz and granitoid rock intermixed with marble and occasionally mica. The country extending these hills on the south is generally a level expanse of fine white sand, nearly devoid of vegetation, except where moistened by a spring or perennial rill. A large portion of the soil is employed in grazing and the cattle are very numerous. In those parts of the territory which admit of cultivation, fine crops are produced.

MINERALS

Although the State is not rich in minerals, granite is common in the Torawati hills Enormous slabs of mica schists up to 30 ft in length are obtained from the hill of Bhankri close to Dausa A little sand stone comes from Hindaun The steatite of which the Agra-toys are made is also said to be obtained from the same district, Kankar, a concertionary carbonate of lime, which

is extensively used in construction of roads is found in abundance in Jaipur Copper is found at Khetri and Singhana at Khetri the ore occurs in schisis while at Singhana in the Alwar quartities. Nickel and Cobalt are found at Babai at a distance of seven miles south of Khetri in association with Copper pyrites disseminated through the slates. Iron is found at Karwar near Hindaun while near Rajmahal in the South-West garnets are collected from the Aravali schists and beryl is also obtained.

Many varieties of valuable building stones are quarried in Jaipur territory Marble is obtained from the quarries of Bassi and Rajalo in the North-East

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The climate of the State as of Raiputana in general is dry and hot During the hot weather hot winds blow with great force in Shekhawati and central portion and the heat is tremendous but the sand soon parts with the heat and nights are generally pleasant and mornings cool. In winter season the minimum temperature sometimes falls as low as the freezing point the weather is chilly and the wind piercing. The annual rainfall for the whole of the State comes to about 22 inches on the average about 80 ... of which is received in the month of July August and September. As we move from West to East and from North to South, the weather becomes comparatively more equable, the rainfall tends to be greater soil more fertile and population thicker. The rainfall varies from about 15 inches in the North 20 inches in the West. 23 inches at the capital to 30 inches in the South-East.

PRODUCTS

Agricultural conditions vary in different parts of the State according to the fertility of soil facility of irrigation amount of rainfall and temperature. Shekhawati is a vast region of shifting sands and there is only one single harvest during the year begun in the rainy season and ripening in October and November. It consists mainly of bitter monity and moth. In the neighbourhood of the city and to its Wesi and North the soil being generally saidly the produce of the rainy season is the same as in Shekhawati is hille in winter wheat and barley are grown. As we proceed to Eastern and Southern directions the soil gradually changes into black cotten soil or rich alluvium them. Here in the rainy season juil it maize cotton and estate in grown while the winter crops are wheat barley gram and supplicant. In Griggier Nizamat some rice and groundnuts are also produced.

Comparing the areas under cultivation of each crop, the most important stable food grains of the people are bana, barley and pwar, next in importance come cotton and wheat and then gram, sesame and maize in descending order

People mostly depend on rain for watering of their fields which is scanty and very often unsteady, only one-third of the total area under cultivation is irrigated. The means of irrigation are mostly wells, tanks and Bunds

FORESTS

The forests in the State cover an area of about three hundred square miles and are divided into reserve, demarcated and undemarcated circles Several restrictions and terms have been made as regards grazing, timbering and hunting in these varieties of forests. The reserve portion is mostly in Sawai Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Nizamats. The commonly found trees in the State are Babul (Acacia Arabica), Dhak (Butea Frondosa), Neem (Melia Azadirachta), Ber (Zizyphus Jujuba), Dhonk (Ano-geissus Pendula), Gular (Ficus Glomerata), Jamun (Eugenia Jambolana), Khair (Acacia Catechu), Pipal (Ficus Religiosa), Shishum (Dalbergia Sissoo), Rohira, Chameli, Arroo and Bamboo. The forest-produce for example grass, bamboos, fire-wood, lac etc., etc., is sold.

POPULATION

The total population of the State according to the latest Census (1931) is 26,31,775 and the area of the State is 16,682 sq miles. The area and population of main administrative units are shown below—

Unit	Area Squa miles	re Population	Density per Sq Mile
Jaipur Municipality City Proper Suburbs Nizamat Amber , Dausa , Gangapur , Hindaun , S. Jaipur , Kotkasim S Madhopur	10 . 3 . 7 .119.1 . 67.3 . 73.5 * 138.2 68	115589 28590 201825 258546 106748 167805 196663 16789	14417 90 38529 66 4084 28 169 46 222 12 158 61 228 31 142 30 246 90

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

Unit.	Area in Square miles	Population	Density per
Nizamat Malpura	1684	146806	Sq Mile 108 77
Sambhar	1860	189662	114.03
Shekhawati	3615	317870	166 48
Torawati	2204	287509	160 27
Thikana Khetri		148606	
Sıkar		223509	
Uniara		36363	
Jaipur State	16682	2631775	157 76
The Thikanas of Sikar a	nd Khetri are inclu	ded in the Nizar	nats Shekha
wati and Torawati while th	e Thikana of Uniara	a is included in i	he Nizamat
Malnum as regards density an	d area		

Malpura as regards density and area.

The total number of towns and villages in the State is 38½ and 5872.

The total number of	towns and v	ullage	es in the State is 38	3} and 5872.
half town is that of S	ambhar whi	ch 1s	jointly held by Jaipu	ir and Jodhpui
oars The names and	population	of the	ese towns are given	below ~
Towns	Population		Towns	Population.
Jaipur City	144179	21	Sambhar 1	6296
Sikar	26297	22.	Neem-ka-thana	6150
Fatehpur	19505	23	Surajgarh	6032
Nawalgarh	16902	24	Malpura	5996
Jhunjhunu	14272	25	Lalsot	5921
Ramgarh	13073	26	Toda Bhim	5219
Lachmangarh	12839	27	Shahpura	5041
Hindaun	10825	28.	Singhana	5020
Chirawa	9566		Bairath	4973
Khandela	9101			4834
Gangapur				4798
Kotputli				4703
Sawai Madhopur				4576
Chomu				4471
Bissau				4311
Dausa				4131
Khetri			· ·	3903 3731
Udaipur		-		2353
Shri Madhopur		39	Simoge	2505
Mandawa	6956			
	half town is that of Spars The names and Towns Jaipur City Sikar Fatehpur Nawalgarh Jhunihunu Ramgarh Lachmangarh Hindaun Chirawa Khandela Gankapur Kotputli Sawai Madhopur Chomu Bissau Dausa Khetri Udaipur Shri Madhopur	half town is that of Sambhar white town is that of Sambhar white towns. The names and population Towns Population 144179 Sikar 26297 Fatehpur 19505 Nawalgarh 16902 Jhunjhunu 14272 Ramgarh 13073 Lachmangarh 12839 Hindaun 10825 Chirawa 9566 Khandela 9101 Gangapur 8943 Kotputli 8739 Sawai Madhopur 7807 Ghomu 7807 Ghomu 7807 Ghomu 7807 Ghomu 7807 Ghomu 7807 Khetri 7378 Khetri 7378 Udaipur 7144 Shri Madhopur 6995	half town is that of Sambhar which is pars The names and population of the Towns Population	Towns Population Towns Jaipur City 144179 21 Sambhari Sikar 26297 22 Neem-ka-thana Fatehpur 19505 23 Suraigarh Nawalgarh 16902 24 Malpura Jhunjhunu 14272 25 Lalsot Ramgarh 13073 26 Toda Bhim Lachmangarh 12839 27 Shahpura Hindaun 10825 28 Singhana Chirawa 9566 29 Bairath Khandela 9101 30 Newai Gangapur 8943 31 Toda Rai Singh Kotputli 8739 32 Naraina Sawai Madhopur 8216 33 Amber Chomu 7807 34 Baswa Bissau 7735 35 Uniara Dausa 7691 36 Chaksu Khetri 7378 37 Manoharpur Shri

LITERACY

State the tens combined of the cotton 26 lacs, 93339 are literates of which shall be able to the nordentage of literacy in Jaipur State Court for the court of the court of the normales of the State of the number of the state of the number of the office of the court of the State of the number of the office of the court of the state of the number of the state of the court of the state of the number of the office of the court of the state of the number of the state of the court of the state of the court of the state of the

Principle of interaces in Enclish for the vilole State is 7458, of which is 801 for the vilole of this total 5606 are Hindus, 24 Sikhs, 502 Jains, 24 Principles of inclinations of 66. Christians. There are in all 817 educational matter as throughout the State of which 191 are public institutions while the for a and are private ones. The number of public is 40522, bringing the average number per institution to 50.

LANGUAGES

Hindi, Punjabi and Gujerati. The number of speakers is respectively 2245818, 380761, 1688 and 912 i. .. 85° of the total population speak Rajasthani, 14° speak Western Hindi, 1° Punjabi and Gujerati.

It is remarkable that there are within the territory speakers of the most of the important languages of the world. Besides English, the State contains speakers of the Tamil, Pashto, Orya, Khandeshi, Burmese, Kanarese, Madrasi, Eastern Hindi, Greek Scotch, Italian and German languages.

The principal languages of the State are sub-divided into a number of dialects. Thus Rajasthani has 37 dialects and Western Hindi, 8. Of these, the main dialects of Rajasthani are Central Eastern Rajasthani. (1293377) in which are included Jaipuri and Torawati, Marwari (931700), which comprises mainly Shekhawati (679388) and Marwari Dhundari (190365), and North-Eastern Rajasthani. (20626), while the Western Hindi is sub-divided into Hindi (118374). Urdu (20597), Kalimal (103573) and Dangbhang (137555).

The languages and dialects have their own individual characteristics. They differ from each other in the pronunciation of words, grammar and vocabulary, but difference between one dialect and its adjoining neighbour is gradual and slight. Generally people understand the dialects of neighbours and those in whose contact they come. The spread of education and better means of communication are bringing into them great changes.

RELIGION

The religions of the inhabitants of the State are Hinduism Mohammedanism Jainism Sikhism Christianity and Zorastrianism

The Hindu religion comprises all who believe in Vedic or post-Vedic religion of any sort and consists of various castes which are included in the four Varnas

The reformist sect of the Arya Samaj is also included in the term Hindu

Compared with the last Census they show an increase of 12

The Jains though allied in civilisation and culture follow a religion distinct from the Hindus and are divided into Digambari Swetambari Terapanthi and Dhundiyas. They show an increase of only '01' in the decade.

The Sikhs are strictly speaking Hindus being a reformist sect of the same religion like the Arya Samaj and the Brahmo but due to various reasons political and otherwise they are regarded separately

The Musalmans follow the religion propounded by the prophet Mohammed and mostly they are converts from the Hindus made during the Muslim rule. The chief sects among them are Sunnis and Shiyas. They exhibit an increase of 19%

The Christians consist of the Catholics and Protestants and are further divided into various sects the chief of them being Anglican Communion Methodists India United Church etc

When compared with the figures of the last decade they exhibit an increase of 23% while the Sikhs and Parsees have increased by 215 and 373 per cents respectively

The total number of followers of each religion is as follows -

HINDU	2383304	SIKH	180
Arya Samalist	1085	TRIBAL.	2599
JAIN	29492	ZORASTRIAN	52
	23236	CHRISTIAN	1558
Digambari	4903	MUSLIM	214581
Swetambari	238	Sunni	209770
Terapanthi	593	Shiya	1603
Dhundiya	522	Others	3203
Others	722	Clikit	

Of this population the Jams Muslims Classians (Sikhs and Pances also) are mainly town-dwellers while the Hindus mostly live in villages. The distribution of various religions in various administrative units is as follows—

\$ 345	infer store				Silhs	Christians	. Parsccs
Armer Cu	1272	4:75	13.53	8	117	329	17
The second that the second	1037 15	30.31	10.23	38	4		
Trees		21377	15-0	267		442	
Columbia to	6.35.16	3,39;	**(') ₄		14	267	19
, the r	1-(55,7)	Will	1361	26	1	9	
. S. A	154:13	6278	1001	16	1	64	
the state of	1:010	1930	30	16		8	
S About som	171500	14200	3061	12		19	2
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	13000	$\alpha^{(0)}$:	3538	1705	3	1	
Sombiat	171166	13319	1 120	12		272	6
Short with	270833	37:54	571	9		3	
. Torwell	272741	13769	220	62		17	
This in Khetri	13(148	11983	38		14	118	
. Silver	188953	32512	1978	49	5	9	5
Uniere	33714	1219	1035	395			3

RACE AND CASTE

Considering the population from the view point of eastes and races we find that the Jats are the most numerous being 313609, this is the principal agricultural class of the State. Next come the Brahmins with a total numerical strength of 277958, they combine agriculture with their hereditary occupation of priests and teachers. Close to them follow the Minas, the sturdy and hardy race, who were once rulers of Dhundar, numbering 260570; the Chamars who follow the Minas with a numerical strength of 234442 combine agriculture with their hereditary occupation of tanning the skins, and perform menial services in the villages. The Gujars and Malis are mainly agriculturists numbering 192542 and 136931, between them come the Mahajans numbering 161520 who are village-Sahukars, Patwaris and traders. The Rajputs* number 113389 in all. The other communities of note for their numerical strength are the Kumhars (92413), the Ahirs (74376), the Balais*(63394) among the followers of Islam the most numerous are the Sheikhs numbering 90400, the Pathans (35078) the Kayam-khanis (16573) and the Syeds (10462)

•								
-1	Kachiwa	59095	3 Tanwai	10680	5	Yadawa		2797
_	Rathor	16370	1 Nuban	3141	6	Sisodia	4	1179
_			Of the KACH	WAHAS				
1	Shekhawat	31983	3 Nacula	3140	5	Khangarot		1703
	Rajawat	3358	4 Kalyanot	1895	6	Nathawat		1597

OCCUPATION

The principal classes of occupation followed by the people of the State are the production of raw materials preparation and supply of material substances public administration and liberal arts and other miscellaneous occupa-The Census figures show that 51% of the whole population are workers while the remaining non-workers. The following table gives the figures of actual unchars in the Sum

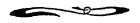
	account workers lift the State		
	Production of raw materials	897272	637.
2	Preparation and supply of material substances	280976	20
3	Public administration & the liberal arts	85082	6
4	Miscellaneous	145884	10

This shows as a matter of course that the majority of people are engaged in tilling the soil. These are divided into two classes namely tenant cultivators and agricultural labourers. The division is almost equal with a little swing towards the latter

Of the clause (2) the majority of population is engaged in local industries The main industries engaging great populations are textiles, industries of dress and toilet and other miscellaneous industries. The Railways and road transport have engaged about fifteen thousand people. The State owns a Raily av line of 180 miles of its own and a large number of excellent roads

Of the clause (3) the main sub-divisions are public forces public administration and liberal arts. Of the total of 85082, 16282 are employed in public forces (7410 being enlisted in the Army and 8870 in the Police) public administration takes up 18985 while the rest are engaged in miscellaneous professions and liberal arts. In this section are included priests and monks etc. numbering about 40000 those engaged in Law being 571 in Medicine 1338 (Registered practitioners 133) in Public Instruction 1705 and those in Letters Arts and Science 6243. This sub-section includes artist sculptors and image makers (603) and the musicians (4777)

NAN YA TATATANIN YA TATATANIN TATATANIN TATATANIN TATATANIN YA TATATANIN YA NAN Of the clause (4) dealing with the miscellaneous occupations the perions living on their own income number 1438 domestic cryans 23749 , an! 19229 people are un-productive of which about 17000 are begans wagrants and prostitutes





A BRIEF HISTORY OF JAIPUR



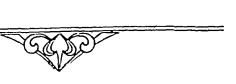
CHAPTER II



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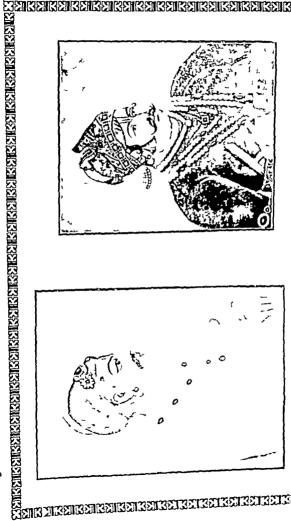
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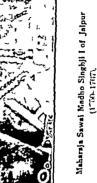




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Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singhji of Jaipur 14 17 20

A BRIEF HISTORY OF JAIPUR.

FITHE Kachwahas, who have been exercising sovereignty over Jaipur, or the Ancient Dhundhar, are one of the most prominent and distinguished clans of the Kshatriyas They can legitimately boast of a brilliant and unbroken record of glorious military achievements, governmental organisation and personal heroism, that shine splendidly through the pages of the ancient and modern history of India. To attempt a historical survey of such a distinguished and eminent clan of heroes, even though briefly, is not an easy task, particularly when we find that the origin and early history of it, as of any other important clan of the Rajpoots, lies shrouded in the legendary past and is interwoven into a series of romance. To try to find out, something definite about the chequered and romantic, though inspiring history of the Kachwahas. one has to follow them in the course of their migration from place when they shifted their territories and governments from one part of the motherland to the other, till some wise, brave and sagacious rulers belonging to this dynasty conquered a portion of the present province of Rajputana called Dhundhar and settled permanently there This Dhundhar has gradually developed and grown into the modern state of Jaipur, which continues to be administered and ruled by the scions of the same illustrious Kachwaha clan even to this day

We find the name of this land in so remote a period as that of the Mahabharat. It was here that the Great Pandavas with their beautiful and wise queen Draupadi passed one year of concealment (Agyatwas) in the court of Matsyaraj in the guise of menial servants. This is the place where the vicious Kichak with his hundred kinsmen was killed by the great warrior Bhimsen. In Virat, on the last day of concealment, Maharaja Duryodhan with his mighty army attacked Virat, king of Matsya Desh and was defeated badly by Arjun. Here the nuptials of Princess Uttara of Virat Raj with Abhimanyu, the heir-apparent of the Pandavas and the nephew of Shri Krishna were performed on the eve of the Great. War of the Mahabharat.

This Virat the capital of Matsya Raj is the Bairat of the present day which is situated in the Torawati Nizamat. In the time of Asoka Virat was in flourishing condition. Chinese travellers have also mentioned it in their travels and there has been found a famous Edict of Asoka here and at Babhroo (present Bhabroo) on the Amber-Pavia Road.

The Matsya Desh rises into prominence in the 10th century of Vikram era when Bisal Deo Chohan of Aimer being defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni repaired to Johner and making it the base of operations carried on harrassing warfare against his enemies whom he completely defeated. As he defeated the enemies one by one after a thorough search (रूउ रूउ घर) the name of Matsya Desh was changed into Dhundhar

The early history of Dhundhar is not clearly known. It seems to have changed dynasties with the revolutions and political upheavals that took place in India so often. About the year 966 it was conquered by Sodh Dogi and his son Dhuleraiji Kachwaha who ruled over Narwar. Sodh Deoji conquered Dausa Khoh. Manch (Jamua.ka. Ramgarh.) and consequently occupied the whole of Dhundhar.

The Khachwahas are the descendants of Kush the eldest son of Shri Ramchandraji and they therefore belong to the Solar race. From their original home at Ayodhya they migrated to Sakit and then to Rohatas on the bank of River. Son In their subsequent marches and migrations they established themselves at Gwalior and Narwar. One brave ruler of this dynasty. Toraman the intrepid Kachawaha general of Gopal Rai ruling in Central India defeated Devnag of the Nagvamsha and established his or in state in that part with his capital at Sihonia situated near the present site of the Gwalior fort

One of the descendants of Toraman was the reputed Maharaja Soor Singh who is said to have founded the fort of Gwalior after the name of an ascetic Gwalipal whose benedictions are related to have cured a fixth disease of Soor Singh. The legend goes that Maharaja Soor Singh stricken with leprosy once lost his way in jungle when on a hunting excursion. Describedly, his followers and overcome by thirst and fatigue, he was on the point of cellapsing when a venerable saint (Yogi) providentially emerged on the secret to his help. The said Yogi pointed out a spring under a tree close by a bere tha I labrating quenched his thirst. (The efficacious vater of the spring not only relieved Soor Singh of his accidental affliction, but freed him from the incurable disappeared as soon as he took a bath in the spring according to the instructions of the vander varking Sadhu. The Maharaja cut of grating for his benefactor widehed the spring and erected a fort near is. The sign

also prophesied that the tamily of Maharaja Soor Singh shall continue to enjoy the persession and rule of the place as long as they would retain the word 'Pal' as their patronsmie. The fort was called Gwalior after the name of the same Gwal. Pat and the tank which the Maharaja constructed was named Suraj Kund. It is still in easience in the forcot Gwalior.

Sur i Pal as he was renamed by the ascetic, bequeathed his territories to his sen. Rasil, Pal who was succeeded by his son. Narhar Pal. Thus the Kaci wall dynasty continued to rule over Gwalior for about eight centuries it is trap. Nah of this dynasty founded Narwar about 886. His son Dhola married Marcoai, the daughter of Eudh Singh Bhati of Pungal near Jaisalmer Marconi was a very beautiful princess, about whom, many songs, are sung by Rajout ladies. Dhola is an ideal husband and the Rajout ladies of whatever etan they may be, desire to have a stately husband like Dhola.

Another important ruler, who ruled in the 10th-century was Bajra Daman, who repulsed an attack of the Parihar king of Kanauj. This event is mentioned in the stone-inscription of Kachwaha Vikram Singh of 1088, which was found at Deokund in Gwalior State.

In 1019 the Kachwaha Nand Pal of Gwalior attacked and slew Raj Pal of Kanauj, for having caused a slur on the honour of the Kshatriyas by tamely submitting to Mahmud of Ghazni. Mahmud led an expedition to Gwalior to revenge the death of his ally. Nand Pal offered a brave resistance and compelled Mahmud to raise the siege and retrace his steps.

The last of the Kachwaha dynasty to rule over Gwalior was the son of Sodhpal who took the name of Tej Karan. The time had now come for the literal fulfilment of the prophecy of Gwal Pal. Tej Karan was himself responsible for it. He discarded the family title 'Pal', gave Gwalior to his daughter's son Jaisa. Tanwar and transplanted his family and his kingdom to Dausa in Dhundhar, where the Chohans of Moran were ruling. The Chohans of Dausa and the Bargujars were great enemies. Tej Karan, who was the son-in-law of the Chohan ruler of Moran, was requested by his father-in-law to come to Dausa and conquer the kingdom from the Bargujars. Tej Karan known in history as Dhola Raj, conquered Dausa and established himself there

Among the successors of Dhola Raj the most well-known name is that of Pajjun, brother-in-law of Prithviraj Chohan, whose name has been immortalised in Prithviraj Rasau of Chand. The Kachwahas had, by this time, established their government at Amber which was founded by Maharaja Kakilji Pajjunrajji was one of the bravest and most, trusty Samants of Prithviraj and fought with dauntless courage under the banner of the Chohan King of Delhi His name

shines in Prithvira) s. struggle against Mohammad Ghori, whom he is reported to have captured alive But the most heroic exploit which shed lustre round his illustrious name was his determined right against the Rathor followers of Jai Chand of Kanauj who gave a chase to Prithviraj when he galloped off with his Rathor rival's daughter. Sanyogita after the great Swayambara held at Kanaui Pajjunrajji defended the rear of Prithviraj and rained death among the enemies by his determined blows and fierce assaults. It was due to his intrepidity and heroism only that Prithvirai with his future bride could safely reach Delhi But Maharaia Pasiunraisi and his few followers were left dead in the held fighting to the last man defending the ferry of the river like the Spartan hero Lunidas at Thermoplye

Hearing the death of Paijunraiji Prithviraj is said to have spoken.-

चाज राँड दिल्लाही, चाल दुँदाइ चनायह। श्राज श्रनि प्रथिराज, श्राज सॉवत यिन माथइ॥ श्राजपर दल दल जोर, श्राज निज दल श्रम भगो। भाज मही थिन फसम, भाज मुरजाद उल्घे॥ हिन्दवाण आज हटीविली, खय तुर्काणी उन्छटिय। करम पत्रन मरता क्या, मनहचाप गुरादृदृय ॥

TRANSIATION -To-day (on the death of Paymely) Delhi has become a widow To-day Dhundhar (Imber State) has been left masterless. The evil stars of my fale have begun to rise all the Samants (chosen warrives) of mine have to 1 their erest. To-day the enemy has become automatically powerful and multi-son have lost their ascendancy. I consider that to-day the Delhi throir has slipped from the hands of the Rappuls and the Turkish armies are engaling us It i sure that Kachwaha Payna has not died but the string of my strong bow has been ent off

After Maharaja Pajjunraiji Dhundhar again lapses into obscurity: and no event of importance is recorded during this period. The Kachwahas were multiplying rapidly and several sub-clans sprang from them. The Narukas (of Alwar Uniara and Lawa) are the descendants of this clan and the Shekhawats another big clan of the Kachwahas took their origin from Maha raia Udaikaranii but the biggest subdivision took place in the time of I laha rata Prithviraili from whom dates the origin of twelve Kothris

Maharaja Philippini had 12 sons to whom and to their sens be as igned in perpetuity Jagirs called the Bara Kothris. Some of the de cendants still hold the estates which have continued in their dynasty since the days of Raja Jagmalii son of Prithviirai ii and father of Rao Khanesii Prithviraiii founded his Kothri at Johner in 1554. Rao Maneriji vas the founder ef the famous clan of khangarous which is one of the bignet clan company largest number of Tazimi Thikanas in Jupur Jaemahi's yourner on Ram-

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chandraji migrated from Jobner and established his kingdom near Sialkot and founded Jammu after the name of the goddess Jamua.

Maharaja Prithvirajii took prominent part in the battle of Kanwah or Sikri against Babar Hc was a prominent member of the Raiput Confideracy and fought with Babar, the Moghal Emperor The Raiputs fought with their usual bravery and fearless courage but luck was against them and the Confideracy was dissolved after suffering crushing defeat at the hands of Babar This shows that (the Kachwahas bravely resisted the influx They were inferior to none in laying down their men and money foreigners at the alter of the Motherland to keep her free from foreign domination alt was only when they saw that further resistance was not only undiplomatic but impossible that the rulers of Amber, true to the chief traits of Raiput character and chivalry, accepted the Moghul's as their overlords and once they had given their word of honour, they adhered to it stead-fastly and continued to serve the Interests of the Imperial Court at Delhi with unexampled sincerity which is a predominant and outstanding characteristic of the Kachwahas Maharaja Bhagwandassii, Bharmalii, Mansinghii, Jagatsinghii, Bhaosinghii, Mirza Raja Jaisinghji, Ramsinghji, Bishansinghji and Sawai Jaisinghji etc 🕽 scions of the same parental stock viz Raisalji of Khandela, Lunkaranji of Manoharpur, Raja Jagannathji of Toda Bhim and Rao Khangarji, Jaitsinghji and Bhoi Raili of Johner and Nairana proved always faithful to their liege-lord and fought many a battle in the cause of their master, even when the Princes of royal blood and the Mohamadan generals betrayed the confidence of their Their victorious swords, reached the snowy peaks of Hindu Royal Masters Kush, far off lands of Samarkand and Bukhara, swamps of Assam and Kamroop and the rugged parts of the distant Deccan There was not a single battle-field in those days, where the Amber-sirohi (sword) was not victorious

That the Maharajas of Amber and Jaipur had always been the chief mast of the vessel of the Moghul Empire)can best be illustrated by the following lines of the great Hindi poet Bhusan -

अकवर पायो भगवत के तने सो मान, बहुरि जगतसिह महामरदाने 'भूषन' यो पायो जहाँगीर महासिंह जू सो, शाहजहाँ पायो जयसिंह जगजाने सो।। अव श्रीरगजेव पायो राम(संह जु सो, श्रीरी दिन दिन पै है करम के माने सो। केते राव राजा मान पावे पात साहन सो, पावे पातसाह मान मान के घराने सो।।

TRANSLATION -- Alban received greatness from Man Singh, the son of Bhagwant, then again from the manly Jagat Singh Bhushan says, Jahangii did from Maha Singh and Shahjehan from the world-renowned Jai Singh Now Aurangzeb has received honour from Ram Singh and will continuously get from the

dynasty of Kachwahas Other Rajas and princes receive honours from Emperors while the Emperors receive honour and greatness from the House of Van Singh When Akbar ascended the throne of Delhi and assumed the royal

The Kachwahas and the Moghul Emperors Bharmal and Akbar

Insignia Jaipur was ruled by Bharmalii who was the first Raiput Prince to enter into a friendly alliance with the Moghul Emperor On the death of Humayun when the

whole of India was in a state of disturbance and turnoil one of Sher Shah's slaves finding a favourable opportunity raised the standard of rebellion and laid siege to Namaul which at that time was looked after by Majnu Khan a tributary of the Moghul Emperors. Majnu Khan and Bhar Malji were friends and through the good offices of the latter a compromise was made between the besieger and the besieged. It was through Majnu Khan that Raja Bharmalji was introduced to the Moghul Court. Akbar at once sent for him and received him with all the honour befitting such a distinguished guest. While he was staying at Delhi an accident occured which greatly impressed. Akbar with the pluck and courage of the Rajah. One day Akbar was seared on a mad elephant which was so furious that people ran away at the very sight of animal. But when it approached the Kachawaha Prince he did not betray the least sign of any fear or hesitation. At this the Emperor felt a great longing to keep the Rajaput Prince always connected with the Moghul Court.

When in 1558 Akbar was going on a pilgrimage to the shrine of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti at Ajmere Chagta Khan informed the Emptror that almost all the roads that lay through the hills had been closed by Ranh Rhar Malji as a measure against Mirza Shirfudin Subahdar of Malwi who had laid siege to Amber Rajah Bhar Malji had four brothers viz. Purin Mil Rupsi Askaran and Jag Mal (Vide Akbarnama) Puran Mal was older than Bhar Mal. His son wanted to rule over Amber It was therefore in his interests that Shirfuddin led an army against Amber had put into imprisonment Jagan Nath the son of Bhar Mal Raj Singh the son of Askaran and khansir the son of Jag Mal who is the founder of Johner family. Akbar sen fer Rajah Bhar Malji and when Bharmalii arrived at Singanir he was mort hospitably received.

Rajah Bhar Malji was made a Minsabdar of 5 thouring and his on Rajah Bhagwan Dassii and grand-son Kinwar Min Singhii accompanied if Emperor to Agra Rajah Bhar Malji had several sons but of all the only Bhagwan Dassii Jagan Nathii and Silodhiii remained attrebed to the cleybul Court. The other three sons even Surai Singhii i fadho Sin hii ard Jagat Singhii

RAJA BHAGWAN DASSJI 1574-1590 AND MAHARAJA MANSINGHJI 1590-1615

It was through the efforts of Rajah Bhagwan Dassji alone that the Rana of Idar agreed to submit to the Emperor and his son Amar Singh accompanied Rajah Bhagwan Dassji to the Moghul Court In 1585 Rajah Bhagwan Dassji also was made the Mansabdar of 5 thousand and was appointed the Subahdar of Zabulistan

Rajah Bhagwan Dassji or Bhagwant Dassji as he is otherwise known, had no son, and so during his life-time he adopted his brother's son, Kanwar Man Singhji, who of course became Rajah after him

When Kanwar Man Singhii accompanied his father to the Moghul Court at Agra in 1558, he readily secured the title of Commander from the Emperor, pleasing the latter by his sagacity and quick-wittedness as well as his chivalry, and by degrees Kanwar Man Singhii gave proof of his warlike character and his capacity to command to such an extent that he very soon was found high in the list of the chief_nobles of the Moghul Empire

In fact, Maharaja Man Singhji was considered as the most brilliant jewel of the nine gems of Akbar's Court. He was the greatest soldier of his time, had none to equal him on the battlefield and few to match him in generalship. He was at all times ready to sacrifice even his own life for Emperor's sake, as he had shown on many battlefields, where he had given full display of his matchless valour and generalship. The fame, of Man Singhji's heroism and victory spread from Herat to the Brahmputra on one side and from Kashmir to the Narbada on the other.

In 1572, when the Emperor proceeded to conquer Gujerat, he took with him Rajah Bhagwan Dasji and Kanwar Man Singhji. When the party reached Disa near Sirohi, at a distance of 20 miles from Patan, they received the news that Sher Khan Fauladi was going to Idar with his family and army. Thereupon the Emperor commanded Kanwar Man Singhji with an army to persue him. Akbar could hardly reach Patan, when Kanwar Man Singhji laden with booty met him after defeating the Afghans (vide Elliot and Dowson Vol. 5, page 342). Thus with the help of Bhagwan Dassji and Man Singhji both Surat and Gujerat were conquered.

In the 18th Regnal year, the Emperor sent Kunwar Man Singhji to Dungarpur through Idar, where the ruling Prince with other neighbouring Rajahs had raised the standard of rebellion. Man Singhji soon quelled the

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revolt and after all these Rajahs had submitted to the Emperor he went to Agra passing through Udaipur

Kanwar Man Singhji had not been long at Agra when he was sent by the Emperor against Maharana Pratap to attack him in his hilly country where he had taken shelter after the fall of Chitore Here too Kanwar Man Singhii s army met with brilliant success.

Many baseless and false stories have been concocted by some historians regarding this warfare. The Maharajas of Amber have been accused of creating impediments and obstacles in the way of Maharaja Pratap rather they have been charged of hampering his success

But it was only by accidental circumstances that the Maharajahs of Amber had to go to the Moghul side against the Maharana It is the Raiput caste alone which can fight even against its nearest and dearest ones, when per change it is placed on the opposite side. Being enamoured with Emperor's human and kingly virtues of head and heart but not fearing his paramount power the Maharaiahs were on the most intimate terms with Akbar, and as such they commanded the Moxhul army and were always sent on such expeditions as required the presence of the most prudent and trustworthy personages. The Mewar expedition too required a man of no less valour and confidence it is most interesting to note that without betraying the confidence of the Moshul Emperor reposed in them the Amber Maharajahs at the same time saved Mewar its honour and ruler from utter ruin. Mewar was not a more difficult place than Kabul Kandhar Bulkh and Bokhars and Bengal and Decean etc. for Maharajah Man Singhii who in spite of the fact that the country was a home of warlike and sturdy people steered his course most successfully and subdued and curbed the insolent mountaineers. Such were the far renowned glories of the well-tried sword of the Amber Maharajahs. But in soile of their warlike character and enthusiasm the Maharajahs of Amber belied Mewar

It is a fact that their presence saved Mewar and the Rana from utter ruin After the battle of Haldighat they (the Moghul army) did not pursue the Maharana. It was due to the Maharana that the Moghul army desisted from pillaging Mewar and gave enough time to the Maharana to save and d find himself. Maharanah Man Singhii vias instrumental in taking Navab Miras Abdur Rahim Khan-ikhanan the son of famous Buram klan the ture of Akbar to the side of the Maharana and viten Shahabar klanivias on by the Emperor to destroy the Maharana calling Maharanah. Man Singhii alone vito instigated a facel wal a Sardar to stassif

and kill Shahbaz Khan in order to help Mewar at Sherpura on June 16th, 1380 A.D. (vide Maharana Pratap by Professor Sri Ram Sharma, M.A., MR A.S. FR Hist S pages 84 and 98).

On the occasion of robollions raised by the Moghul Sardars in Bengal and Bihar and at the time when Albar's step-brother. Mirza Hakim was coming to help the rebels, the arduous task of checking the invader at Attock was entrusted to Kanwar Man Singhii, although uptil now the affairs of that province were conducted by the Mohamadan General Usuf Khan, a man of no less ability. That a taithful Mohammadan officer of high birth was replaced by a Hindu prince at this critical juncture, shows how much confidence the Moghul Emperors reposed in Amber Royal family specially, it further proves a full appreciation of the generalship of Man Singhji, although still he was a As soon as Kanwar Man Singhii heard of the siege of Attock he lost no time in marching for its relief, but when he reached the river Indus, the Moghul army showed some signs of hesitation to cross the flooded river Thereupon the Rajput prince reciting the following couplet, was the first to plunge his horse into the water of the river

मवे भूमि गोपाल की या मे अटक कहा। जाके मन में अटक है सोई अटक रहा ॥

IRANSLATION -- All the land belongs to Gopal (Lord Krishna) there is no Attack (impediment in another sense) one who feels some hisilation in his mind can only stop at Attock (be clacked)

This desperate action of the prince produced a miraculous effect on the hearts of the soldiers, who, one and all, followed the example of their This is not the only instance, but on many other simillar occasions Man Singhii saved the situation, when it was on the verge of being lost by turning the tables in favour of Moghuls and snatching the victory from the enemy for the History hardly furnishes us with an example of a man of such rare ability and intelligence Kanwar Man Singhii was just in time to save Attock. As a result of the furious battle that ensued between Man Singhii on one side and Shadman on the other, the latter was killed by Suraj Singhji, the brother After this Man Singhii retraced his way to Lahore, whence he was immediately dispatched to Peshawar with instructions to proceed to Sultan Murad was already engaged in conducting the siege of Kabul, but the Emperor thinking that the presence of a man of greater ability was necessary, appointed Kanwar Man Singhji at the head of the army Kabul was conquered, and in recognition of his services. Man Singhii was permanently

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placed in charge of the Frontier Provinces. In 1585 Mirza Hakim, the step brother of Akbar died and Man Singhii was immediately sent to Kabul where he managed the affairs so skilfully that his presence there was felt no more essential. Hence leaving the conduct of affairs in charge of his son Jagat Singhii as his own representative. Man Singhii returned to Rawalpindi with the family of Mirza Hakim, where the Emperor was staying.

Raja Bhagwandassji was the first Governor of Zabulistan but as he had an attack of insanity Kanwar Man Singhji was appointed in his stead who although occupied the office hardly for a period of more than a year was successful in establishing perfect order throughout the whole country. Even the great Uzbaq. Abdulla Khan sent presents to him and readily entered into an alliance. It was due to the never quenching sword of Man. Singhji alone that the Afriidis were utterly defeated and routed.

In 1588 the Emperor appointed Man singhii as the Subedar of Bihar and Bengal and the same year when he was going to Kashmir on a trip the Emperor left the charge of the administration of Lahore Province into the hands of Rajah Bahgwan Dassii. But such was the decree of God that he could not live long, after reaching such a zenith of fame, when five days, after his appointment as governor he breathed his last at Lahore. The Emperor held a Darbar of mourning and expressed great sorrow at the loss of his Raiput friend and after sending Maharaja Man Singhii the best Khilat with a horse of high breed adorned with jewelled harness made him a Mansabdar of five thousand. Although the fire of Moghul rebellion had been quelled at almost all the places in Bihar still there were visible signs of its smould-ring at some places which was finally extinguished by Maharaiah Man Singhii himself He crushed the growing power of Maharaja Puran Mal Khandoria of Hazipur and got his brother married to the Raja's daughter. As the climate of Bengal was not congenial to his health he decided to remain in Bihar and left the affairs of Eastern Bengal in charge of his colleague Syad Khan While at Bihar he got the fortress of Rohtasgarh repaired whose big marble gates and tanks still sing the glory of Maharajah Man Singhii. This work of repairing Rohtas fort on the River Son was conducted by Man Singhii with special interest because Rohias had been the capital of Kachryalu princes in former times before they shifted themselves to G-alier Nin ar and Amber In this hilly region Maharaja Man Singhii geta palace built fee When Man Singhii heard of a rabillion having been raised by the Afghans under Katlu Khan at a place abou 25 miles from Jalanahul Ir atonce despatched his son Jagat Singhii. As a result of this prome action the

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A'shans soon submitted and signed a treaty, but two years later the Afghans again began to show themselves as a menace in the vicinity of Mughal territory and their audacity had reached to such an extent that they plundered even the temple of Jagannath Puri. This action of theirs greatly annoyed the Raiput Maharajah and although the Moghul general Syed Khan did not join him in his march on account of envy and religious difference, still, single banded as he was. Maharaja Mansinghii inflicted a crushing defeat upon the Afghans in a pitched battle Thus Man Singhii now tound himself master of the whole of Orissa as far as the Sunder Bans on the coast of the Bay of Bengal Leaving Kunwar Jagat Singhii with an army in charge of the conquered province. Maharaja Mansinghii returned to Bihar with the army and with the intention of governing together both the provinces changed the name of the old capital Raj Mahal into Akbar Nagar and built a strong fort there. On account of a rebellion having been raised, Maharaja Man Singhii marched against Rohatas Garh in 1602 and soon suppressed the rising there After peace had been restored, the Maharaja returned to Dacca

In appreciation of his services the Empeor bestowed upon Bhao Singhii, the son of Maharaja Man Singhii, the title of Aik Hazari (Mansabdar of one thousand). Not only this, but Maharaja Man Singhii himself was raised to the position of Mansabdar of seven thousand, which is the highest distinction of honour, ever bestowed by the Moghul Emperor upon any prince Maharaja Man Singhii was the first Amber ruler on whom the title of Mirza was conferred by the Emperor Akbar and since then it was added before the names of the Maharajas of Amber and Jaipur upto the time of Aurangzeb and his successor

When Akbar saw that his end was near, he sent for Maharaja Man-Singhji and instructed him to remain always attached to Prince Salim and stand by him in time of need

In 1605, when Prince Salim ascended the throne of Delhi under the title of Jahangir, he again sent Maharaja Man Singhji to Bengal, where the Maharaja did not remain long and after one year came back taking with him the image of the goddess "Shila Devi" which may be seen in a temple at Amber In 1608 he returned to his own capital Amber

As the Moghul generals could not manage the war-affairs in the Deccan, Jahangir sent Maharaja Man Singhji to the south in 1614, where he breathed his last Maharaja Man Singhji in addition to being a matchless warrior of his time, was a very polite and enlightened Maharaja. He was a very generous

ruler and is often compared with Karan as has been illustrated in the following couplet of the poet Harnath.-

> विन घोडे कीरति नता करण कियाँ है पात । सींची मान महीपने जय देखी कम्हिलात ॥

TRANSI (TION -Balt planted a creeper of fame. Karna nonrished and there sprouted two leaves in it when Man Singh saw it fading he watered it and kept it aroicina

He was a patron of learning and a great builder. Man Mandir and Man Sarowar Ghat at Benaras and Govindiis temple at Brindaban bear testimony to his refined taste in architecture

MAHARAJAS BHAO SINGHJI 1615,1621 AND MAHA SINGHJI 1615-1617

After the death of Maharaja Man Singhii his third son Maharaja Bhao Singhii succeeded him. He was given a Mansab of 5000 by the Moghul Emperor Jahangir He reigned for about seven years and died in the year Maharaja Mahasinghii who had proclaimed himself the Raja in the Deccan where he was fighting for the Moghuls had already died four years earlier

MIRZA RAJA MAHARAJA JAI SINGHJI I 1621 1667

The wise and tolerant policy adopted by Akbar and pursued by his two immediate successors received a serback in the time of the suspicious Aurangzeb who alienated the sympathies of the Raiputs by his short-siehied policy But Maharaja Jai Singhii who succeeded to the Amber Gadi in 1621 continued to help the Moghul Empire with traditional chivalry and sincerity

Hinduism and Islam are two different religions but they were treated quite impartially in the reigns of Emperors Albar Jahangir and Shahiahan and with the object that the Moghul standard might fly high the Rainuts had shed more blood than the Mohammadans. But history bears tratiment to the fact that Aurangzeb did see with his own eyes the zenith and the fall of the edilor of the Empire. To conquer Maharashira was not an easy thing in the e tient Shivan and the Sultanates of the Decean being firmly brund in a confideracy. The most famous generals et. Mirjumla Asad khan Shan a Han Zulfikar Khan and Maharajah Jaswant Singhii tought there for many years TANGALA A A MANANA MANANA ALAMANA A MANANA but no progress was made and although several of the Princes of Aurangzeb were sent on expedition, the Decean was still a problem unsolved. Even the old Emperor personally directed the war for 25 years but his success was more nominal than real and even after the fall of the Sultanates of the Decean and the death of Shivaji and Shambhaji, there was the first day to begin with When the old, unsuccessful and repenting Emperor was on his death-bed, Santa Ghor Pade and Dhanna Jadav were plundering the big Delhi army, which was no more effective than the shadow of the Napoleon's army, when it was returning from Moscow. It was in the true sense of the word, like an elephant-careass.

Sir Jadunath Sircar writes in his work on Aurangzeb, "Jai Singh's career had been one of undimmed brilliancy from the day when he, an orphan of 12, had received his first appointment in the Moghul Army Since then he had fought under the Imperial banner in every part of the empire, from Balkh in Central Asia to Bijapur in the Decean, from Qandhar in the West to Mungyr in the East. In diplomacy he had attained to a success surpassing even his victories in the field. A man of infinite tact and patience, and adept in the ceremonious courtesy of the Muslims, a master of Turkish and Persian, he was an ideal leader of the composite army of Afghans and Turks, Rajputs and Hindustanis, that followed the crescent banner of the sovereign of Delhi."

Like his predecessors Aurangzeb was greatly troubled by the situation in the Deccan In his father's life time when Aurangzeb was appointed the Viceroy of the Deccan he had nearly incorporated the two remaining Muslim kingdoms of the Deccan, Golcanda and Bijapur, but Shajahan's intervention as a result of the intrigues of Auranzeb's enemies at the Court prevented him from bringing about the total extinction of these States

The Deccan-problem, which Aurangzeb inherited from Akbar the Great, was further aggravated by the emergence of a new and formidable power in the Deccan These were the Marathas, who were organised into a compact body of fighting men by their great leader Shivaji Shivaji not only organised and united the scattered people of the Maharashtra, but he also infused national spirit among them and led them on under his inspired leadership to victories and conquests in the Deccan as well as in Northern India

Aurangzeb was greatly alarmed at this new and unexpected development in the Deccan He was fully conversant with the affairs and politics of the Deccan having spent much of his time in that province He knew that the Muslim states in the Deccan were too weak and too distracted internally to withstand the pressure of the Marathas He therefore, turned his attention

seriously to the Deccan problems and tried to nip the Maratha menace in the But Shivaji and his Maratha followers continued to prosper inspite of the attempt of the Moghuls to check their activities. At last Aurangzeb turned to his ablest Hindu general Mirza Raja Jai Singhji and commanded him to put down Shivaii

Jai Singhii crossed the Narbada in 1665 and arriving at Poona took over charge from Maharaja Jaswani Singhii Jai Singhii laid out his plans most skilfully. He had to manage a difficult situation. There was the danger of a combination between Shivaii and the Deccan Islamic states. But the Mirza Raia took up a position from where he could strike at the heart of both and deal a fatal blow at a vital point. Jai Singhii was appointed Generallissimo in the Deccan and was invested with full powers to use his own discretion in managing civil and military affairs. He laid siece to Purandhar a strong fort belonging to Shivaii and invested it so closely that Shivail found the only chance of safety in opening negotiations for peace with Jai Singhii and himself came to Jai Singhii for personal interview

Shivaii surrendered the fort of Purandhar to Jai Singhii and the treaty of Purandhar was signed By the terms of the treaty Shivaii surrendered a large number of his forts to the Moghuls The terms were reported to Auranezeb for ratification and he was pleased to accede to them all. Thus in less than three months Jai Singhii had succeeded in bringing Shivaii to complete submission and made him cede a large part of his dominions and consent to serve the Emperor

Jas Singhii prevailed upon Shivaii to visit the Moghul Court and succeeded in overcoming all the scruples of the Maratha chieftain to go to Agra 1666 Shivaji reached Agra and the 12th of May was appointed as the day of his audience with the Emperor But Shivaii was not received vell and he felt a sense of deep humiliation. He spoke to Kunwar Ram Singhii the .cn of Jai Singhii about his humiliation in a high tone and expressed his resentment at the treatment meted out to him. The Emperor on this ent him to tri on It was a time of formude Mirza Rajan wrote to his son Kumar Ram Singhii who was in Delhi to devise means to send back Shivili safe to the Decan by hook or by crook. The plot was successful but Rajkumar Ram Sinchin and the Maharaja kept the diginity of the solemn pledge at the cost of their lives

Maharaja Jiswani Singhii of Jodhpur and Mirza Rus. Jis Singhii were contemporaries and relatives as well as friends and adversaries flat ira-a Jaswant Singhii when he was near Khybur Pass board that Enveror Aurangzeb had started to distrey the temples and to discourage (with the art

of his sword) the Hindu form of worship, he foretold his Sardars and courtiers this couplet —

घट न वाजे देहराँ, शंक न माने शाह। हेकरसाँ फिर श्रावज्यो, माहरा जयशाह॥

TRANSLATION -- The bells are not ringing in the temples and the Emperor seems aggressive. It is certain that Jai Singhji (Mirza Raja) the son of Mahoo (pet name of Maha Singhji) is no more in the world (although he did not hear as yet of the death of the Maharaja). May Jai Singh incarnate again

After some days Maharaja Jaswant Singhji too fell a prey to the emperor's wrath But his prayer bore fruit and in the last days of Aurangzeb the deceased Raja's namesake (Sawai Jai Singh) incarnated, who was the chief instrument in shaking the Moghul throne by his strategy, sagacity and sword.

Maharaja Jai Singhji (Mirza Raja) was sent against Prince Shuja, and he was the only general who was fully victorious against him been the policy of Jaipur family to fight for the throne and not against it. When Aurangzeb ascended the throne, Mirza Raja Jai Singhii had accepted him as the overlord, and the end of the fratricidal war was the outcome of the Maharaja's exertion He pursued Dara and drove him out of India But at the same time he was alive to the fact not to harm any prince of royal blood He could have easily captured Dara and Sulaiman Shikoh before they reached Ahmadabad and Garhwal respectively but he gave them opportunity to escape He fought for the throne to the last He almost single handed defeated the Marathas and subdued the Sultans of the Deccan In the fateful expedition of Bijapur he lost nearly all his horses and spent every farthing in his pocket, but no help came from his treacherous master and such was the sour fruit which he tasted for all his devotion and labour. In spite of such greetings accorded to him, much Raiput blood was shed in the fratricidal wars. The Rajput veteran of a hundred fights bent his way towards North India utter disappointment and with broken heart Success under the conditions which existed during the Bijapur expedition was not humanly pos-The best defence of his reputation as a matchless general and a first rate diplomatist is the 18 months' siege and the employment of the entire resources of the vast empire under the eyes of Aurangzeb by which alone Jaisinghji sank in death under disease and Bijapur was captured in 1686 old age on 2nd July, 1667 at Burhanpur in the Deccan

MAHARAJAS RAM SINGHJI I 1667-1689 AND BISHEN SINGHJI 1689-1699

Maharaja Ram Singhji 1st succeeded his father in 1667 and ruled till 1689 He was succeeded by Maharaja Bishensinghii who ruled up to the year 1699 He was followed by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii whose reign introduces a new and brilliant chapter in the history of the Kachwahas

MAHARAJA SAWAI JAI SINGHJI 1699-1743

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji was a remarkable ruler whose achievements in the field of learning statecraft and architecture shine forth brilliantly and entitle him to be placed side by side with the most illustrious rulers whose names will go down to posterity as the builders of kingdoms and founders of civilizations.

After the death of Aurangzeb as was natural fatnoidal wars for the throne began At the battle of Jajav which was fought near Agra ben een the two princes Alam and Azam the sons of Aurangzeb the Rajputs once more fought with characteristic bravery but it was quite useless Sawai Jai Singhji volunteered to stand by Farruksiyar but the feeble prince entreated him to go away to Amber Accordingly Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii retraced his steps back to his capital but in his absence the Syed Brothers the king makers killed Farruksiyar in cold blood

During this period Maharaja Jai Singhii ceased to take any active interest in the affairs of the Imperial Court, where princes were crowned and dethrened at the sweet will of their all-powerful ministers be indulged in augmenting his

territory in these times

Not only in the field of battle but in the council-hall also his genius was amazing There were few princes who could vie with him in political learning town-planning and fortitude in the field of battle. He was a great administrator astrologer and mathematician. The beautifully planned city of Jupur palaces and astrological observatories at Jaipur Delhi Benaris and Unin are the undying monuments of his architectural tase and creative poser of mind He had the resourcefulness of Caesar and Hannibal streadors of Napoleon political sagretty of Pitt the younger and Vilenmidity is to end learning. He extended the prestice of the kachinghas throughout the crumy while his voice commanded great influence at the Imperial Cour In Reputana his influence was extracedinary as the Matarana of Udaigner was back ***********

brother-in-law and Maharaja Abhai Singhii of Jodhpur was his son-in-law Bundi. Kotah, Bharatpur and Alwar were comprised in his vast kingdom and Bikaner was saved from utter ruin only by his chivalrous intervention

When Maharaja Abhai Singhii, clated at his victory against Sarbuland Khan. stormed Bikaner and laid seige to it, it was a great knightly deed of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii to come to the latter's rescue inspite of the fact that the Maharaja of Jodhpur was his son-in-law, but Jai Singhji was made of a So when the following couplet entreating for help in distress nobler stuff was received by Sawai Jai Singhii from Bikaner, the knightly chivalry of the stubborn Kachawah prince was roused, and he broke the silken cord of affection at once

श्रभा-प्राह बीकाण-गज, मारू-समद् गरुड़ छाँड गोविन्दुज्यूॅ, सहाय करे। जयशाह ॥

IRANSEATION -- Maharaja Abhar Singh of Jodhpur is a crocodile and I a poin helpless elephant. He is dragging me in the deep ocean of Marian and wants to decoup me Maharaja Jar Singhji save me as the God Vishnu leaving behind his Garuda (celestial bird) running on foot rescued the distressed elephant

Thereupon, Jai Singhji at once wrote to Maharaj Abhai Singhji to retrace his steps but he paid no heed to it and wrote that Bikaner was his dependent principality and Jaipur had nothing to do with his State-affairs, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii atonce resolved to start His ministers advised him to lead the armies to Bikaner which had been besieged by the Jodhpur prince by a storke of genius Maharaja Jai Singhji immediately fell upon Jodhpur like Napoleon, who after his defeat at Lepzig and Dresdan dashed to Berlin against the advices of his generals to surrender and make a shameful treaty this Maharaja Abhai Singhii at once hurried to Jodhpur to save his own capital, hastily making terms with Bikaner The Maharaja of Jodhpur had to pay twenty one lakhs of rupees as indemnity Maharaja Abhai Singhji's brother, the reckless Raja Bakht Singh of Nagor encountered Sawai Jai Singhji at Gagwana near Ajmer, but met a crushing defeat, leaving the field badly wounded.

Sawai Jai Singhii's court was adorned with brilliant men, who have shed lustre by their wonderful achievements in various spheres of human activity round his remarkable reign Rajamal, the Prime minister, Rao Kirpa Ram, the ambassador at Delhi, Pandit Ratnaker, the preceptor, Samrat Pundarik, the Purohit, Panna Miyan, the Nadir, Pandit Vidya Dhar, the expert town-planner, Rao Dalelsingh of Dhula, and Deepsingh of Kasli, the famous generals and

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Juovier-de-Silva the great Portugese astrologer were the gems of his brilliant court. It was through the efforts of the Maharaja, that Chitor was restored to the Maharana of Udaipur by the Delhi-Emperor and Rampura of Chandrawats which was granted afterwards to Maharaikumar Madhosinghji of Jaipur was added to Mewar He also persuaded the Moghul Emperor to abolish the hated Jazia and received the title of Maharajadhiraj Raj Raiendra and a rare distinction of Mahi Maratih

MAHARAJA SAWAI ISHWARI SINGHJI 1743 1750

Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghii wasisucceeded by his eldest son Maharaja Ishwarisinghii who reigned for 7 years. In his time, a civil war, broke out in which Madhosinghii the issue of the Udaipuri Maharani of Sawai Jaisinghii disputed his elder brother's succession to the Gadi. Jaisinghii at the time of his marriage with the Udaipur-princess had promised to give the Jaipur throne to the issue of the Udaipur princess whether he may be clour or younger Now Madhosinghii made alliance with the rulers of Udaipur Kotah Bundi and Jodhpur and the Marathas in order to deprive Ishwarisinghii of the Gadi. But the allied troops were utterly defeated in pitched battles which occured at Devoura Beechari Raimahal Toda and Barru. The great Isarlath the highest tower in the city marks the victories gained by Jaipur Darbar Udaipur troops were pursued up to the gates of Bhilwara in Mewir Kotah was bombarded and Daulat Rao Scindhia was severely wounded and Bundi was captured. But the Maharaja was afterwards besieged in his capital unaware due to the intrigues of his officers and committed suicide to avoid being a party to an ignoble treaty

MAHARAJAS SAWAI MADHOSINGHJI I 17501767 AND SAWAI PRITHVI SINGHJI 1767-1778

Maharaja Madhosinghji now became the ruler of Jaipur. He was not wanting in the heroism and sagacity of his illustrious father. He snatched the famous fortress of Ranthambhor from the Delhi-Emperor and the Marathas and defeated the latter in a pitched battle at Kakkor where Thakur Jodhanal is of Chomu Rawal Ramsinghii of Samed and Thakur Gulabringhii of Baeru and many notable Sardars gave up their lives. He fought another buttle a Bhatwars against the Hadas of Kotah and Bundi. While he was on the point of gaining a decisive victory Malliar Rao Holkar appeared on the certe ENTERNATIONAL CONTRACTOR CONTRACT Jhala Zalimsinghii bought him over and with his help gave a crushing defeat to the Jaipur troops, which greatly weakened the power of the Jaipur ruler Madhosinghii had to fight another battle against a combination of the Raiput and Jat forces of Jedhnur and Bharathur But the Jodhpur ruler returned to his capital, as he realised that it was not a sane policy to help Jats against a brother prince. A great battle took place between Jaipur and Bharatpur at Moondah in Torawati The Panipana Sardars under Nawalsingh Shekhawat, who were fighting under the Jaipur banner left the field at a critical moment But Japur was victorious The defection of the Panchpana Sardars left the other Sardars of Jaipur to bear the brunt of the severe fighting that ensued Rao Dalel Singh of Dhula, the commander of the Jaipur troops fell in the field with his son and grandson and Thakur Bansisinghii of Jobner with his three sons Ransingh, Bharatsingh and Sangramsingh was killed in the fearful bloodshed that took place in the battle Rajkumar Ajitsinghii of Bundi came with his troops to help Jaipur, but considering his young age the Maharaja did not send him to the battle field. It was on this occasion that the foundation of Alwar State was laid lis ruler benefitting by the terrible loss to both the States cut out a big slice of land from Bharatpur and took some twelve forts belonging to Jaipur and founded a new State The bulk of these forts were afterwards conquered by Jaipur

The Marathas continued to harrass the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur by their constant raids and plunders. The combined troops of Jaipur and Jodhpur fought a great battle against the well-disciplined forces of Daulat Rao Scindhia at Lalsot. The Raiputs drove the Marathas after suffering severe losses. The Rathors and the Kachawahas again met the Marathas at Patan and Merta with great chivalry. Maharaja Madhosinghji died in 1767. His eldest son Prithvisinghji who succeeded him as a mere boy died before coming to maturity.

MAHARAJA SAWAI PRATAP SINGHJI 1778-1803.

Maharaja Pratapsinghji took the reins of government into his hands on the premature death of his elder brother Maharaja Prithvisinghji. He was an educated and refined prince and composed many books on Ayurveda and prosody. It is said that he was an ardent devotee of Sri Krishna and used to recite one song daily in honour of Lord Krishna. Great Hindi poets and Sanskrit scholars adorned his court. He was a great builder too. The Hawa Mahal and many palaces and temples were built during his reign.

Maharaja Pratapsinghji's reign was a period of great internal troubles

and vicissitudes The defection of Macheri was a serious blow to Jaipur The Marathas continued to invade Jaipur A battle was fought at Lalsot in which Jaipur won a victory over the Marathas with the help of Jodhpur The rivalry and antagonism between Raja Khushaliram Bohra and Raja Daulatram Haldia the two Ministers of Partapsinghii caused a great deal of unrest in the State The Marathas under Scindhia and the Pindaris continued to harrass the State upto the death of Maharaia Pratapsinghii in 1803 great and indecisive battle was fought at Kala Kankra near Tordibund which Umaidsingh Champawat of Gilgarh and Ummaidkaran Karnot of Seora the two Rathor Sardars displayed great heroism in saving nakl ara and nushan of Jaiour from falling into the hands of the enemy where both of the Sardars were killed with all their followers. In recognition of these services these Sardars even to this day go with their retinue in a sawari or battlefield at the van on both sides of nakhara while other Sardars go along with the prince

MAHARAJA SAWAI JAGAT SINGHJI 1803 1818

Maharaja Jagatsinghii succeeded to the gaddi in 1803. The States of Rai putana at this time were in the thores of great political and personal intrigues and dynastic dissensions. Krishnakumari, the fair daughter of the Rana of Udaipur was betrothed to Maharaja Bhimsinghii of Jodhpur who died before the marriage was celebrated. The Maharana asked his successor Maharaja Man Singhii to continue the alliance and to marry his daughter But the Rathor ruler refused to do so Thereupon the Udvinur Dirbir asked Jagatsinghii to accept the hand of the Udaipur-princess. Jagatsinghii gave his consent after getting the approval of the ruler of Jodhpur for the marriage But when the preparations for the marriage were being made, the Maharija of Jodhpur at the instigation of Thakur Sawaisinghii of Pokarn changed his min I and sent a message to the ruler of Udaipur asking for the hand of his daughter This caused a great friction, between Jaipur and Jodhpur and an appeal was made to the god of war. It seemed as if the whole of Rainutana would be engulfed in this volcanic irruption. The hostile treops met at. Geenal oli near the border of the two States. But at the critical moment Sawaisinshir of Pokaran went to the Jupur side with nearly all the importan Surdam of Jodhpur and Maharan Mansinghii in bevolderment, fled away from the battle-field hotly pursued by the Jaipur forces. Merta via cap ared and Jodhpur was besieged a high fell into the hands of the Januarian fort kept on defending uself stoutly

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Artistic on Novob Vor Rhon, the founder of Tonk appears on the remember of the manage of infinite to the was up to this time helping Jaipur, to power of inferior of the document unprotected invaded the city of the form of the was up to this time helping Jaipur, to the form of the suggestion at Phagicand Moza-control of the suggestion of Jedhpur and hastened back that the property of the cold that was exerted. Nawab Amir Khan now that the property of the form of Udmeur to poison the princess Krishnakumari to each that the range end of the fair princess of Udaipur was exerted by the form of the fair princess of Udaipur was exerted by the fair princess of Udaipur was exerted by the fair princess of Udaipur was

The state of an executive issueless and a boy Mohansinghii was adopted to the state of the property of issueless and a boy Mohansinghii was adopted to the state of the widow (Maji Sahiba) of the state of the state

11 true deest Sinchiference is chiefly remembered for the alliance paracen the East Inch Company and the Kachwaha rulers Mile of cylin political tyrica, Indian in history as the subsidiary alliance, had brought or charles all the name states of India within the political influence in a firmer of the East India Company Jaipur had also entered into an thence with the Eritish, but it did not prove lasting Lord Cornwallis' rency a non-intervention well-ened the hold of the British over the native Darate which Wellesley had taken so much pains to acquire. withdraw from alliance and for a long time, during which other native princes of India were seeking the shelter of the British protection from lawlessness and energy that reigned supreme in the country, Jaipur held aloof. But the last days of Jagat Singhii saw an avalanche of misfortune and disaster fall upon Jaipur in the form of Amir Khan's marauding activities On the 2nd of April 1818, therefore a treaty was concluded with the Hon'ble the East India Company which made the Kachwaha Princes, the tributaries of Great Britain The intervention of the Company saved Jaipur from the impending calamity of Amir Khan's assault When the British generals came to Jaipur, they heard the sounds of the guns of Amir Khan who was bombarding the fort of Madhorajpura The Company not only saved Jaipur and other sister states but exercised a very wholesome influence in settling down the disturbed conditions of the State and in restoring order and tranquility where confusion and chaos reigned supreme The weaker and needy were fully compensated and the country was able to take a sigh of relief.

MAHARAJA SAWAI JAI SINGHJI III 1818-1835

The Maji Sahiba as was expected gave birth to a posthumous son and Mohan Singh according to the agreement had to leave the Gadi. The child assumed the Gadi as Maharaja Jai Singhji III. The Punch Musahibat (Minority Council) looked after the administration of Jaipur under the guidance of the East India. Company Maharaja Jai Singhji died suddenly before he could reach the age of maturity. His death is attributed to a foul play.

MAHARAJA SAWAI RAMSINGHJI II 1835-1880

Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii ascended the throne in 1835 under the guardianship of the Queen-mother Maji Sahiba Shri Chandrawatii Maharaja Ramsinghii was only a minor when he came to the throne and the administration of the State was conducted by the Minority Council. The Maharaja however in view of the fact that he had given evidence of his precocity and singularly remarkable intelligence arduous application to State affairs and great grasp over the details of the State administration so rare in a prince of such tender age was invested with full powers even before he could attain to majority

Maharaia Ramsinghii was called upon to guide the destiny of this important State at a very critical moment in the history of India when the country stood at the parting of the ways. The colossal despotism of the Mochuls after running nearly three centuries was tottering to its fall while the British states. men and politicians were engaged in the Herculean task of building a new India on the ruins of the old Maharaja Ramsinghii v as a close vainess of the working of the new forces which were steadily changing the mental out look of the people. The East India Company in the second ourses of the nineteenth century had emerged stronger and more stable out of the order of the struggle for existence against native powers and had extended its political influence throughout the country. With its consolidation and surremacs it had got rid of the mercantilist.cum.territorial obassion. Under the euidine of a succession of enlightened and liberal minded statesmen at home and in India it had embarked upon a policy of moral social and economic uplifical the Indians. The period of enlightened rule beginning from the graph generalship of Lord William Bentick and ending with the political death of the East India Company after the Mutiny is the most formative period in the Modern History of India It marks the dawn of ne India

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A shrewd observer of these new changes and developments in the country, Maharaja Ramsinghji was enlightened enough to realise the importance and necessity of keeping abreast with the new tendencies and new spirit with which the country had just begun to pulsate. He, therefore, took steps to introduce new measures of reforms, improvements and development, the beneficial effect of which he had clearly observed in British India. Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghji had no doubt planned a beautiful town on the most scientific and architectural design, but it was Maharaja Ramsinghji who embellished it with amenities of modern life and made it not only one of the most picturesque capitals of India but made Jaipur a very progressive and modern. State also

Maharaja Ramsinghji began his personal rule at a time when the State was beset with disturbances and difficulties Free booters like Doongar Singh and Jawahirsingh Shekhawat of Jaipur State, Thakur Bishansingh of Guler and Bhomias of Bajawas were constantly engaged in plundering and ravaging the State and internal security was non-existent. But Maharaja Ramsinghji by his commanding personality and unsurpassed genius overcame all these difficulties, put down the forces of anarchy and lawlessness and dispelled the gloomy clouds that hung over the country in those days. He was scarcely free from the arduous task of evolving order out of chaos when the whole country was shaken to its very foundation by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. It was a very critical and anxious time for the Indian Princes and people The fate of the country for sometime atleast hung in the balance Maharaja Ramsinghji did not-falter or hesitate even for a single-moment and made up his mind to throw his weight on the side that stood for peace, order and progress in India He placed all the available troops at the disposal of the East India Company He was instrumental in saving the lives of many British officers and his troops kept the whole province up to Gurgaon free from catching the contagion of the insurrection The British Govern-7 ment, in recognition of Maharaja's meritorious services during the Mutiny granted the Pargana of Kot Kasım General Eden, the then Officer_in_charge of the militia, spoke in very high terms of his services, to the Government

Peace and tranquility being established, Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghji turned his attention towards the improvement of administration and welfare of his people in which he was equally successful. He used to look into the details of every department of the State and kept himself fully well informed of what was going on in the different branches of the State-administration. Many stories are current of his nocturnal wanderings in the city, like Harun-

ulRashid of Baghdad of the Arabian nights fame to apprise himself of the condition of the poor and the destitute. These secret attempts were very effective in checking official high-handedness and protecting the poor from wrong and injustice. He introduced a new and improved machinery of administration for the State and selected the best and most suitable persons for carrying on the business of the State and rewarded their faithful and efficient services by the grant of big tagits

Maharaja Ramsinghji is famous and will ever be remembered with gratitude for many works of Public utility. The Jaipur Water Works were opened in 1875 the Gas Works were started in 1878 the Mayo Hospital the Ramniwas Gardens with the Museum, the School of Arts the Public Library and Ramprakash Theatre House were opened by his orders. The Maharaja s College the Sanskrit College the Nobles School and the Girls School were established in 1844, 1865, 1862, and 1867 respectively. The Public Works Department was established in 1860. Roads and highways between Jaipur and Agra and Ajmer were constructed during his reign. Besides these dams for purpose of irrigation public buildings and offices testify to the greatness of Maharaja. Ramsinghii

Maharaja Ramsinghii was the most enlightened and progressive ruler of his time. He loved his subjects like his own children and they in return had the greatest regard and affection for him. He took every possible measure to mitigate the sufferings of the people who were hard hit by the severe famine which broke out in his time. The British Government recognized his outstanding merits by nominating him twice a Member of the newly formed Viceroy's Legislative Council and by adding four guns to his salute. The title of G. S. I was also conferred upon him. After a glerious and brilliant reign of 45 years in which the Maharaja did many things to immeritable his name he died in 1880. On his death-bed he had nominated as his successor to the throne Qayam singhij the brother of the Thakur Sahib of Isarda Qayamsinghiji who was at Tonk at that time was immediately sent for and ascended the throne of Jaipur under the name of Maharaja Sawai Madho singhiji II

MAHARAJA SAWAI MADHO SINGHJI II 1890 1922

Maharaja Madhosinghji was bern in 1861 and a cended the threes at the age of 19. He was a remarkable ruler in his even year. I speaks to be credit that he not only maintained all the useful measures initised by the la-

watercare and antercate actions of

Maharaja, but he showed unrivalled generosity and genuine sympathy in introducing many other reforms which have been chiefly instrumental in securing the good of the land and its people. His deep religious devotion and picty made him an ideal. Hindu ruler, while his toleration for all sections of his subjects and his proverbial simplicity, geniality and liberal-heartedness won for him the love and admiration of all classes of his subjects.

Soon after his accession he opened the economic and industrial Museum. This Museum is a place of special interest to the lovers of arts and industries and attracts a large number of people from every part of India and even foreign countries. He also held a great exhibition in 1883, which remained open for two months and was attended by a large number of people. His Highness' contribution to the intellectual advancement of his people was equally praiseworthy. He raised the Maharaja's College to the status of a first grade college and accorded sanction for the opening of M. A., and B. Sc. classes. Primary education also received a great deal of encouragement in his reign and a network of primary and secondary schools was spread throughout the state. The Sanskrit College, the Girls' School and the School of Arts, received sympathetic attention from His Highness and expanded considerably under his care.

In 1899 a severe famine spread havoc throughout India and devastated a large portion of the country. His Highness donated 25 lacs of rupees towards founding a permanent All India Famine Relief Fund, his prime minister Rao Bahadur Babu Kantichandra Mukerji was nominated as a member of the Royal Famine Commission of 1901. This famine brought acute distress in his own state. But he took energetic and effective measures to provide relief to, and mitigate the sufferings of the famine-stricken people. He set up hundreds of store houses and granaries where food and clothes were distributed to the poor. His Highness, with a view to provide work to the labourers and poor classes spent about 50 lacs of rupees on the construction of bunds and dams at various places and on cutting canals for irrigation purposes.

His Highness devoted great attention to the development of the means of communication within the State. A metre-gauge line, 73 miles in length from Sanganer to Sawai Madhopur was constructed and it helped to connect the various commercial and agricultural centres of the State. His Highness further sanctioned the construction of the Jaipur-Shekhawati Railway over a distance of about 108 miles, a portion of this Railway line was formally opened by H. E. Lord Chelmsford in 1916.

His Highness was invited by H. M the King Emperor to attend

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the Coronation Darbar of 1901. His Highness crossed the scas and showed to the world that even far away from home amidst strange surroundings a Hindu could remain a Hindu and maintain the social and religious traditions of his country. His Highness chartered a new ship named Olympia on the deck of which some additions and alterations were made to suit his requirements. He took with him the image of his household deity Gopalii and full arrangements were made for the shipment at Bombay of all supplies even including earth, which might be required during his stay out of India. Numerous casks of the Ganges water for drinking purposes were also taken with the party which included 130 persons including Sardars and retainers In London he was accorded a magnificient reception and his residence Moray Lodge was transformed into an Indian palace Highness took part in the brilliant pageant of the coronation day and was presented to His Majesty the King Emperor who received him in the most friendly manner Immediately after his return. His Highness was invited to take part in the great celebrations held at Delhi in 19023. The Duke of Cannaught paid a visit to Jaipur after the Delhi Darbar and decorated His Highness with the insignia of G C V O

His Highness the Maharaja had the honour of heading the Rajputana Princes in the official entry in the year 1911 when Their Imperial Majesties visited India to proclaim in person their coronation at Duhli. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress paid a visit to Jaipur after the Darbar and His Highness in honour of this visit granted a remission of Rupees 50 lacs of arrears of rent due from cultivators. His Highness was also an active and prominent member of the Chamber of Princes in the deliberations of which his sound judgment experience and knowledge were fully appreciated by the British Government and the brother princes.

His Highness the Maharaja on the outbreak of the Great var generously responded to the appeal in the cause of the Empire and made large contributions to all the funds with the object of assisting the Allies. The Jupur Transport Corps were placed at the disposal of the Ling Emperer and did very great environs in Metapoamia and Persia for which the Government of India expressed gratified to His Highness the Maharaja.

His Highners was a strict and incert follower of his religion and was the chief prop and upport of the Sanatan Dharma. It is to doe to him that the Gange to canal at Hard aris no removed from Har his Pairt all brush the proposal to that effect had received the anotion of the British Government.

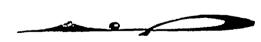
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His History I wing no on born to him admid on the 20th Hirch

1021 as his heir and successor, Kanwar Mormukut Singhji, the younger son of the Thakur Sahib of Isarda. This adoption was announced amidst gun-fire and universal rejoicings of the people and was celebrated for four months with great delight and joy. Many princes of India came to Jaipur to offer congratulations to His Highness on his happy and sagacious choice. His Highness the Maharaja died on the 7th September 1922. His death was universally lamented and his loving subjects bemoaned the great loss they had suffered in the sad demise of their popular and beloved ruler.

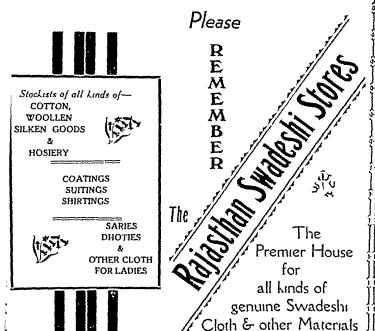
MAHARAJA SAWAI MANSINGHJI II 1922-

H. H Saramdi-Rajahai-Hindustan, Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajendra Sri Sawai Man Singhii Bahadur ascended the Gadi in 1922. As His Highness was a minor, the administeration of the state was carried on by the Minority-Council till 1931, when His Highness was invested with full ruling powers. A detailed account of His Highness is given in the following chapter.



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OUR PRESENT RULER

CHAPTER III

BY

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THE RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE.

JAIPUR, (Rajputana)

INDIA



Captain His Highness Saramad-i Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharaja Dhiraj SAWAI "IANNI (GHJI BAHADUR Maharaja of Jaipur

OUR PRESENT RULER.

religious, His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji was. From the year 1880, when he ascended the gadi of Jaipur, his constant endeavour had been to promote the well-being of his subjects and to preserve the hoars traditions of his royal House. His late Highness had extended full religious toleration to all sections of his subjects while he himself strictly followed the teachings and practice of the ancient religion of the Solar rac. The subjects, in return, had got the greatest regard and warmest love for the ruler and were ready to sacrifice their all at the slightest bidding.

As His late Highness was advancing in years, his anxiety regarding the succession became keener and keener in the second decade of the present century, because he had no successor born to him. This question had also begun to agitate the minds of his beloved subjects, as His late Highness was not keeping in good health due to old age and other ailments, which had made him remely weak and sickly People were making various speculations regaing this tangled problem, and wild rumours began to spread in the city regarding the succession

ADOPTION

The 24th March, 1921 will ever be remembered as an epoch-making date in the annals of Amber. It was on the morning of this date that the people of Jaipur rose to hear the delighful news that Shri Maharaja had adopted Kanwar Mormukat Singhji of Isarda as his son and successor. This news sent a thrill of unrestrained joy and inward satisfaction in every part of India where a Jaipurian or an admirer of His late. Highness was to be found. The confirmation of adoption by the Imperial Government was delayed because of the fact that this adoption was contested by the Thakur

of Jhilai His Excellency Lord Chelmsford was then about to relinquish his office the case was therefore left for decision for his successor Excellency Lord Reading's Government decided the matter in His Highness favour and confirmed the adoption. This welcome news gave a fresh impetus to the expression of joy and satisfaction of the loyal subjects who vied with one another in holding julian dinners and parties continuously for four months not only at the capital but at all district head quarters and tehsils

BIRTH AND PARENTAGE.

It was on the auspicious day of the 21st August 1911 that our present ruler Maharaja Sri Sawai Mansinghii Bahadur saw the light of the day in the palace at Isarda an important estate belonging to the Rajawar sub-clan of the Kachawahas He is the second son of Thakur Sawaisinghii of Isarda Kunwar Mormukatsinghii as he was then named was brought up amidst very healthy surroundings under paternal care and guidance. From his early childhood he showed no uncertain signs of future rise and greatness the gracefulness of manners and charm of personality endeared the young Kunwar to all who saw him. The Thakursahib took particular care about the proper education and right development both mental and physical of his promising sons and at a comparatively tender age he sent the young kunwar and his elder brother Kunwar Bahadur Singhii to Kotah to receive their primary education

The element of romance which is so characteristic a feature of the history of the Raiputs was fully present in the adoption of our ruler who was utterly unconscious of the great and marvellous change which Providence had brought about in his fortunes. The adoption-ceremony was performed with full religious and customary rights and attended by thousand rejoicing nobles officials and citizens

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE VICEROY

His late Highness addressed a formal official letter to H. E. Lord Chelmsford the Victory and Greemer-General of India informing life Excellency of his adoption of human flormuluminate as list on and successor to the guida of Jupur and a king the approval and confurmation from His Beellener on behalf of the Greenman of Inta. It is to or

you let slip the reins of Government from your hands, and that work, which you have inaugurated with the adoption of a son and an heir, is to impart to this boy from your own wisdom and experience the knowledge and training which will enable him to discharge successfully the duties of his magnificent inheritance.

"Concurrently with his training in Rajput thought and sentiment and in all the lore with which Your Highness can endow him, it will be necessary for Man Singh in due course to assimilate the Western culture and knowledge which are now so essential faith, he will be fitted, not only to turn good account for his people all that is profitable in European knowledge and discovery, but also to play his part as an ally and helper of the King Emperor under whose sway the destinies of India are developing

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"The character, disposition and qualities of the youth whom your Highness has chosen as your adopted son and successor are such as to justify the brightest auguries for his future and the highest hopes for the destinies of this great State under his guidance. I trust that Your Highness may be spared to witness in the fullness of time, the unfolding of the flower from the bud in which it is hid, and I pray that, as a Ruler, Man Singh, may rival and surpass the traditions of your illustrious predecessor after whom you have named him, Maharaja Man Singh, the contemporary and friend of the Emperor Akbar

"I hope that he may never be called upon, as Man Singh was, to take sword in hand in defence of the State of Jaipur or in the service of the King Emperor But even though princes no longer find occasion to give such impassioned and heroic expression to their devotion and loyalty as in old days, yet the labours which they are called upon to perform are in some ways more strenuous and exacting than ever before

"Progress both spiritual and material, is urgently required, so that the foundation of religious, political and social belief may stand unshaken, and so that the ancient unity and spirit of concord between the Ruler and his people may be preserved and renewed In Indian States, the Rulers' inheritance of traditional right and special capacity are strong points in his favour but he succeeds or fails according as he gains, or fails to gain, the respect and affection of his subjects. This he can only do by fixing his eyes not upon the material rewards which his position may bring him but upon the duty of service which is the supreme commitment of life.

"The wand of romance has touched Man Singh in his boyhood and has called him to Gaddi from his humbler walk in life. In Rajputana, the land

of Chivalry these things happen and such is the power of Rajput blood that rarely is the trust betrayed. I can assure Your Highness that no effort will be wanting on the part of the Government of India and their officers to assist Man Singh in the performance of his high office when the time comes for him to assume it.

Nothing now remains for me but to offer my warm congratulations to Your Highness on the consummation of Your most cherished wish to the peoples of the State of Jaipur on the selection of so promising an heir to rule over their future destinies and to Maharaja Kumar Man Singh on the great career which opens before him

His Highness replied --

Mr Holland

I thank H E. the Viceroy for the Kharita which you have today delivered to me by his command and I thank you for coming here and for your encouraging and most eloquent words. I am glad that the great British Government speaking through His Excellency the Viceroy and yourself have recognised and confirmed my adoption of a son and successor and thereby set the final seal upon my act of State which was intended by me to be right and in accordance with the Dharma Shastras and the customs of my House. This act of mine was conceived and carried out after the most earnest deliberation for the good of my State for the happiness and security of my beloved subjects and in the humble service of the God of my ancestors and of myself.

You have been pleased to say that the character disposition and qualities of my adopted son. Man Singh justify the brightest auguries for his future and the highest hopes for the destinits of his State under his guidance. I am pleased and proud that you have by forming this faveurable judgment endorsed my choice and I am also glad that it has been received with equal approbation by my peers and by the humblest and highest of my subjects.

You have spoken of the education of my son and your vord an full of wisdom and sympathy

Religion loyally and service should I consider by the watch words of the education of a Prince and it is a source of prick and plea use to me to find that so enlightened and cultured a gen leman as yourself representing a you do the most powerful nation of the We do in this mater apprecial characteristics.



Lt General His Late Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Mahataja Dhiraj **Sawai_Sir Madhosinghji Bahadur** of Jaipur G C S I G C I J G C V O, LL D (Ldin)



agree with the views of an orthodox Hindu like myself who is steeped in the traditions of the past and stand firm on the faith and customs of my Rajput forefathers.

It is my hope as well as that of all my nobles and other subjects that the education of my son Man Singh may be so devised that it will assist him to become a truly religious, loyal and wise Ruler of his State, who will count the prosperity and happiness of his subjects as the most cherished ambition of his life

"I should like on this great occasion to ask those of my nobles, officials and other subjects present in this Durbar as well as those outside in my State, to resolve in their hearts to day to do all in their power to assist my son to realize this ambition. The subjects can smooth and brighten the path of the Ruler, or they can make it wearisome and painful. The Rulers of Jaipur have at all times relied on true Rajput loyalty from their subjects while they in their turn have prided themselves on unstinted loyal to their Sovereign I would say to my subjects now, "avoid factions and parties and let self-interest and the dissensions it brings melt and disappear in the fire of true Rajput patriotism. Your interests are bound up for ever with those of the Ruling House of Jaipur and if you desire, as I know you do, the welfare of the State and the happiness and success of the Maharaja Kumar, now and hereafter, unite and be faithful and do service to your God and to your Prince"

His Highness then announced the following measures in honour of that auspicious day —

"The question of arrears due by Sube-gujars of Rajawati in the district of Sawai Madhopur has been under consideration for a long time. The Suba tribute demand is largely in arrears and I have decided to grant certain remissions having regard to the financial position of the individual Sube-gujars.

"There will be a remission of ten lakhs of old arrears of Revenue, Judicial and Miscellaneous dues

"There will also be a remission of arrears due on account of default in attendances of Khasa horses in respect of such Jagirdars who have subsequently presented their horses for State-service according to their engagements

"In case of the above remissions the details will be worked out by a Special Committee to be appointed for the purpose

"The annual grant for providing diet for in-patients at the Mayo Hospital will be doubled in order to enable a corresponding increase in their number to be made.

The annual grant to the Education Department will be increased chiefly in order to provide more money for scholarships, and for some other urgent needs

The children in the State and private Schools in the City will receive a distribution of sweets

A number of prisoners will be released from the State Jail the balance of their sentences being remitted

This expression of benevolence and love by His late Highness found most cordial welcome in the hearts of his beloved subjects who voiced their deep sense of gratitude and loyalty towards the Ruling House by arranging julians and banquets to celebrate the adoption. Every community med to out do the other in the nicety of illuminations efficiency in the arrangement of novelties and richness of dinners etc. These gaieties went on for months and months together and separate julians were held by every state department every religious and social community and professional guild

Several rulers of the neighbouring States visited Jaipur to congratulate. His late Highness on this wise selection and witness these celebrations. Congratulatory messages were also received from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and the Secretary of State.

The telegram from His Imperial Majesty contained the following message —

I cordially congratulate you upon the selection of Kunwar Mormukat Singh as your heir. To both of you I send my sincere good wishes and look forward to the continued prosperity of yourself and your State.

George R 1

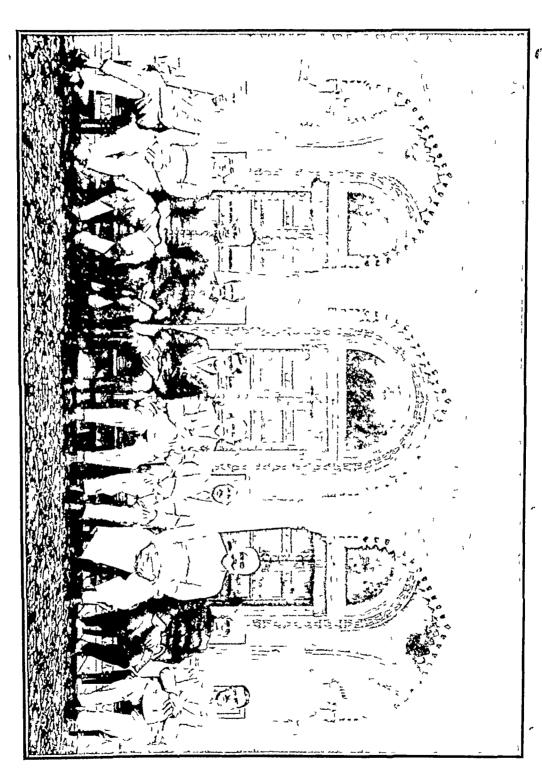
The following is the text of the telegram from the Right Hen'ble the Secretary of State for India —

My heartiest congratulations upon your adoption of Mormukat Singh I hope you may be long spared in happiness and health and that your successor may be destined to prove worthy to following your Highness in the position. Your Highness worthily filled. Please accept my sincere good wishes for your welfare.

Him sex

Council of State, Jaipur.

THE JAIRUK ALBUM.



AT THE TIME OF INVESTITURE MARCH 1931

The Late K B Ashfaq Hasan Khanji 8 R B Th. Seetla Prasadn Balpeyi IO Mi W F Q Shuldham Mr C L Alexander Purohit Gopmathii R B Pt Amamathn Atal o Pt Amamathu Atal 3 Th Debi Singhu of Chomu 4 R Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadui 6 Mr B J G R B Th Narendra Singhji of Jabnoi Glancy R B Pt B Sn



EARLY EDUCATION OF HIS HIGHNESS

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After adoption the main concern of His late Highness was to arrange for the proper education and equipment, according to his own lights, of the young Maharaja Kumar, who was to be called upon one day to rule over the destinaties of over two and half a million human beings. He kept him inside the palace and appointed tutors to coach him in a way befitting a man of exalted position of the future ruler of Jaipur The Maharaja Kumar, who had already impressed his teachers at Kotah as a boy of great promise. intelligence and mental resourcefulness, made great progress in his studies His earnestness and devotion to duty, his close and minute application to work and his cheerfulness and serenity of temper, when confronted with difficult leassons and problems in his daily routine, were particularly commented upon in favourable terms by those who had opportunities to watch his progress in studies and were responsible for building his character in those impressionable days of the youg prince

DEATH OF HIS LATE HIGHNESS

His late Highness breathed his last on the 7th September 1922, at about 9 p m after a protracted illness, which had kept him confined to bed for a long time His sad demise was universally lamented by his loving subjects in Jaipur as well by those, who felt genuine admiration for his simplicity, and paternal regard and affection for his subjects. On the morning of the 8th September, his funeral procession passed through the main streets of the City, which were thronged by mourning crowds cremation took place at Getore The city observed a complete hartal and all courts and offices were closed

ACCESSION OF HIS HIGHNESS SARMAD, LRAJAHAI HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ SHRI SAWAI MAN SINGHJI BAHADUR

Soon after the demise of His late Higness, the Resident, who was present in the palace at the time, informed the Cabinet and others assembled in the Sharbata Mahal that Maharaj Kumar Man Singhji who was duly adopted by the His late Highness had succeeded him to the Gaddi of Jaipur A telegram was sent next day to the Private Secretary to His Imperial

Majesty the King Emperor informing him of the sad event and expressing His Highness deep loyalty and affection for the Throne and Person of His Imperial Majesty. On the 9th September a telegraphic reply was received from the King Emperor thanking His Highness the Maharaja for the loyalty and friendly assurances and hoping that he would ever strive to live up to the high ideals of his distinguished father. On the 18th September the Raj Tilak Dastur was performed in the Dewan-Likhana and the ceremonies usual on such occasion were duly observed. Many ruling princes and distinguished personages were present to witness the ceremony. His Highness accession to the gaddi was announced by firing of salutes and a public proclamation was issued throughout the State. On the 18th September, His Highness the Maharaja held a public Durbar at which the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpuiana delivered to His Highness. H. E. the Viceroy's Kharita and presented a khilaat to His Highness.

MINORITY ADMINISTRATION

As His Highness was a minor at the time of accession, the administration of the state was carried on by a State-Council. The prominent members of the first Minority Council were Sir James. Robert, and Sir Charles. Cleveland who were latter joined by Raja Rana. Man Singh Jhala of Dhrangdhra. In 1923, the above mentioned members withdrew and the Minority Council or the Cabinet, was reorganised as the Council of State, with Mr. (Now Sir) R. I. R. Glaney as its President. Mr. Glaney was succeeded by Mr. (Now Sir) L. W. Reynolds. Major (Now Lt. Col.). G. D. Ogilvie, Lt. Col. H. R. Lawrence, Lt. Col. A. S. Meek and Mr. B. J. Glaney, who entrusted the barge of the State into the hands of our benignant. Ruler in 1931. This period (1922-31) was an era of all-round referm and progress in the state. The achievements of the Minority-Administration have been described elsewhere. Here, may be mentioned the provision made for the education of His Highness. A fitch is one of the most outstanding verks of that constructive epoch.

HIS HIGHNESS EDUCATION AT (1) THE MAYO COLLEGE AJ 1ER

With a view to providing the most suitable education to Hi. Herbine sith. Maharaja the ervices of M. J. W. C. Mayre, C. J. E. Principal of the Chief's College Ratio were recured as his guardian and to re. At his a

small school was started at Rambagh Palace, where His Highness along with the sons of some of the leading nobles received education under the supervision of a staff of experienced and qualified teachers. But this arrangement was abandoned and His Highness was admitted into the Mayo College Aimer. At Mayo College His Highness made satisfactory progress Mayne, Rai Sahib Pandit Suraj Narain M. A was appointed Indian tutor The association of these two eminent persons with His Highness during his early years has proved of incalculable good in the formation of character and habits of their royal ward. His Highness was not only prominent in studies but made great improvement in games and riding and took part in almost all the physical games particularly in Polo Even at that age he gave a great promise as a Polo player He always secured top position in class exercises and received medals and prizes of general efficiency in examinations In July, 1927, Mr Mayne left for England and in his place Lt Col C C H. A. D. S. O., was appointed guardian and tutor to His Highness

(II) ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY WOOLWICH

After passing the Diploma Examination from the Mayo College the Government of India agreed to send His Highness to England to undergo training for a year at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich Highness' brief stay in Europe served in a great degree to give him an insight into the active and busy life of the Occident He availed himself much of the great opportunities afforded him during his short stay in London to observe the great industrial and commercial enterprises of the people of the West He applied himself most diligently to study the art of Military organisation and regulated his time and habits under the strict rule of Military discipline. the beneficial effects of which have been brought to the public notice since His Highness has taken the reins of administration into his own hands clock-like punctuality and strenuous application to duty, with which His Highness has been attending to the duties as a ruler of a big State, clearly show the effects of the training which he received in India as well as in The great dash, energy and particular regard to the discipline which one finds as the chief trait in His Highness both in the play field and in the Council Chamber are a sure indication to the well regulated and thoroughly disciplined life which he led as a student, and bear testimony to the excellent training, which prepared him for the proper discharge of the most responsible and arduous duties that awaited him

HIS HIGHNESS RETURN FROM ENGLAND

His Highness long absence from his capital had been sorely felt by his loving subjects. To most of them who did not realise the educative value of a trip to Europe it was an abnormal thing when His Highness was in England enjoying the bracing and invigorative surroundings of a Military College people felt most weary on the absence of their ruler. Their jubilation therefore when the time of his return approached can better be imagined than described. His happy return which was in itself a source of people's enthusiasm further gladdened the heart of the people by the belief that his return will be followed soon by his investiture with full ruling powers and by the commencement of his personal rule. The excitement of the people on the eve of His Highness return was therefore unbounded and the citizens accorded a splendid reception to their ruler. The city was aglow with the universal loyousness and the huge concourse of people at every available position of advantage from which they could have a view of His Highness coming from the Railway station shows the real feelings of the people. His Highness arrived on the 5th October 1930 and soon after his arrival he proceeded to devote his time to acquiring personal experience of the administration The short period intervening between his return from England in

The short period intervening between his return from England in October 1930 and his investiture in March 1931 was really a period of his apprenticeship in State administration. These six months he spent in visiting the various departments of the State in discussing with the heads of the Departments the routine and methods of business followed in the departments and thus he was able to get a cless insight into the administrative affairs of the State and to equip himself with first hand information about excepting worth knowing regarding Jaipur its affairs and its people. These visits and secreting into the work and method followed in Juipur not only benefitted the ruler by standing him in good stead in discharging his responsible vierk as a ruler but served a very useful purpose in impressing upon the officials the strong personality and untiring zeal for work of their ruler.

His Highness the Maharan vas no merely satisfied with studying the problems and affairs of his state at the head-quarters. He have that the real and the most important duty of a ruler is to set familiar with the people living far away from the torin and contributing to the economic property of the country by the second of their box. In a country, he lindia where agriculture is the profession of the majority no part of the country can proper if the interests of the tillers of the real are neglected. It was to obtain

first hand information about the local conditions of the various nizamats and tehsils and to study the requirements and needs of the people of the villages that His Highness undertook an extensive tour in the various parts of his State. This tour on the eve of His Highness' investiture served two important purposes; on the one hand it supplemented His Highness' practical training as ruler, while on the other hand it helped to cement the happy and cordial relations which have existed between the ruler of Jaipur and his subjects. His Highness was wildly greeted even in the most distant and smallest villages by crowds of people to whom the visit of their ruler was an event of uncommon importance and a sign of blessing. The period from October to March was, therefore, a time of great significance and value in the career of His Highness. This period fitted him fully for the discharge of that arduous task of government which soon awaited him.

At last the long expected and eagerly awaited month of March of 1931 13th of March was the date fixed for performing the ceremony of investiture and presenting the Kharita to His Highness The city was bustling with frenzied activities and an electric atmoshphere prevailed in every quarter of the city. Every department of the State was working with feverish heat to complete all arrangements concerning the investiture-ceremony city was lavishly decorated and the streets and the bazars including every roof and balcony of the houses were literally packed with richly clad people who thronged to witness the scenes of splendour and magnificences arranged in connection with the arrival of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to invest the Ruler with full Ruling powers. A grand Durbar was held in the City Palace, where the chiefs, sardars, officials and eminent personages of the public, clad in most picturesque attires presented a charming spectacle The gallaries of the Darbar-Hall were crowded with ruling princes and other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremony His Highness the Maharaja punctually arrived at the appointed hour and was accorded a hearty reception by the whole audience He took his seat on a golden chair under a richly embroidered canopy resting on golden posts After the religious ceremonies of the occasion had been gone through, Their Excelliences accompanied by the Political Secretary, the Hon'ble the AGG in Raiputana and the Resident in Jaipur arrived at the Durbar-Hall and were received by His Highness Their Excellencies took up their seats under the same canopy His Excellency then stood up to announce that His Imperial Majesty had been pleased to send the Kharita which His Excellency presented to His Highness His Excellency delivered a historic speech at this moment, which is given below in full.

His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Investiture of His High ness the Maharaja of Jaipur on 14th March 1931

Your Highness

Among the most pleasant features of the busy life of a Viceroy are the personal relations established between himself and the Ruling Princes of India and I think I may say both on behalf of myself and my predecessors in office that with no Ruling House have these relations been more intimate and friendly than with that to which Your Highness has the honour to belong. When on the death of your illustrious father Maharaja Sir Madho Singh the Government of India became the trustees of the administration of the Jaipur State and the guardians of its Young Ruler it was natural that the Viceroy should regard the discharge of these responsibilities as an object of his especial care and should watch with almost of father's pride and soli citude over Your Highness training and education It gives me therefore the greatest satisfaction to-day to have the privilege of investing Your Highness with ruling powers. My pleasure is all the greater in that this is the only occasion on which I have been able to take part in a ceremony of this picturesque and historic kind

The Council administration has now lasted for eight years and more and now that the trustees are resigning their charge it is fitting that I should give some account of this time of stewardship. At the outset the problems which faced them were of more than ordinary difficulty. Methods of administration which had worked successfully when the late Ruler was in the fulness of his vigour began to fail in later years when the strong hand which had ruled the destinies of Jaipur for forty years was forced by advancing years and serious illness to relax its hold. The virtue had gone out of the old system and the time for change had come. The call was becomine insistent for a Government more in keeping a 1th the spirit of the times and more responsive to the people's needs. A period of transition and change is seldom vithout its difficulties and dancers and the risk of recreamisation demands of the administrator as it demands of the architecta ho modernises an ancient structure a large measure both of political window and of caution in deciding what to remove and a fair to leave. New institutions and new ideas have to be grafted on to the old without destroying tridition and the spirit of the past and a tith due regard to local an intent. The scheme when complete must be harmonious and solid to the surre of for which it is required. I have and believe that the minimal administration

has been successful in its attempts to achieve this end, and I earnestly trust that the system, which has been established, will under Your Highness' guidance secure to the people of this State a just, beneficent and progressive Government, which will repose upon a real unity of interest between the Ruler and the ruled

I have had many opportunities of studying the reports of work done during the minority period, and I can therefore say with confidence that substantial progress has been made in the reform of all departments of the administration. The finances of the State have been placed on a thoroughly sound footing, and a regular Audit and Accounts. Department has been organised. The normal revenue of the State has increased from about eighty lakhs to one hundred and thirty lakhs, and investments have increased nearly four times. A system of annual Budgets has been introduced, and a complete revision and reorganisation has been carried out in the Judicial and Revenue, and the Customs and Excise Departments. There is now also for the first time a regular Court of Wards with duly qualified. Managers for the supervision of estates under the direct control of the Durbar.

I should detain you too long if lattempted to enumerate in detail the various works of public utility which have been executed, but the construction of considerable lengths of road and railway, new schemes for irrigation, and the provision of electric light and a new water-supply, are among the many sound and valuable projects for which the administration is entitled to the highest credit

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The educational needs of the people have not been overlooked. The annual expenditure incurred under this head has increased from a little over a lakh to well over five lakhs of rupees, and there has been a large increase in the number of schools and colleges, and the pupils in attendance at them The expenditure on moreover has doubled in the last few years, and a well-equipped Zenana Hospital has just been completed Finally there has been a thorough reorganisation of the Military, Police and Jail Departments military units have been reduced, and two new first line regiments, the Jaipur Lancers and the Jaipur Infantry have been created These units have made striking progress, and with the Transport Corps they constitute a force of which the State may well be proud, and in which I know Your -Highness takes and will take close personal interest. All three units have been provided with ample space for training grounds and with admirable buildings.

The Police have been converted into an organised force properly trained well-armed and well-equipped and perhaps most important of all excellent lines and living conditions are being steadily substituted for the old madequate quarters

The facts which I have recited are a very satisfactory assurance that on assuming the duties of your high office. Your Highness will find a State well-dowered with public works a full treasury and a contented people All that was of value in the old customs and traditions of the State has been wherever possible preserved and the minimum of change compatible with the needs of modern progress has been made. I believe Your Highness already has found abundant evidence in your tours through the State that the old ties of loyalty and affection that bind your people to the Ruler persist as strongly as of yore. Those who have contributed to these striking results may well feel proud of their achievement, and if I cannot mention by name all those who have assisted in the task I would at least wish to make reference to a singular and appropriate coincidence. The foundations of the reforms were laid in the first and most difficult year of the minority by that capable officer the tried friend of so many of Your Highness brother princes Sir Reginald Glancy Today his brother Mr B J Glancy relin. quishes charge of the office of President after setting the coping stone upon the work of the minority administration. To these and others as to Mr Reynolds who as President of the Council and as Agent to the Governor General has been closely connected with Jaipur for seven years Your Highness State owes a debt of gratitude which I believe it will not find it easy to repay

Your Highness is well aware of the anxious consideration which I and my officers have given to the question of your training. There are indeed few subjects to which successive Viceroys have devoted mere entriest attention and on which opinions have varied so much as that of the best method of educating and training young Princes. There is the risk on the one hand that an Indian Prince if educated in Europe may if ereby become alienated from his own people. On the other hand, it is clearly desirable for a future Ruler to include in his education some knowledge and experience of the great world outside India In Your Highners ca - full wright has I think been given to these varying considerations and under the guidance firstly of your old friend and turn in Hayre and later of Licu chant. Colored Tents sale is eath you still you have the fitted to the full from your six years at the flays Colleg and your year a a

Cadet, I believe the first Indian Cadet at the Royal Military Academy of Weolwich. I know from many sources how high was the commendation Your Highness' work won from the authorities at Woolwich, and how great was the regret among Instructors and fellow Cadets alike, when they had to bid Your Highness good-byc. For the last six months you have been receiving administrative training in your own state under the personal supervision of Mr Glancy. In that time short though it is you have had the opportunity of studying the working of all the principal state Departments, have regularly attended meetings of the Council, and have made several tours of inspection in the more distant portions of the state. It is a great pleasure to have received from Mr Glancy such favourable reports of the quick understanding displayed by Your Highness of state affairs, and of your appreciation of the duties of your high position.

Year by year with the general advancement of education and with the growth of new ideas, stimulated by the Great war, the art of Government becomes more difficult. A fierce and searching light now beats on all who The old unquestioning acceptance of autocratic rule is wield authority gradually disappearing, even in those quarters where conservatism seemed to have the strongest hold Rulers are being more and more called on to justify their authority to the ruled and abuse of power attracts to itself criticism of growing strength. Nor can it be expected that developments in British India should fail to have their effect upon the people of Your Highness' and other states There is abundant evidence that ere long a similar standard of administration will be demanded, which it will be impolitic and dangerous to deny Precedent will not in all cases supply an adequate guide, and I trust therefore you will forgive me if I conclude with a few words of advice to your Highness on this memorable occasion, when you start upon your career as Ruler of Jaipur

Among the many factors on which the happiness of your subjects depends, I would judge the most important of these.—

Promptness in the despatch of business, impartial justice as between man and man, selection of competent officials, ungrudging support of them so long as they prove worthy of your trust, and moderation in personal expenditure. It will also be your duty to watch over the development of all agencies for the public benefit such as schools, hospitals, roads, and irrigation works, to maintain close contact between yourself and your people, and to set an example, in your private and public life, to those who serve you and to those over whom you rule. From my personal knowledge of Your Highness, and

from all that I have seen and heard I feel confident that Your Highness will rise to the height of your great responsibilities. My Agent in Rajputana and the Resident in Jaipur will always be ready to help you with advice and I know you will regard them not merely as the representatives of a Government who wish you well but as friends whose desire is to help you to preserve the great trust that you have received from a distinguished line of ancestors I greatly regret that in a brief month after your accession to power I shall have laid down my present office and have said good bye to India and to many Indian friends but you may be confident that my successor will evince a personal interest in your career and welfare not less warm than mine and that I myself shall ever watch with close concern the fortunes of Jaipur and of its Ruler Your burden will be heavy but no Maharaja has I think entered on his responsibilities with greater advantages than you and I earnestly hope and believe that under Providence your rule will redound to your lasting honour and to the benefit and contentment of your subjects

I declare Your Highness to be vested with full ruling powers

His Highness replied -

Your Excellency

I am deeply indebted to Your Excellency for the encouragement that you have given me on this most momentous day in my career I can assure Your Excellency that the advice which you have been pleased to bestow on me will not be forgotten. The weight of responsibility that devolves on me I fully realise. But there is one thing that has greatly heartened me in the heavy task that lies before me and that is the belief built up on what I have seen in Jaipur and the districts. I have visited since my return the belief that the ties of affection which bind the Ruler and the ruled together are as strong to-day in the Jaipur State as they have ever been before. It will be my constant endeavour to strengthen this bond of affection still further as the years go on to remember at all times that my main concern in life must be the welfare of my subjects so that my officers may know that in carrying out their duties they may always rely on my support and if it my recork may feel that their loyalty is not in vain

I am at are of the enact progress that has been made in a sens large number of directions during the time of the minority. And I am incerely grateful to all there who have laboured in this cause and to there to whom my guardianship has been entrusted. The State can certainly congratulate itself on the soundness of its financial position, and it is fortunate that at the present juncture there are substantial resources on which we can indent For Jaipur, like so many other parts of India, has suffered from a series of lean years, and the cultivating classes have been dealt a very heavy blow by the abnormal fall in the price of grain. My Council agree with me that some material measure of relief is amply justified and I have decided that such of the outstandings due on account of the last Kharif harvest as cannot be recovered without undue hardship shall be remitted in full, also that a remission amounting to four annas in the rupee of the coming Rabi demand shall be made in all the Khalsa villages of the State. I have also decided that henceforth in all Khalsa villages the cess known as "Mapa" shall be abolished. It is my hope that these measures will prove of real benefit to my subjects for I know that my people's contentment is the greatest asset of the State.

Your Excellency I thank you once again for all the help that you have given me, and I would ask you to be good enough to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor an assurance of the steadfast devotion of the House of Jaipur to the Crown"

Thousands of people had assembled to hear the booming of the guns announcing the investiture of their Ruler with full powers. As soon as His Highness finished his speech, guns were fired which sent a thrill of joyful sensation throughout the city. The people assembled in large numbers on the roofs of the houses and in spacious bazars to have a darshan of His Highness in procession which soon emerged from the Sire Deorhi Gate. The procession wended its way very slowly amidst the surging tide of vast sea of cheering crowds filling the air with loud and lusty cries of 'Maharaja. Man Singhji ki Jai.'

The Maharaja graciously acknowledged the loyal greetings of his loving subjects and seemed to be visibly moved by protestations of their love and devotion. Their Excellencies also went in procession to the Residency joy-fully watching the devotional felicitations of the people. The Viceroy and Lady Irwin spent a very busy time at Jaipur. His Highness tracing how the present scheme originated and developed during the minority regime requested the Viceroy to perform the opening ceremony of Water Works at Lachman Doongri which will ever remain a monumental achievement of the Minority Administration. Declaring the Water Works open, H. E. the Viceroy remarked.

(His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening ceremony of the New Water Works Japur on 13th March 1931 1

Your Highness Ladies and Gentlemen -

A CANAL CAN It gives me the greatest pleasure to take part in this ceremony that all who have had the opportunity of visiting your Highness historic capital must have marvelled at the feat performed in earlier times by Jai Singh in founding a great town on Jaipur's present site. For the lack of any lake or running stream and the sandy soil and barren hills all round may well make us wonder how the necessary supplies of water were found. I have therefore listened with much interest to Your Highness account of the expedients adopted in the past to provide water for this City and of the reasons that led to the inception of the scheme which I am privileged to inaugurate taday

To have had the courage and foresight to take in hand and bring to successful fruition an enterprise of this magnitude reflects much credit on the Minority Administration and I join Your Highness in congratulating all cencerned on their achievement in particular the Engineers to whose technical skill and experience the construction work is due. Although the cost in 5 money has been large it is difficult to imagine a purpose on which it could a better have been spent and I know well that Your Highness subjects will a appreciate in full the immense boon of having a constant supply of fresh water available in their houses or at their doors

I now declare the Water Works open and trust they will be of lasting benefit to the people of this City

The Viceregal party left Jaipur on the evening of 14th and a new chapter begins in the present history of Jaipur when His Highness took the reins of Government in his own hands

HIS HIGHNESS PERSONAL RULE 1931-

His High ness after the inventure with full Ruling persons made nece sary channes in the constitution of Higher Administration of the Sixe. divided to conduct the administration of the Sau sight the account of the council the Council of Administration which was restonable for Six administration during this Higher in interty was one excellent Higher I Isharan's Executive Cornell retaining its former annells for the Cornellet Theolie of Presiden Consolely dring a niver als faled a 1

all the powers exercised by him were henceforth to be devolved upon His Highness

His Highness thus is the source of all powers, all powers emnate from him and converge in him. No decision of the Council of State—the highest executive and judicial authority in the State—is effective without the consent and sanction of His Highness. All legislative measures require His Highness' assent before becoming operative. No appeal can go beyond his prerogative. To quote the Morning Post "Whatever might be his rights, privileges and prerogative, His Highness, since he assumed ruling powers in March, 1931, has acted as a Constitutional Ruler.

"His Highness scrupulously refrains from interfering in the routine administration conducted by his officers. Invariably he accepts the expert advice of the Members of the Council. He consults them before taking a decision. The Judicial system has been brought almost to the level existing in British India. The State finances are sound under well defined budgetary arrangements. His Highness receives a fixed privy purse, and acts as a trustee to his people."

HIS HIGHNESS' MILITARY RANK

The birthday of His Highness after the investiture with full ruling powers was celebrated very enthusiastically throughout the State A birthday banquet was held at the Ram Bagh Palace, on 11th. September, 1931, when Mr D G Mackenzie, the Resident at Jaipur invested His Highness with H M the King's Commission as a Lieutenant in the Imperial army In response to it His Highness remarked —

"I also wish to express my great appreciation of the honour His Majesty the King Emperor has conferred on me by granting me a Commission in his Army I think it was very clever of the Resident to produce a birthday present of this nature this evening I feel that this is a fitting occasion for me to assure His Majesty of the loyalty and devotion of the House of Jaipur to his Person, and that I shall do my best to uphold the best traditions of His Majesty's Army"

In 1934, His Highness has been promoted to the rank of the Captain

HIS HIGHNESS' MARRIAGES

When His Highness was studying at Mayo College Aimer he was

married to the sister of His Highness Maharaja Sir Umed Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924 amidst scenes of great rejoicings and a really wonderful display of oriental splendour and pomp. Her Highness gave birth to Princess Baiji Raj Sahiba on 13th June 1929.

October 22 would go as another historic date in State annals because

it was on this pious day that the Heir-Apparent to Jaipur Gadi was born after a century. The auspicious news turned people wild with joy and expressions of their happiness were most earnest and spontaneous. The whole city were a fairy appearance at night, the highways palaces and gates were dazzling with electric bulbs of various hues. Every state department and section of His Highness subjects tried to outdo one another in performing julian and giving material embodiment to their innermost feelings.

A special Durbar was held in the City Palace in which His Highness most graciously accepted the congratulations of the subjects and announced certain generous measures for the welfare of his people. The following is the full text of his speech.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's Speech at the Darbar held on Saturday the 21st of November 1931 in honour of the birth of Sri Maharaj Kumar Sahib

This Darbar as you are all aware is being held in henour of the birth of the Maharaj Kumar and I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of expressing my keen pleasure that all my subjects of vibriever class and creed have joined so spontaneously with me in the general rejoicings. I was especially pleased to notice that those taking part in the general festivities did not forget the children the sick in hospital and the poor.

The loyalty evinced by my subjects I is given me great satisfaction. Loyalty means a great deal to me. I is ho give intenic loyalty to His Majorty the King Emperor expect loyalty from all my subjects. The cash of are loyal to me and to the State will receive due honour but disloyalty in colleagues the State and myself is to be despited and cannot be countered.

the State and myself is to be desiried and cannot be commanded.

These community in my mind the insect and confinence of the cultivators who form a very large material of the population and I am contidering various referres for their beach in which I bego will firm it in the near future. The expansion of trial through the ned orned the needed at a gives me constant thought and I for as seases to to see the wealt and influential merchans of the Sate of whom nay, have an All find a return

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



tion, establishing important industries here, and I can assure them that they will be given every facility and have my whole-hearted support. I feel that Jaipur capital and energy could be as profitably employed in Jaipur as it has been in Bombay and Calcutta. Although I am proud of the fact that many of the best business brains in India come from here, yet their activities have hitherto been largely for the benefit of the development of British India. I should like them to turn their attention to their birth-place.

It is my special wish that this great event in my life and the history of the State should not pass without any endeavouring by some specific act to further the welfare, prosperity and happiness of my subjects. After careful consideration, I am glad to be able to announce that I have decided to —

(1) Assist the cultivators by granting remissions of —

(a) arrears of rent due from Zemindars Zemindar-Ijaradars, and Chakdars, which accrued in the period from Sambat 1963 to Sambat 1978, these arrears are estimated to amount to more than Nineteen Lakhs and Fifteen thousand of Rupees,

(b) similar arrears, amounting to roughly Ten Lakhs, which accrued in the period from Sambat 1979 to Sambat 1985, inclusive,

remit all arrears of,

(2) (a) fines, other than judicial fines imposed under sentences passed by Criminal Courts, such fines are calculated to amount to about Twenty-seven Thousand Rupees;

(b) Dastak (or Talbana) amounting to approximately one Lakh and

Seventy Thousand Rupees,

(c) Rahdari (or Customs arrears) amounting to roughly Forty Thousand Rupees

(d) Baqaya Mina Bara Gaon, amounting to about Forty Thousand

Rupees,

which accrued up to and including Sambat 1979, the total remissions under all the above heads amount to about Thirtyone Lakhs and Ninty-two Thousand,

(3) remit, as an act of clemency, all fines imposed under sentences passed between the 21st of October, 1925, and the 22nd of October, 1931.

(4) assist one of Jaipur's most important trades by abolishing the Customs Duty on Jewellery,

I also wish to make a gift, at my own personal expense, of the most up-to-date X-Ray Plant for the Mayo Hospital

CATALON CATALON CONTRACTOR

In conclusion I want to make special mention of all officials civil military and police whose ability and experience are of such assistance to me in the administration of the State I cannot thank them enough for their work and I can assure them that good honest and loyal work does not pass unnoticed by me

On the 24th of April 1932 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was married again to the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhii of Jodhpur amidst great rejoicings and a round of joyous celebrations marked that happy occasion. Her Highness the Second Maharani Sahiba accompanied His Highness to England in April 1933 and there gave birth to Shri Second Maharaja Kumar Sahib.

This auspicious news when it reached Jaipur invoked the feelings of great joy and jalsas and banquets were held to celebrate that occasion

VICEREGAL VISIT TO JAIPUR

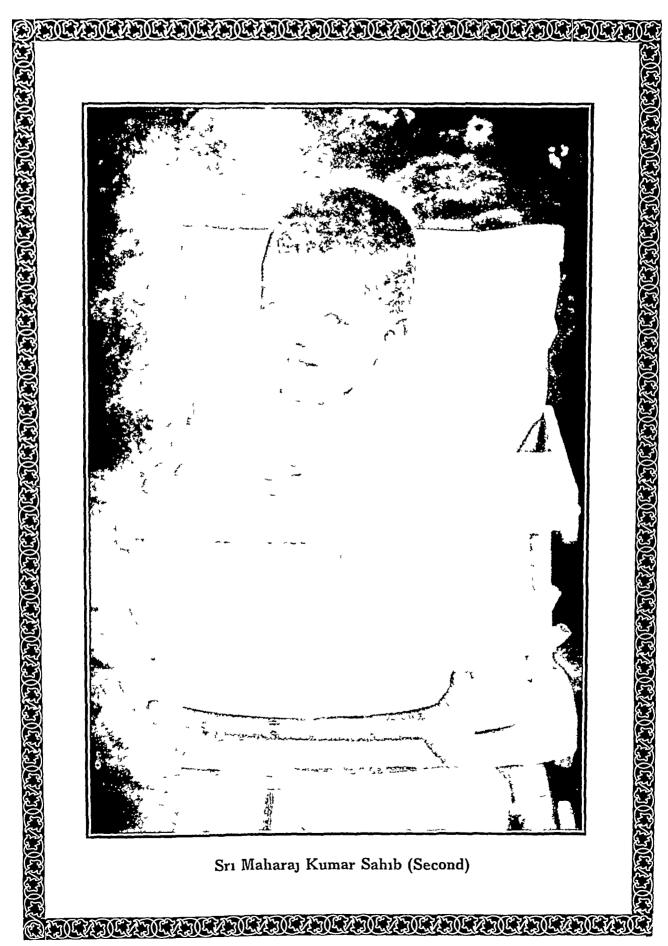
One of the most remarkable events in the history of His Highness Personal Rule has been the most gracious visit which Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon paid to Jaipur in the beginning of December 1932. Their Excellencies were received with acclamations of enthusiasm and joy by the populace. Reception Durbars were held as usual and on the 3rd December His Highness welcomed Their Excellencies at a State banquet at Rambagh Palace. Proposing the health of Their Excellencies His Highness remarked—

(Speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur at the State Banquet held at the Rambagh Palace on Saturday the 3rd of December 1932)

Your Excellencies Ladies and Gentlemen -

Your Excellencies Ladies and Centremen —
It gives me great pleasure to extend to Their Excellencies the Vicercy
and Lady Willingdon a most cordial welcome on the occasion of their first
visit to Jaipur In these eventful days for India the cares and responsibilities
of the Vicercy are so great that it has become increasingly difficult for him to
leave his headquarters and I am indeed gratified that His Excellency has been
able to honour me and my State with this visit

The future federal constitution for India is a subject which is at present uppermost in all our minds and I wish those delegates who are not in



The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House, Jaipur.

London every success, and I hope that as a result of their efforts Jaipur and other States will find that the constitution presented to them for acceptance will meet their wishes and enable them to enter federation. I should like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to His Excellency and His Majesty's Government for permitting Udaipur, Jaipur and Jodhpur to send a joint delegate to the Conference so that the three most important States in Raiputana may make their views known more clearly and exercise their influence at such an important juncture in the history of India.

This seems a fitting occasion for me to emphasize that I am particularly anxious that the personal relations that now exist between the Viceroy, who is the Crown's representative in India and my State should in no way be impaired or curtailed under the new constitution. I also consider it essential that the relationship that now exists between the Crown in England and my State should remain unaltered and that this should definitely be provided for in the constitution, and in the Convention that will have to be entered into between my State and the Crown

The many improvements that were made in my State during the minority were mentioned in the speeches that were delivered when Lord Irwin visited Jaipur to invest me with Ruling Powers. It has been my constant aim to see that these efforts were not relaxed, and I may mention among other works of the last eighteen months the opening of the Zenana Hospital in the City, the re-construction of the Maharaja's College on an entirely new site, with large playing fields, the moving of the Nobles' School for sons of Jagirdars, who cannot afford the Mayo College, to another building outside the city where they will receive an education which will fit them for their future responsibilities, the completion of the road from Jaipur to Sawai Madhopur which forms a very important link in the communications from north to south in my State and connects up with the main trunk road from Delhi to Bombay, and the inception of a scheme for the re-construction of the General Hospital on a new site.

In connection with the New General Hospital I may mention that I considered it desirable to give my Tazimi Sardars, the leading merchants whose homes are in Jaipur and others the very great privilege of being brought into close association with a charitable institution which will be of lasting benefit to all classes of my subjects. I, therefore, issued an appeal for donations to the New Hospital Fund and I have very much pleasure in announcing to-night that during Their Excellencies' stay in Jaipur, the following donations have been made—

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Raja Baldeo Das Birla-Rupees One Lakh

Bishwambhar Lal Maheshwari—Rs 7 500 and Thakur Narendra Singh of Johner has also given a handsome donation. And in honour of Their Excellencies visit I have decided to donate One and a Half Lakhs from my own personal income.

Unfortunately owing to the very poor rains we have had this year and the general financial stringency works and improvements must be slowed down. But I feel that it is important to proceed as far as facilities permit with irrigation works and any steps that can be taken to encourage the construction of new wells so as to improve the condition af my cultivators and as a protection against years of scanty rainfall. I have been able to allot two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees during the current financial year for the completion of the Tori-Sagar canal system and the re-modelling of the Chhaperwara supply cut and canals and the Ramgarh and Buchara canals. I fully realize that the prosperity and contentment of my cultivators should be my constant aim and endeavour.

Every encouragement is being given to those who will set up new industries in my State. A brass factory is shortly to start work which will give employment to many and I hope that in the near future this will be followed by a Cotton Mill.

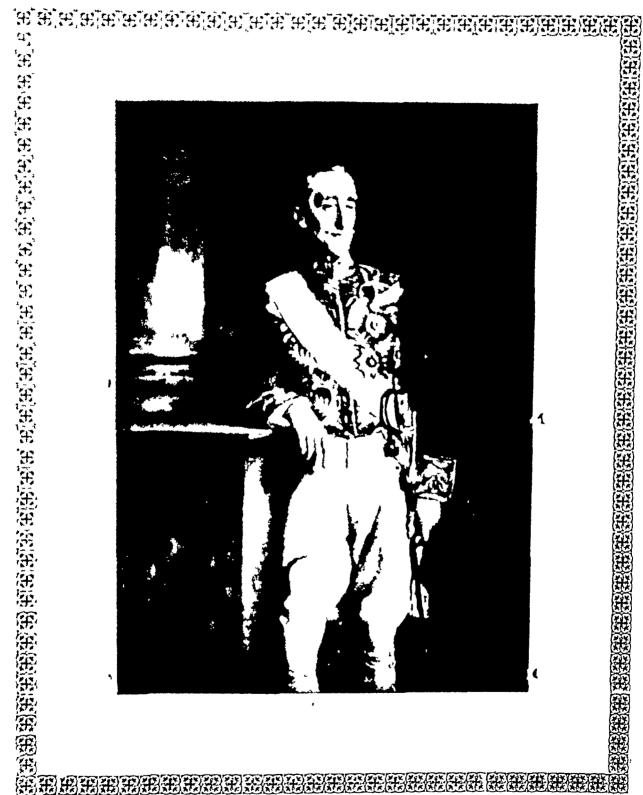
I have also as recently as Tuesday last opened a Talc Factory at Dausa where our local soapstone is being treated for export. I have great hopes for the future of this concern

I hope that Their Excellencies have enjoyed their visit as much as we have so that I may perhaps be able to tempt them to repeat it I can assure. Their Excellencies that they have made my task as their host a very easy one. I now ask you Ladies and Gentlemen to join me in drinking to the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon.

His Excellency in reply said -

Your Highness Ladies and Gentlemen

As Your Highness has said it is unfortunately too true that the life of the Viceroy as of most other people nowadays seems to become ever more strenuous and it is no longer possible as it was in the spacious days of a generation back to spend long periods away from the headquarters of Government. At the same time personal first-hand acquaintance with as many important persons and places as possible is still as desirable for a Viceroy as



By H E'S kind permission

THE RT HONOURABLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF WILLINGDON,

1. C. M. S. I. (i. M. I. F. G. C. M. (i. G. B. E.

Viceroy & Governor General of India

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF WILLINGDON

for anybody else who is called by Fate to high office, and a tour in Rajputana combines with the pleasure of seeing old and historic States the added interest of discussing with the Rulers and their ministers the many problems that surround us to day. It is, for these reasons, a very real pleasure to find myself as Your Highness' guest at Jaipur, and an acquaintance—may I say a friendship—so happily started may be of the greatest value to both of us in the coming years (Cheers.)

There has some times been a tendency to regard many of the States as picturesque survivals of a feudal past to be preserved almost as museum exhibits rather than as living entities that are ready and willing to play an important part in the new era that is coming to India (*Cheers*) No greater mistake could be made. The proceedings of the last conference of Princes showed that the three premier States of Raiputana were ready with constructive proposals of their own, and it has given me very great pleasure to be able to arrange for their joint representation at this meeting of the Round Table Conference

At the same time I welcome with all pleasure Your Highness' recognition of the benefits that have ensued from the existing relations between the Durbar and the Crown, and I have the fullest sympathy with your desire that these should not be impaired whatever other changes may be brought about (Cheers)

Another idea which dies hard is that the Ruler of an Indian State lives a life of gilded ease devoting himself only to athletic pursuits or to pleasures of various kinds, and any pre-eminence on the part of a Ruler in any form of sport is, I regret to say, ofter used by ill-disposed persons as the basis of allegations that this is his only interest in life. May I as one who has for many years taken a keen interest in all kinds of sports and games say that the old saw mens sana in corpore sano (a healthy mind in a healthy body) is none the less true for being somewhat hackneyed, and the brief summary which Your Highness has given of the public works undertaken in Jaipur since you received full powers—a list which in these hard times is enough to fill most Provinces in British India with consuming envy—is sufficient to show that a long handicap at polo is no bar to real and active interest in administration (Cheers) I hear moreover stories of your patiently listening to applicants of every walk in life whether in your capital or on tour in your district which show that Your Highness is fully aware of the importance of the personal touch and of treating all classes and creeds of your subjects alike. this continues, I think that Jaipur should have little to fear from enemies within or without the State

Furthermore what Your Highness has told me to-night regarding the new General Hospital is indeed a very practical example of the solicitude which Your Highness shows for the welfare of your people. I congratulate you most warmly upon that extremely generous donation which Your Highness has personally made to the New General Hospital Fund and I feel sure that the opportunity which you have given to your Tazimi Sardars and other leading citizens of the State to be brought into close association with such a worthy project will be eagerly seized upon and that the example set by Your Highness by Raja Baldeodas Birla Bishambharlal Maheshwari and Thakur Narendra Singh of Johner will be promptly followed by liberal donations from many others (Cheers)

I may in this connection Ladies and Gentlemen make the observation that I understand that His Highness and Her Excellency have been driving in a motor together and they have arranged that this new hospital by His Highness kind consideration should be named the Lady Willingdon Hospital (Cheers)

I further understand though I only heard it within the last few minutes that Her Excellency proposes to fly down to Jaipur when the hospital is quite

ready to be opened

Your Highness on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself I wish to thank you most heartily for the cordial welcome which you have extended to us You have made a suggestion that we should come and visit you again (Cheers) Our visit here has been of such an extraordinarily charming and pleasant character that I am afraid we shall take the opportunity to accept your invitation (Loud cheers) and you may be perfectly certain of this that when we arrive our visit will not be of such a short duration (Loud and continued Cheers)

Ladies and Gentlemen I ask you to join with me in all sincerity in drinking the health of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Man Singh Bahadur of Jaipur

HIS HIGHNESS SOLICITUDE FOR THE WELFARE OF HIS SUBJECTS

His Highness is most careful to promote happiness and prosperity of his loyal subjects. The improvement of the lot of cultivators the spread of education among his people and expansion of trade and commerce in the State have been eccupying his most serious and careful consideration. His Highness sympathy with the tillers of the land has been very hearty and

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practical Their prosperity and contentment have been His Highness' constant aim and endeavour. His Highness has been ready at every occasion to ameliorate their conditions by making liberal remissions in revenue. On the auspicious occasion of his Investiture. His Highness was pleased to announce the following remissions—

- 1. Remission of so much of the outstandings of the current year's Shialu demand due from Ijara and Chakbandi villages as the Darbar on receiving further report from Revenue Department may decide to be unrealisable without undue hardship
- 2 Remission of four annas in the rupee of the current year's Unhalu demand on Ijara and Chakbandi and that fixed at the harvest time in kham villages

His Highness during the speech at Darbar held in honour of the birth of the Heir-Apparent, remarked, 'I have continually in my mind the interest and condition of all cultivators who form a very large majority of the population, and I am considering various schemes for their benefit which I hope will fructify in near future' The full text of the speech has been given above

In reply to the address presented by the people of Jaipur on his return from England after the Polo tour His Highness remarked, 'The people of Jaipur are well known throughout the country for their loyalty to their Maharaja Nothing could be more gratifying and encouraging to a ruler than the manifest assurance by his people that he has their affection and I take this public opportunity of assuring you that you are constantly in my thoughts.

Ever since I took the reins of Government in my hands, my constant endeavour has been to try and follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessors. The names of Man Singh and Jai Singh are great names in the history of India. But you must remember that Man Singh conquered lands and Jai Singh built cities and astronomical observatories and achieved fame not single handed but with the help of his people. My hopes are centred in you and I feel sure that in close co-operation with you all I shall in the course of time be able to achieve the objects we hold most dear to our hearts.

I am touched by the sentiments expressed and reference made by you to the birth of the Maharaja Kumars. In commemoration of the happy events I have further decided,

To set apart 1,000 bighas of land round about the city of Jaipur for the free grazing of milch cattle

- 2 To increase the pensions of the poor widows and orphans by 25 per cent
- 3 To grant a sum of Rs 5 000 for distribution of Blankets and warm clothes during ensuing cold weather to the destitutes irrespective of cast or creed

I assure you all once again that your moral and material progress and your welfare will in future be more and more my constant endeavour

, HIS HIGHNESS CONCERN FOR (a) PROVIDING MEDICAL FACILITIES

It has been special wish of His Highness to provide the benefits of the most up to date medical and surgical treatment to all classes of his sucject.

The State Zenana Hospital designed specially for women and staffed entirely by women was constructed at the cost of eight lacs of Rupees. The Hospital was opened by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba in April 1931. His Highness has very graciously decided to build a New Ceneral Hospital with every modern facility, the cost of which has been estimated at sixteen lacs of rupees. His Highness very generously has been pleased to donate personally Rupees I lac and a half from his own personal income and given an opportunity to all sections of subjects to contribute towards this project. The opening ceremony of this Hospital which shall be called Lady Willing don Hospital has been recently performed by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib. It is confidently hoped that the Hospital will prove to be the best of its kind in India.

(b) SPREADING EDUCATION

His Highness has evinced keenest concern for the education of his people. The education of youth of the Jaipur State is a subject of special interest to me. His Highness has always been ready to grace the educational institutions with his presence. During his Shekhawati tour His Highness opened the new school-buildings at Bagar and Pilani and visited Chirawa High School. His Highness has made education compulsory among sons of Jagir dars or nobles and has greatly improved. Nobles. School renamed the Man Nobles. School by establishing it on new lines at Gener, where they will receive an education which will fit them for their future responsibilities.



Our Present Ruler in Polo Dress

A new boilding of the Maharipus College has been built outside the case of the entirely new site, which with its extensive playing fields and the feration and modern equitation, constructed at a cost of eight and the later of ranges, will return a collected monument to His Highness's a residence of this properties. It is a glowing proof of his great interest in the education address of the State. It assure you,' His element for the well being and happiness of the State. It assure you,' His telement of the deep interest in the 12th October, 1933, 'that I will a time to take deep interest in the progress of this College as also of the correct Institutions throughout the State and it will be my constant our to promote the course of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of promote the course of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the welfare and hapiness of the correct of education and the correct of education an

(b) INCREASING TRADE AND COMMERCE

It is the most earnest desire of His Highness that trade and commerce should prosper in the State. Jaipur is the home of wealthy merchant princes of All India fame and at every suitable occasion. His Highness has exhorted them to start new industries within the State and has promised to give them The expansion of trade through the medium of the all possible help merchants also give me constant thought, and I hope as years go by, to see the wealthy and influential merchants of the State, of whom many have an All India reputation, establishing important industries here, and I can assure them they will be given every facility and have my whole hearted support I feel that Jaipur capital and energy could be as profitably employed in Jaipur as it has been in Bombay and Calcutta. Although I am proud of the fact that many of the best business brains in India come from here, yet their activities have hitherto been largely for the benefit of the development of British India I would like them to turn their attention to their birth places'. His Highness laid emphasis on this point during his Shekhawati tour undertaken in December, 1931 'I look forward to the time when your business instincts and enterprise will be directed to the development of trade in Jaipur State rather than in British India, and I can assure you that you will be given my whole-hearted support in any efforts made by you in this direction' 'I indeed trust that the leading businessmen here will respond to my assurance that any efforts they make towards the development of trade in Jaipur will receive my earnest support. If they turn their attention, the agricultural

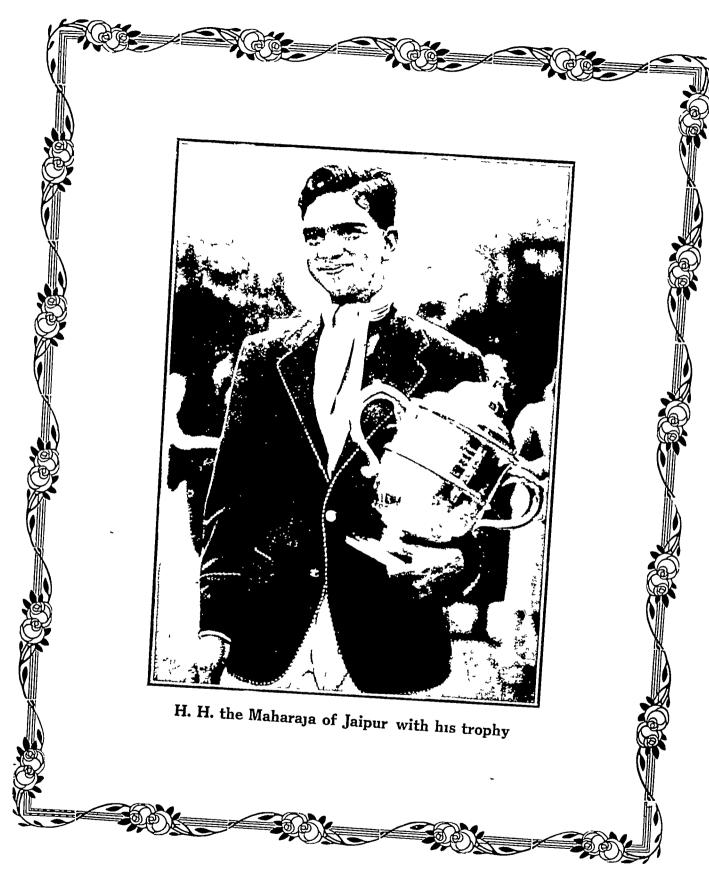
classes will derive benefit from a wider market for their produce Highness at the Birthday Durbar on the 29th August 1932 remarked Last year I issued an appeal to the influential and important businessmen of British India whose homes are in Jaipur to turn their attention, to their home land and assist me in starting important industries in the State 1 am glad to be able to announce that my appeal has not been in vain and that very shortly a Cotton Mill will be started in Jaipur which will give employment to many of my subjects and will I am sure increase the prosperity of my state hope that before long a Brass Utensils Factory will be erected in Jaipur which should give employment to a number of my people. Opening the New Mill of Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate for Pulverising Stealite His Highness observed You have referred in your address to my repeated invita tions to capitalists belonging to my state to invest some of their capital in industrial undertakings in Jaipur I can assure you of my interest in the new industry and also of the State as it will give welcome employment to the people of this neighbourhood. Every encouragement is being given to those who will set up new industries in the State spoke His Highness during the Banquet at Rambagh given in honour of H E Lord Willingdon's visit to Jaipur in December 1932

HIS HIGHNESS-A DISCIPLINARIAN

His Highness is not only a popular ruler extremely good natured and smiling to whom the promoting and interest of his people is nearest his heart but he is a strict disciplinarian also. His Highness has derived immense benefit from his education at the Royal Military Academy where he was subjected to the strictest discipline.

His Highness has rightly recognised the great importance of discipline in making sound character and in every educational institution. His Highness has visited he has invariably put special stress on maintaining perfect discipline which only can develop a sense of loyalty to the State self reliance leadership and fair play among the students. Discipline is the most essential thing in the life of any nation. No matter what career you adopt may it be in the Military or Civil service of the Government or in the many civil walks of life you will never become a real asset to your nation unless you learn discipline in all its aspects. His Highness has always emphasised upon the development of a spirit of teamwork among his subjects specially students. Team work is essential for the prosperity of the State

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



By esprit-de-corps and playing the games, as it should be played, they should learn that spirit of service to others which should not only make them better subjects and kinsmen of mine, but should lead them to better realise those under them "'Play the game while at College, and throughout life and put the game above the prize'

This naturally leads to refer to His Highness' interest in games and sports

HIS HIGHNESS' INTEREST IN GAMES.

No account of His Highness' career can be complete which does not mention, though in brief, his brilliant success, and all round efficiency in games, particularly in Polo. Athletic pursuits are the most useful pastime of the rulers and princes of the present age in every part of the world and efficiency in games and sports means that the prince possesses sufficient dash, energy and earnestness—qualities which stand him in good stead in his discharging successfully and efficienctly the more responsible and onerous duties of administration. There pursuits not only save him from devoting his leisure to activities which do not become his position, and one harmful to the interest of the ruler and his subjects, but keep him alert and help to preserve his health and soundness of mind.

His Highness the Maharaja has been keenly interested in games and sports from his early life and had made a mark for sportsmanship at the Mayo College, where he won prizes in Polo He has got the natural gift of keen insight, mental resourcefulness, accuracy of judgment and nerve which have enabled him to acquire proficiency in any branch of game to which he has applied himself even for a short time Hockey, Football, Cricket, Tennis and Squash-racket have all claimed his attention and even now, when his devotion to and liking for Polo has overshadowed his interest in other games, he has not lost his firm hold upon other games which he plays with an ease and efficiency that shows his masterly grasp over all these games

It is due to his keen interest in athletic pursuits that tournament of games and sports have been introduced in the programme of rejoicing and festivities that take place annually on the occasion of His Highness' birthday celebrations. Hockey and Football tournaments and village sports have become the most attractive features of these celebrations. Teams from all parts of the State participate in the tournament and medals and cups are awarded to the winners. His Highness himself takes part in the matches and freely mixes in the true sportsman-like spirit with the various competitors. His Highness is also a promising cricketer. The stylishness, gracefulness and beauty of

his game has been favourably commented upon by critics and the well considered opinion of some of the well known cricket enthusiasts is that a slight more interest and practice in games will make His Highness one of the best all round cricketers in this country.

But the game in which His Highness has acquired the greatest efficiency and gained world wide reputation is Polo the most difficult of all games. Possessing as His Highness does personal grit intrepidity and penetrating insight it was but natural that he should feel tempted towards. Polo The mastery which he acquired in riding at an early age and the fearlessness with which he can manage himself over the saddle has given him another advantage in becoming a good Polo-Player. At Mayo College, His Highness had given ample indications of his interest and efficiency in Polo. His stay at Woolwich for a year improved his game immensely. After his return from England. His Highness progress was really marvellous in so much that he was able to organise a very strong Jaipur. Polo Team consisting of Indians only and annexed the All India. Polo Championship trophy at Calcutta the same year after defeating several celebrated Polo teams. Since then every year. His Highness takes part in Polo matches held during the X mas at Calcutta and sweeps the board.

Having secured unrivalled position in Indian Polo. His Highness set his heart on making a trip to England during the Polo season of the year 1933. Accordingly arrangemants were briskly made and His Highness left his Capital in the month of March.

HIS HIGHNESS POLO TOUR TO ENGLAND.

His Highness the Mahaja of Jaipur sailed for England on 1st. April. 1933. The Jaipur Polo Team consisted of Rajkumar. Prithisingh (handicap. 7) Rao Raja. Aharusingh (handicap. 8). Back H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur (handicap. 8). The Polo-season in England of the year. 1933 was unusually attractive on account of the visit of the All-Indian Team of Jaipur which undoutedly gave a great fillip to Polo in England. As was rightly remarked by a penetrating insight it was but natural that he should feel tempted towards a

was rightly based upon the slow and sure principle. Fine team work all round was likely to be found the most prominent feature of the Jaipur team



H. M. the King George V in converse with H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur.



Ex-King Alphanso of Spain Chatting to H. H. the Maharaja & Rao Raja Hanut Singh



Her Majesty the Queen Empress presenting the cup to His Highness.

His Majesty the King Emperor is seen on the left.



They played two or three matches at the Club: their play at Norton was very much appreciated; it went like clock-work, so well-balanced were they and so well together The first of their trial match at Norton took place on May 19. The sides were:

1		_
Jai	pur	Team.

Beaufort Polo Club

- R K. Prithisingh. Capt. A. W M. S. Pilkington. 1
- 2. R R Abheysingh Lt. Col. Hon J D. Y. Bingham 2.
- Capt C T. I Rorak 3 3. R R Hanutsingh.
- Back, Capt D. J E. Norton Back. H H. The Maharaia 4. Jaipur.

The Beaufort team totalled a handicap of 25 as against Jaipur's 30. The Jaipur team won by 8 goals to 2

On 23rd May the Jaipur team played their second trial match at Norton against the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, consisting of Mr. M. G. H. Philipps Hornby, Capt R L. Verlst, Mr. R A G Bingby, Back Capt D J. E Norton

The Jaipur-side played brilliant Polo as usual, getting goal after goal with beautiful shots, till at the end of the fourth chikker, they had piled up 7 goals to the Cavalry team's 2, and the match ended with Jaipur victorious by 11 goals to 6

In the meanwhile the Jaipur team had gone to Presbitary Park Chelthunam on May 22 and defeated the West of England by 11 goals to 5 in a fast and entertaining match. The play was extremely fast and the Team showed themselves to be very fine marksmen. The attendance was reported to be a record for Chelthanum The sides were —

The Jaipur team vs

West of England

- Sır lan Walker
- Capt J N Bailey
- Capt C T J Rorak. 3
- Bk Mr S J Borton 4

On May 24, the Jaipur ponies were sent to Ranelagh and during the week ending June 10, the Jaipur team took part in the Ranelagh Open Cup Tournament In the first round the of the tournament, Jaipur beat the Panthers by 9 goals to 3 The rival teams were —

The Jaipur team vs

Panthers

- Capt. A V M S Picklington
- Major C H Gardiner
- Major Philip Mager 3

Capt H C Walford,

In the semufinal of the tournament, Jaipur beat the Cavaliers by 8 goals to 3 and thus they entered in the final to meet Sir lan Walker's Osmaston side. On June 10 the Jaipur team won the Ranelagh Cup by defeating Osmaston by 6 goals to 4 after a good hard and fast game. This was the first tournament that Jaipur won on the English soil General Sir Bindon Blood Commandant of the Royal Engineers presented the Challenge Cup to H H Maharaia Sahih Bahadur Each member of the winning side also received a souvenir of their victory The runners were-

Osmaston

Sir lan Walker

2. Capt C T J Rorak

Capt. G. E. Priar-Palmer Bk Major J E. Harison

Then the Japur team entered the Champion Cup Tournament at Hurlingham. In the opening tie Jaipur gained an overwhelming victory over Sir Harold Werner's Somenes House Team by 16 goals to 3 Jainur team was a splendid mounted side of really wonderful strikers set a very strong pace from start to finish and their team work functioned with wonderful precision and perfection

The Jappur team vs

Someries House

Sir Harold Wernor

Capt D C Miller

Capt. H N Scott-Robson

Bk Mr H P Guinness

Jaipur beat the Cavaliers by 14 goals to 5 in the semi-final of the Champion Cup on June 21 The sides were -

The Jaipur teams vs

Cavaliers

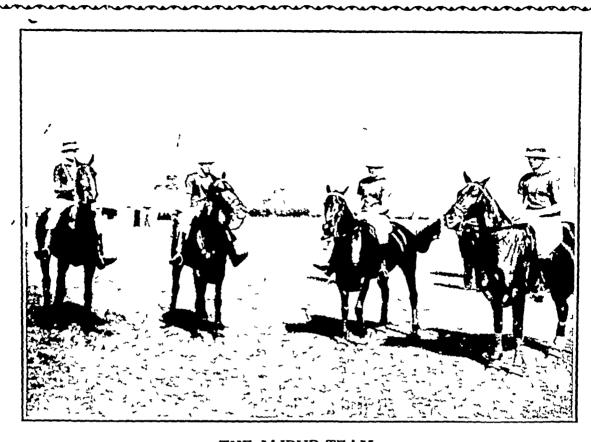
Capt. G W C Draffen

Capt P W Dollar

Col V N Lockett 3

4 Bk J P Robinson

The final tie in the Champion Cup tournament between Jaipur and Osmasion came off on June 27 when the former beat the latter by 11 goals to 6 after a very fine game played in a glorious weather and watched by a large attendance of speciators, among whom was exclude Alfonso of spain who was the first to congratulate His Highness for their splendid victory after Lady Violet Astor had presented the trophy



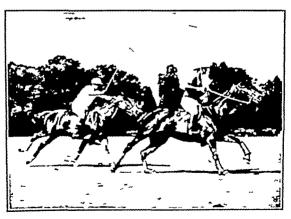
THE JAIPUR TEAM
Rajkumar Prithvisingh, Rao Raja Abhayasingh, Rao Raja Hanutsingh and
H H the Maharaja of Jaipur.



The Jaipur Team with the Cup



H H The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Lord Decies and rest of the team at back



If If the Maharaja & Major J.F. Harrison the rival backs racing for the ball.

On the same evening in a friendly match at Roehamptons Friar Park beat Jaipur by 11½ goals to 10, in which Mr David's team received a start of $6\frac{1}{2}$ goals. They were the only side who can claim to have gained a victory over Jaipur, although their triumph was more nominal than real in view of the big start and small margin of their gain. The Friar Park team consisted of -

- H S Backhouse 1
- Capt P J Butler
- 3 Capt H G Morrison.
- Bk Mr J P Robinson

In connection with the Indian Empire Garden Party at Harlingham the annual match for the Indian Empire Challenge Shield was played. resulted in another win for Jaipur who beat Harlingham by 7 goals to 4 after a fine game

The Jaipur team vs

Harlingham

- 1. Capt P. W Dollar.
- Capt G. H Fanshwe
- Capt G E Prior-Palmer
- Mr H P Guiness 4

Princess Arthur of Connaught presented the Challenge Shield to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib and four cups to winners

After this the Jaipur Team entered in the Open Challenge Cup Polo tournament at Roehampton In the semi-finals Jaipur beat the Panthers by 11 goals to 6 All the Jaipur movements against the Panthers were carried with ease and certainty most graceful to look at, and for the first five periods the game consisted of an almost continual series of attacks by the victors The running side consisted of —

- Capt. H C. Walsford. 1
- Mr H. Hughs 2
- Major C H Gairdner
- 4 Major P Mager,

In the final the brilliant Jaipur team accomplished an unprecedented performance in the words of Sunday Referee when they defeated Osmaston by 7 goals to 3 This success in reality they gained more easily than the actual result might indicate, as they more or less dictated the course of the game throughout the six chukkers Osmaston played as well as they were allowed to play by their opponents whose hitting, accuracy, combination and ponies were all better than their own The ball control of the Jaipur team was

amazing. There was a large attendance of visitors including that keen follower of Polo King Alfonso. After the match Lady Zia Wemer presented the cup to H H the Maharaja Sahib of Jaipur and replicas to each member of the winning side

In the King's Coronation Cup Jaipur beat the Royal Scots Greys by 9 goals to 5 Their Majesties the King and Queen were present to witness the admirable performance of the Indian team. At the conclusion o the game the Queen presented the Cup to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Rahadur

The Jaipur team won the Prince of Wales Empire Cup at Harlingham on July 19 when they defeated a strong Hurlingham side by 6 goals to 1. There was only one point difference between the two teams on the handicap Jaipur holding 30 points to Hurlingham's 29 but superior combination and team work and of course better and faster ponies made all the difference. The composition of the Hurlinghams side was -

1 Capt H C Walford

Capt P Dollar

Mr H P Guiness.

Bk Mr G H Fairshwe 4

The members of Jaipur team played in their individual capacity in several minor matches and with mixed results

In the beginning of the month of August the Jaipur team played their first game at Rugby on the 5th and defeated the strong Rugby side by 7 goals to 4

vs

The Jaipur team

Rugby

R Sheppard

Cap G Faushawe Major A L Tale

Bk Capt P K Wisc

In the final of the Rugby Open Challenge Cup Jaipur beat Hurlingham & by 10 goals to 3. Play was exciting but soon Jaipur took control, and their combination decided the issue Lady Zia Wernher presented the Cup.

In the first round of the West Somerset Club's Open Challenge Cup Tournament the Jaipur team played their first match in which they beat West Somerset team by 11 goals to 3. In the final they defeated the West of England on August 26 by 13 goals to 3

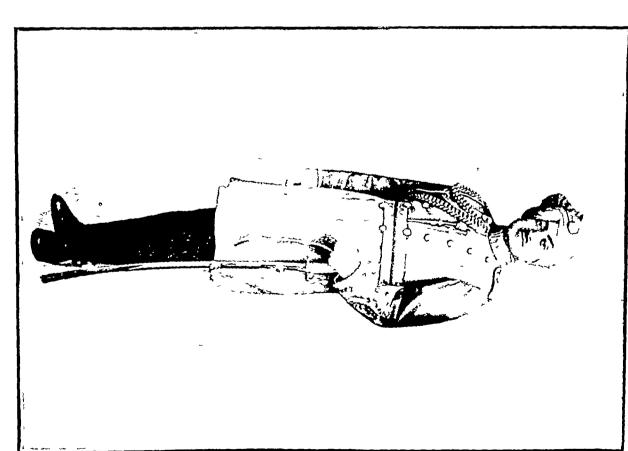
During the remaining period of their stry Jupur players joined other 1

matches and the team annexed everal other miner Curs-





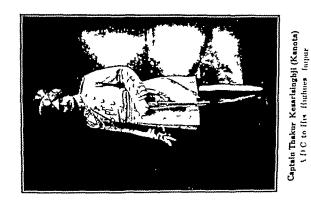
Private Secretary to H H the Viaharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur



Major Kumar Amarsınghji

Comptroller of the Household, Jappur









The Jaipur team left the shores of England in the middle of September by S S Viceroy of India and arrived in Bombay on October 2 where he received a right royal welcome and the enthusiasm displayed by the large and cosmopolitan gathering at the Mole Station was an eloquent tribute to his unprecedented achievement in Polo

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and his victorious team were accorded a civic reception at a banquet held at the Taj Mahal Hotel Mayor of Bombay welcoming the Maharaja said they were all aware of the great success of His Highness and his team in England He could only express the hope that the Maharaja would maintain the same enthusiastic interest in the game which had endeared him so much to those who had watched him play Proposing the toast of the Maharaja Sahib and his team, Sir Cowasii Jehangir-(Jr) said that it was most creditable to India that she could put a team that could beat quite the whole of Europe 'To-day we have modern polo and Your Highness can without the slightest hesitation, can take credit for the revival of modern polo' His Highness gave a suitable reply to it. The same night he left for Jaipur

After his return from England, although His Highness has been very deeply immersed into the affairs of his State and is evolving many schemes for the benefit of his people, he has not slackened his practice in Polo which has made him a world figure. In the month of December 1932, His Highness participated in the Indian Championship Polo tournament at Calcutta and retained the title His Highness is contemplating a Polo tour to America and it is confidently hoped that His Highness will in near future be hailed as the high Champion in Polo

From the above it will be seen that since His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers in March 1931, many improvements that were initiated during the Minority Administration have been completed and others have been made which will prove of lasting benefit to the people of the State The scheme for the sanitation of the Jaipur City is now nearing completion. The new Maharaja's College building has been completed and occupied and the Lady Willingdon Hospital, which is now under construction, will be completed within two years

Captain W F Q. Shuldham I A, of the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, worked as State Secretary to His Highness from March 1931 to March 1933 when Colonel C C H Twiss, BA, DSO, assumed charge of the post and worked till October 1933 After His Highness' return from England, Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of

Johner worked for sometime as State Secretary. This post was abolished and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur appointed Lieutenant Colonel Sir H Beauchamp St. John K. C. I. E. C. B. E. an Officer of wide experience and great administrative ability as Vice-President Council of State on the 10th January 1934 to assist him in his arduous task

To put the whole thing in a nutshell our present ruler even during these few years since he has been invested with full powers has proved himself both as a man and as a ruler what an ideal prince ought to be His graceful personality full of charm and magnetic attraction his keen interest in and earnest solicitude for the well being of his subjects especially the peasant class—his constant endeavour to improve every department under his administration on most up-to-date lines—his generosity and benevolence evinced in sanctioning large amounts for that purpose and above all his sportsman like spirit which has won for him an international fame as a polo player both in India and abroad—these and many more qualities of the head and heart have made Maharaja Man Singh the cynosure not only of his devoted subjects but also of those who are in no way connected with the Jaipur State

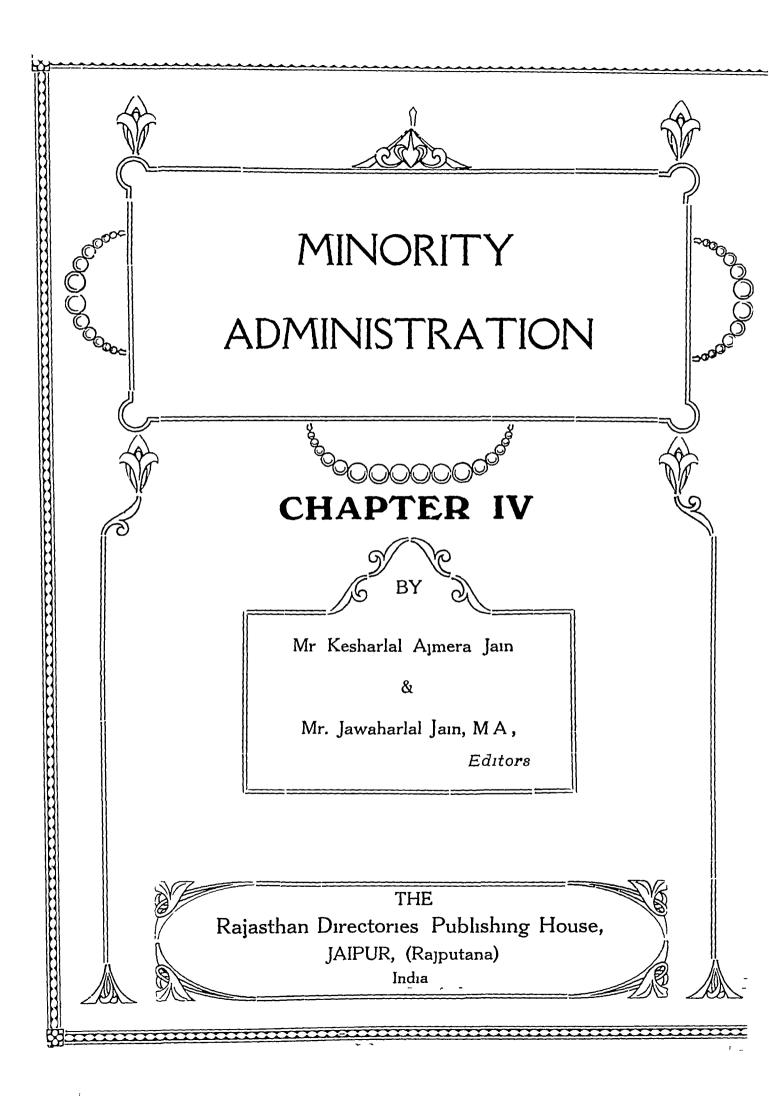
Jaipur under the present ruler is enjoying a prosperous and happy period in its history and according to a poet —

If theres peace to be found in the world

A heart that was humble might hope for it here

It is the earnest prayer of the most loyal and devoted subjects of His Highness that the Almighty may confer upon him a long and cheerful life to guide the destinities of this historic State along most modern lines to the continued prosperity and contentment of the people whose affectionate regard and esteem he has won in so short a period





FOR

ANY BUSINESS

IN

JAIPUR

Please refer



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THE POPULAR HOUSE,

JAIPUR CITY

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His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur (M. I) - rly see

MINORITY ADMINISTRATION.

(8th SEPTEMBER, 1922 to 13th MARCH, 1931)

URING his last days His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji Bahadur appointed a Special Committee known as the "Cabinet" or "Mahakma Khas" consisting of the following six Members to deal with those matters which were beyond the scope of the State Council, and had been reserved for His Highness' personal decision —

1 the late Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sır Mohomed Faıyaz Alı Khan Sahıb Bahadur K C I E , K C V O , C S I , C B E.,

2 Thakuran Devi Singhji of Chomu,

- 3 Rai Bahadur (now Sir) Purohit Gopi Nathji MA, CIE,
- 4 the late Rai Bahadur Babu Abinash Chandraji Sen CIE.
- 5 Sir Charles Cleveland KCSI, CIE, IC.S., and
- 6 Lieut-Col, Sir James Roberts Kt, CIE,

The first four were Members of the Cabinet as well as of the State Council Nawab Sir Mohomed Faiyaz Ali Khanji and Rai Bahadur Babu Abinash Chandraji Sen died in March and December 1922 respectively Thus the personnel of the Cabinet was reduced to 4 Members viz, Sir James Roberts, Sir Charles Cleveland, Thakur Rup Singhji of Naila, and Rai Bahadur Purohit Gopinathji

In December 1922, Raj Rana Man Singhji Jhala of Dhrangdhara was appointed a Member of the Cabinet But on account of the ill-defined powers of the Cabinet and sharp differences of opinion among the members, he resigned in March 1923 and the other Indian Members followed suit. As an administrative deadlock of the first magnitude was imminent, the Resident intervened and order was soon restored. The Cabinet was reconstituted with Rai Bahadur Purohit (now Sir) Gopinathji, Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner, and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohomed

Ashfaq Hasan Khanji (whose services were lent by the U.P. Government) besides the two European Members. The Resident, Lieut-Colonel S.B.A. Patterson presided over the Cabinet for some time till Mr. (now Sir.) R.I.R. Glancy C.S.I. C.I.E. I.C.S. was appointed first President of the Cabinet in May. 1923

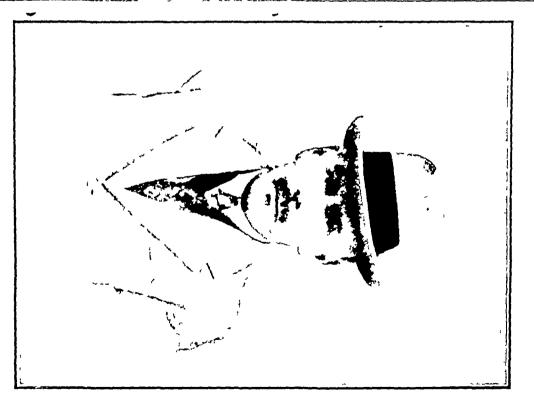
In July 1923 the constitution was again revised, Sir James Roberts and Sir Charles Cleveland resigned and the Cabinet was reduced to four Members including Mr (now Sir) RIR Glancy, the President Judicial Members of the State Council also resigned and the Chief Court was established. Mr. Glancy proceeded very cautiously and prudently and in a short time he succeeded in winning the confidence of all the parties and persons who counted in the State and with their co-operation and assistance laid the foundation of suitable reforms and wholesome measures with a view to re-modelling the State Administration on modern lines. He began by scrutinising the working of every State Department and those which stood most in need of reform or overhauling received his greatest attention He ascertained the views of the local nobility and the gentry as to the necessity of the reforms which he had in mind by appointing committees and commissions consisting mostly of local officers working under the chairmanship of efficient persons who had been called from outside mostly lent by the Provincial Governments for preparing schemes for the improvement of the various Departments of the State These Committees did useful work in suggesting ways and means to reorganise the various Departments The reports submitted by these Committees were duly considered and changes and improvements were introduced in the light of those reports

In April 1924 Mr Glancy was appointed Agent to the Governor General in Central India and Mr (now Sir) L. W. Reynolds was appointed President of the Council of State During Mr. Reynolds absence on Lave for 6 months. Major (now Lieut-Col.) G. D. Ogilvie was placed by the Government of India at the helm of affairs in Jaipur. He was a very capable and popular Officer. His tenure of office—saw the culmination of the reforms begun by Mr. Glancy and continued by Mr. Reynolds in October 1925 Mr. Reynolds resumed charge of his duties and continued in the office of the President till March 1927 when he was appointed Agent to the Governer General in Raiputana. He was succeeded by Lieut Col. H. R. Lavarence, C. I. E. whose tenure of office is a schiefly remarkable for steadying and hammering into olidity the Leforms and measures cadministrative improvements introduced by his predices contains fine.



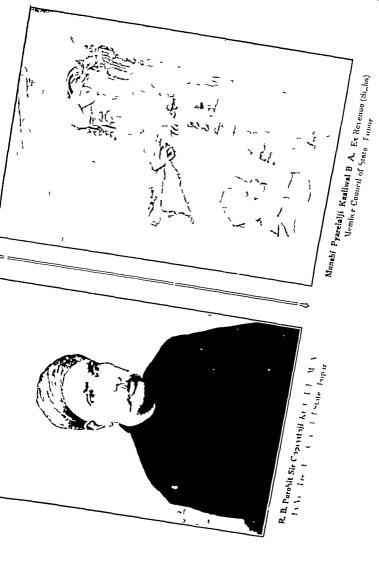
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THE VICENTICATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE PROPE

Sir W, Reynolds, K In-President Council of State, Jaipur. C S -, |-C E, 1 Q ω



Mr A N L Cater, the Resident at Jaipur, worked creditably as President from August to November 1927 during the absence on leave of Colonel Lawrence Colonel Lawrence handed over the charge to Lieut-Col., A S Meek on the 8th March 1929 who very ably continued the reforms. He handed over charge to Mr A. C Lothian who worked as President from the 30th September, 1929, to the 24th October, 1929, when Mr B J Glancy assumed charge of the office of the President Mr B J Glancy will long be remembered for the finishing touches that he gave to the monumental work and valuable achievements of the Minority Administration

Besides the Presidents, the following were the Members and the Sigha Members of the Council of State who assisted greatly in remodelling the machinery of the State during the Minority Administration —

MEMBERS

- 1 Rai Bahadur (now Sir) Purohit Gopinathii Kt, MA, CIE,
- 2 Thakuran Debi Singhii of Chomu.

- 3 Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhji of Jobner,
- 4 Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnathii Atal M A,
- 5 The late Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohomed Ashfaq Hasan Khanji, and
- 6 C L Alexander Esqr, I C S (Retired)

SIGHA MEMBERS

- 1 Rawal Sangram Singhii of Samode,
- 2 Thakur Roop Singhii of Naila,
- 3 Thakur Hari Singhji of Achrol,
- 4. Munshi Pyare Lalji Kasliwal B A, and
- 5 The late Munshi Ram Pertapii Khunteta

Munshi Pyare Lalji Kasliwal officiated as Revenue Member for 6 months during the absence on leave of Mr C L Alexander Rai Bahadur (now Dewan Bahadur) Lala Vaishnava Dasji officiated as Finance Member during the absence of Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnathii Atal M A,

It is not possible in this short Chapter to describe in detail the many reforms and improvements made in the various Departments of the State during the Minority Administration, but a brief account of the same is attempted in the following paragraphs —

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In September 1925 the system of dual government was discontinued by abolishing the State Council and constituting one supreme executive authority Council of State or Mahakma Khas which was accommodated in the Mubarak Mahal a beautiful palace formerly used by His late High-The number of the Members was increased from four to six Besides in February 1927 the Mahakma Khas Secretariat was re-organised and an up-to-date system of office procedure was introduced

In order to improve the system of land revenue Mr E R K Blenkinsop C I E I C S was appointed Settlement Commissioner for 3 years in 1923 for conducting survey and settlement operations and by the year 1926 1218 villages were traversed 459 were cadestically surveyed the classification of soil was also made complete village records were compiled and the ground was prepared for the gradual introduction of the ryotwari cash rent form of settlement

The reforms made in the Judicial Police Army Education and Medical Departments have been described in separate Chapters

The Customs Department was reorganised on a new basis. The tariff Internal taxes Hundalihara and many other vexing taxes was fully revised were abolished. The Excise Department was formed in 1924 and for devising a scheme for effective excise administration including regulations for the control of opium intoxicating drugs and liquor the services of Rai Bahadur (now Dawan Bahadur) Pandit Pyare Lalji of Ajmer-Merwara were temporarily secured

The activities of the Public Works Department were greatly increased and many important works were undertaken both at the Capital and in the mofussil e q barracks for the accommodation of the Infantry and the Jairur I ancers the State Treasury extensions to the Central Jail distillery bunga lows for the Officers, the new Maharaja's College Schools in the mofussil the Zenana Hospital a new Guest House a Swimming Bath at the Ram Bigh Palace etc. The construction of roads and raily tys of considerable lengths new schemes for irrigation and the provision of electric lieft and a new water supply for the city have been described separately. The telephone system was introduced into the City. In Jupur City, the asphalt road from the Railway Station to the Chandrole Gate vas completed at a to al coof Rs 273 180 and the link road from the Ramains Chaupar to a intil atta s as also constructed at a cost of Rs 17 785

A operate linguism Engineer visi appoint d on the 20th case 19% and the Electric Installation was formally orened by this Higher a the Meharaja Sahib Bahadur on the 3rd January, 1927

The finances of the State were placed on a thoroughly sound footing, and a regular Audit and Accounts Department was organised. The normal revenue of the State increased from about Eighty Lakhs to One Hundred and Thirty Lakhs, and the investments increased nearly four times. A system of annual Budgets on modern lines was introduced in 1923. The systems of president and local audit were introduced and the State Account Code, the State Leave Rules, the State Pension Rules, and the State Travelling Allowance Rules were introduced for the conduct of efficient work. A branch of the Imperial Bank of India was opened in Jaipur city in January 1924.

The Jaipur Municipality was reorganised to ensure a better and efficient working. In 1926 the Municipal Regulations were framed on the lines of those in force in other British Indian Towns. A revised Municipal Act was prepared and Municipal Bye-laws were framed in February 1929.

A "Schedule of Powers" was first prepared in March 1926 and it was later revised in February 1929. The delegation of powers to the various Heads of the Departments resulted in efficient and expeditious disposal of State business, and reduction of much work in the Council of State

An Agricultural Demonstration Farm, the area of which is about 568 Bighas, was started in 1928 near the the Basi Railway Station, about 16 miles from Jaipur An Agricultural Department was started and an Agricultural Officer was appointed

For improving the condition of the charities and religious endowments of the Rulers of Jaipur, an enquiry committee of officials and non-officials was appointed and on its recommendations all charities and endowments were placed under a central body called the Charity Department.

In 1926 according to the valuable suggestions made by Sir John Marshall, Director-General of the Government of India Archaeological Department, necessary action was taken for the repairs to the Amber Palace and other buildings of archaeological interest in the State

The work of preparing a correct and up-to-date map and of taking a fresh survey of the city was started on the 1st October 1925 and finished by the end of 1928

In 1928 the old feudal system under which all the Jagirdars had to furnish a certain number of horses and Sowars for the service of the State was commuted into cash payment

The State Postal Department was re-organised and a number of improvements were made therein

In 1928 two wings were added to the Maharaja's Public Library in which electric light and fans were also provided

With a view to carrying out a geological survey of the Jaipur State a Mining Department was created and Dr W Chowdhry Ph D F G S, was appointed as State Geologist in 1928

In 1929 Rai Bahadur Lala Ralla Ram investigated the question of the extension of the Jaipur State Railway beyond Jhunjhunu. In January 1930 a full time and trained Curator Babu Hanuman Prasad Vaishya was appointed instead of a part time Superintendent of the Museum.

In 1923 Munshi Durga Prasad M A was sent for getting up-to-date training, and on his return a regular Court of Wards was established in Jaipur with duly qualified Managers for the proper supervision of the estates during the minority of the Jagirdars.

According to the old practice all the gates of the City were closed at 11 p m which caused a great inconvenience to people who might for some reason or the other wanted to enter into or get out of the City after 11 p m. Therefore it was ordered in 1923 that the Chandpole gate should be kept open throughout the night. After some time orders were issued that the Sanganer gate should also remain open throughout the night.

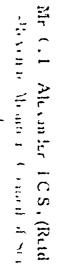
In 1928 a Police Training School was started in Jaipur for training Police officers and constables and text-books were prepared for their suidance

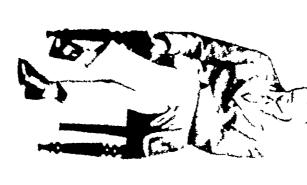
From the brief account of the achievements of the Minority administration given above it will be seen that progress was made in every direction during this period

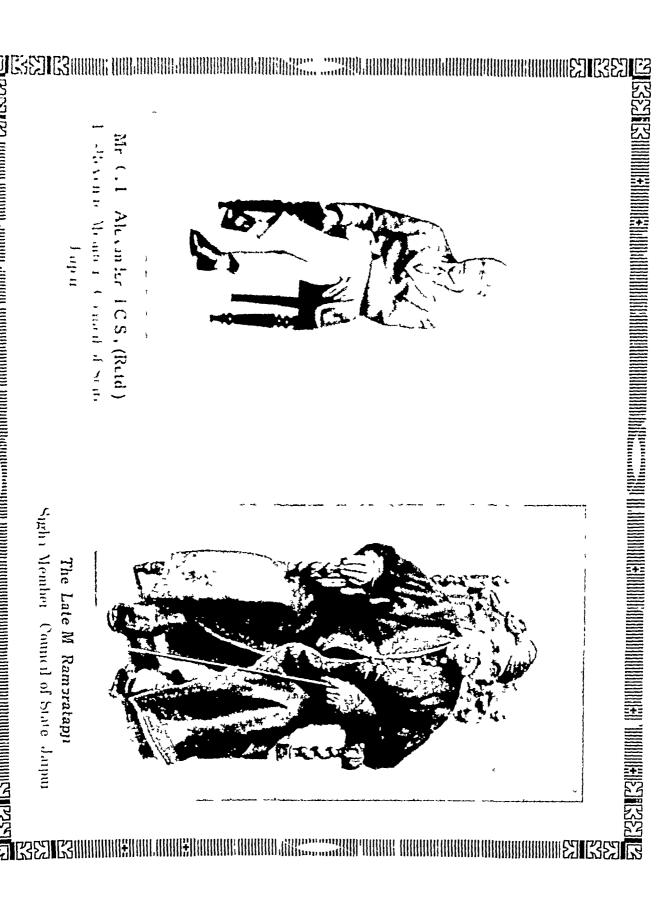
Unfortunately even the Jaipur State where the Hindus and the Mohammedans have lived together with very cordial relations for hundreds of years was for some time disturbed by communal tension and in 1926 there were two serious fracas between the two sister communities one at Lalsot in Nizamat Dausa and the other at Fatehpur in Shekhawati

Besides a disturbance took place in the Jaipur City on the 1st September 1927 resulting in 5 days hartal throughout the city. This originated from a quarrel between a tongawalla and a Police constable in the Jaihir Bazar Jaipur. In this connection a Commission of enquiry was appointed to enquire into the cause of the disturbance and the conduct of the City. Police and normal conditions were soon restored.

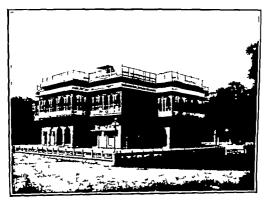
In the beginning of 1931 the time was coming for the Minority Administration to give an account of their steward-ship. Mr. B. J. Glancy was







The Secretariat and the Mahakama Khas Jaipur



The Mubarak Mahal



THE OLD COUNCIL HOUSE
Where the Chief Court is held at present

there ere, busy in making the road clear for the young Ruler of Jaipur, so that he might experience smooth sailing when entrusted with the work of steering the ship of the State. Mr. B. J. Glaney also took great and personal interest in enting this highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur a thorough insight into the eliministration of the State. It was a happy coincidence that the Minerity Administration began and ended with the two Glaney brothers, one of whom viz. Sir R. I. R. Glaney ushered in a bright period of administrative echiecements and political reforms, and the other viz. Mr. B. J. Glaney brought to a happy coinclusion this remarkable period of 8 years. Between them they have divided the chief laurels of success and glory in organising and remodelling the State machinery on the most up-to-date lines and laying the foundations of a progressive Government in Jaipur

The Minerity Administration ended on the 14th March, 1931, when His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur took the reins of the Government in his hands and converted the then Council of Administration into his Executive Council

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER V

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BY

THE EDITORS.

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THE RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE,

JAIPUR, (Rajputana)

INDIA

IMPORTANT OFFICERS IN JAIPUR STATE

(May. 1935)

COUNCIL OF STATE, (MAHAKMA KHAS) JAIPUR

President -- H H The Maharela Sahib Bahadur View President - Lieutenant Colonel Sir H Beauchamp St. John K C I E. C B E Education Member - Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Johner Finance Public Works and Trade Member - Rai Bahadur Pendit Amar Nath Atal M A Judicial Member - Rai Bahadur Pandit Scotla Prasad Bainai C 1 E. Home Member -Thakur Hari Singh of Ashrol Revenue Member - The Hon ble Khan Bahadur Chaudhari Mohammad Din

Secretary -- Thakur Chandra Pal Singh M A Rev nue Sigha Member - Lieutenant Colonel Rai Bahadur Thakur Devi Singh of Chitora Assistant to the Members - Thakur Chandrapal Singh Assistant to the Vice President. Munshi Altaf Ahmad Kherie Assistant to the Home Member

Registrer -- Khar Sahib Mehrwan M Khambatta.

CHIEF COURT JAIPUR

Chief Justice - Ray Behadur Pandit Seetla Presad Belpai C 1 E Judges - Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Abdul Hasan BA LL B Rawal Sangram Singh of Samode Paneit Mool Chand Tewers B. A. B. L. District and Sessions Judges -Thakur Pratap Singh of Naila

Pandit Durga Sahai B A LLB Munshi Jaidev Singh Varma B A, LL B

OTHER DEPARTMNETS Inspector-General of Police -- Mr F S Young C I E. 1 P Deputy Inspector-General of Police - Rai Bahadur Lala Dewan Chand Director of Medical Services - Lieutenant Colonel J P Huban O B E I M S Inapestor-General of Jails - Lieuteuant Colonel J P Huban O B E. I M S Chief Steff Officer Jaipur State Forces - Colonel G Graster C B E D S O Commander Jaipur Corps - Colonel Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota-Director of Education -Mr William Owens B A M B. E. Principal Mahareja s College -- Mr Madhava Ramchandra Oak M A State Engineer - Mr P L Bowers, C I E. M C A M I C E State Architect -Mr B & Ryan M C O B E Pripate Secretary to His Highness - K Datel Singh M A of Palaita (Kotah) Comptroller Household - Major K Amar Singh Special Accounts Officer - Dewan Behadur Lala Veishneva Des Assountant General -Babu Dheuendra Nath Sen Treasury Officer - Babu Bril Copai Bhattacharya M A B Sc LLB Commissioner of Excise and Customs —Dewan Bahadur Pandit Pyare Lai Bhargasa B A
Dewan Eastern Revenue Division —Pandit Ishwar Naram Kichlu B A LLB Western Revenue Division-Hunshi Hohammad Fida All Khan Superintendent Court of Wards - Lieutenant Colonel B L. Cole 1 A

City Magistrato - Hunshi Shyam Lai Saksena B A LL B Chairman Municipality - Lieutenant Colonel & P Huban O B-E 1 11 S

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Saramadi-Rajahai-Hiudustan Raj Rajendra Maharaja Dhiraj Sawai Man Singhji Bahadur who was born on 21st August 1911, was adopted by His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji on 24th March, 1921, succeeded to the Gaddi on 7th September, 1922, and was invested with full ruling powers by H E Lord Irwin the Viceroy on 13th March, 1931 The administration during the minority of the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur (1922-31) was carried on by a Council of State, guided by the Resident in all important matters. The Council of State was composed of a President and six members. The President was in charge of Police and Judicial, while the remaining six portfolios were Foreign and Home, Revenue, P. W D, Trade and Excise, Finance, Military, and Education.

HIS HIGHNESS, IN, COUNCIL.

After His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's investiture with full ruling powers the administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of the Council of State, known in vernacular as Mahakma Khas From March, 1931 to December, 1933 the Council of State was composed of His Highness, the President and six members, the latter having the portfolios of Education, Finance, Judicial, P W D and Trade, Home and Foreign and Revenue In December, 1933, the portfolio of P W. D and Trade was abolished, and in the beginning of the next year was created office of the Vice-President Thus at present the Council consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Education Member, the Finance Member, the Judicial Member, the Home Member and the Revenue Member.

The allotment of the portfolios and distribution of work amongst the members of the Council is as follows.—

THE PRESIDENT

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the President of the Council of State who fixes the time and place of its meetings. No decision of the Council can become operative without the approval and consent of His Highness. His Highness has also taken up certain departments under his personal charge and they are styled as His Highness. Reserved. Departments His Highness exercises general supervision and control over them.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

The Vice-President disposes off general work concerning His Highness Reserved Dapartments which comprise the Jaipur State Forces departments under the Comptroller His Highness Household (Khasa Rasorha including Modi Khana Rambagh Khasa Kothi Guest House State-Band State-saloons Motorgarage) Khabar Atish Khasa Carnels Shikar Khana Forests and Grass farm (through the Private Secretary to His Highness) Jagir Enquiry Committe Correspondence with the Residency Khas Mohar Telephones (including Wireless Broad-cast receiving licences) Mahakma Khas Secretariat (through the Registrar) Arms and Ammunitions etc. The Vice-President exercises general supervision over all the State-Departments and serves as a link between His Highness on the one side and the ordinary Members of the Council on the other

THE EDUCATION MEMBER

The Education Member has in his charge the Education Department Medical and Sanitation Maharaja's Public Library Museum Municipality Storage of petrolium and Kerosine oil State Gazette and Printing Press State Veterinary and Walter Krit Sabha

THE FINANCE MEMBER.

The Finance Member has in his charge all business concerning the State finances. The departments under him are Accounts Department. Treasury Mint Coinage Public Works Department and Imarat Railways. Rai Post Offices Baghayat. Trade and Industries Pensions and gratuities. Tarkashi. Rozindars. Factories and Archeology. In addition to these the Finance Member is also resposible for all matters, relating to Federation, and the Chamber of Princes.



THE JUDICIAL MEMBER

The Judicial Member is in charge of the Judicial Machinery of the State, which is composed of the Chief Court, District and Sessions Judges Court, Subordinate and Assit Sessions Judges Courts, Munsifis, Foujdari, Special Magistrate's Court, Judicial Committee and Registration Department, besides Extradition, Summonses and Interrogatories (Judicial).

THE HOME MEMBER

The Home Member is responsible for the Police Department, All matters concerning foreign territories and affairs not otherwise specified, Vakalats, Ceremonials in connection with visits of distinguished persons and political officers, Mayo College (Jaipur House), Kapardwara, Deohris, Risala Kalan, Mashal Khana, Feel Khana, Baggi Khana, Farrash Khana, Khawas Chelan, Mistri Khana, Palki Khana, Rath Khana, Bera Purbiyan, Pothi Khana, Silah Khana, Customs, Excise and Salt, Commerce, Charity Department, Subscription and donations, Gunijan Khana, Maharaja's Astronomical Observatory Edward Memorial Committee etc etc

REVENUE MEMBER

The Revenue Member, who is assisted by a Sigha Member has in his charge Dewanis, Court of Wards, Settlement Department, Bakhshi Khana Jagir and Qilajat, Loans to Jagirdars, Agricultural Department, Daftar Mir Bakshi, Sambhar Shamlat Board, Purejat, Mina Baragaon, Nagas, Mines (through the State-Engineer)

The Council of State ordinarily meets once a week and all business is transacted by the majority of votes, the President or the Vice-President or the Member presiding, has a casting vote in case of equal division of opinions. His Highness has reserved for himself when His Highness deems necessary, the powers of overriding the Council His Highness the Maharaja Sahib-in-Council is the highest authority in the State in all matters civil, military and revenue

THE COMMITTEE OF SIRDARS

In 1925 a committee of five Sardars was appointed to advise the Council on matters connected with rights and privileges of Sirdars and any other matter referred to it by the State It is a purely consultative and honorary body. At present it consists of four Members representing the nobility of the State

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A STANDAR A

11

Shekhawati

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

For land revenue purposes the State is divided into two sections or Dewanis called Eastern or Sharki and Western or Gharbi each under a Revenue Commissioner styled as Dewan. The Dewanis are divided into Nizamats. The Dewani Sharki is divided into five Nizamats of Dausa Gangapur Sawai Madhopur Hindaun and Kot Kasim while the Dewani Gharbi is divided into six Nizamats of Sawai Jaipur Amber Torawati Shekhawati Sambhar and Malpura. The Nizamats are further divided into Tebrils as shown below.

Tehnils

Nizamats

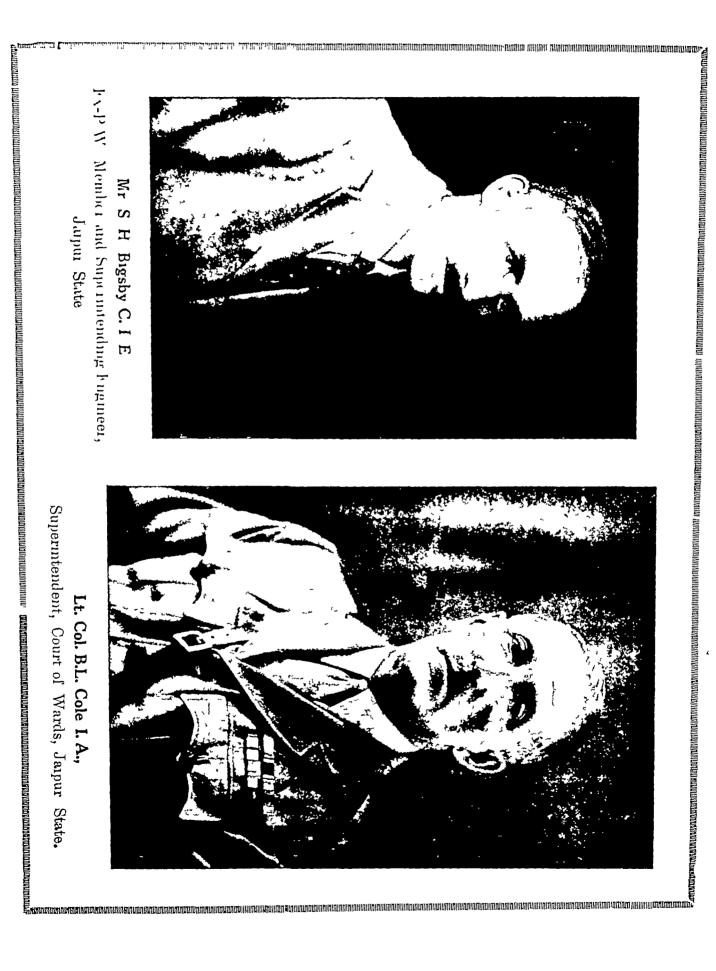
1	Amber	Amber and Jamwaramgarh				
2	Dausa	Baswa Dausa Lalsot Sikrai				
3	Gangapur	Bamanwas Gangapur Nadoti Vazirpur				
4	Hindaun	Ghonsla Hindaun Mahua Toda Bhim Walgha				
5	Sawai Jaipur	Chaksu Sawai Jaipur				
6	Kot Kasım	No Tehsil				
7	Sawai Madhopur	Baunli Khandar Malama Dunger Saw				
	·	Madhopur				
8	Malpura	Malpura Newai Toda Raisingh,				
9	Torawati	Bairath Torawati				
10	Sambhar	Danta Ramgarh Mozamabad Sambhar				

THE KHALSA

Shekhawati

In Shekhawati, the State has got no revenue powers hence an area of land about 11380 square miles is nominally under the Revenue Department of which 6900 square miles are held by Jagindars hence the Khalsa landcomes only to about 4500 square miles which is directly under the State-control in matters of revenue. The general method with regard to this land is to farm out the land to cultivators the actual tillers of the soil or to other persons for a fixed period usually ten years on annual payments realised in eash or kind Generally the State is said to be entitled to take half of the gress produce but that is considerably reduced due to certain shares deducted from it for example shares of villages officials called Patwaris and Kanungos and the village brahmins and others. Cash rents are realised for the cultivation of more valuable crops. When villages are given in lease to a proup of







Thakur Chandrapal Singh M A, Sereinre i uneil f State Inspur



Khan Bahadur Chaudhari Abdul Hasan B 1, Li B hulke Chtef Court Jupur

cultivators, the amount payable to the State is distributed over the holdings. This act of distribution is carried on either by the cultivators themselves or by the tehsildar. In either case, the cultivators have to shoulder responsibility, collective as well as individual, for payment of the due. When villages are given in lease to some individual, he also adopts this system, and generally collects his dues in kind, when the tehsildar directly manages villages, he adopts the chakbandi system, i.e. he himself distributes the demand or the fixed State-due over the holdings. The State-dues have been in the past collected in kind. But now the classification of land has been carried out in the State and ryotwari cash rent form of settlement has been introduced in several tehsils.

JUDICIAL.

His Highness the Maharja Sahib Bahadur-in-Council is the highest Judicial and Legislative authority in the State. This tribunal has got appellate and original civil jurisdiction, when the value of the subject matter exceeds Rs 10,000 in cash, or property estimated at this sum. When in any case the judges constituting a full bench of the Chief Court are equally divided in their opinions, the case is referred to the Council of State. Lifesentences also require confirmation by the Council Capital punishment is prohibited throughout the State.

The next highest Judicial authority in the State is the Chief Court consisting of Chief Justice and three puisne judges. Its decisions are final except in cases mentioned, when they are referred to the Council of State

The District and Sessions Judges Court on the civil side have original jurisdiction over suits valued above Rs 10,000 and hear appeals-against decrees and orders in original suits passed by Munsifs and Subordinate Judges, on the criminal side, have original powers when the accused merits a sentence over 7 years, and appellate powers against sentences of the Asstt Sessions Judges when they do not exceed four years imprisonment against orders of District Magistrates. In the city of Jaipur there is one District and Sessions Judges Court, while in Shekhawati there is Subordinate and Sessions Judges Court

Below them are Subordinate and Assistant Sessions Judges Courts at Gangapur, Malpura, Sawai Madhopur, and Nim-ka-thana. On the civil side the court has got original jurisdiction on suits valued upto Rs. 10,000 though in some of the courts the limit is Rs 5000, and appellate jurisdiction in Nizamats over appeals against the orders and decrees of the Munsifs.

AND AND ELECTION AND TOTAL AND ENVIRONMENT OF SERVICE O

In pursuance of the scheme of separation between the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts the civil powers of the Nazim have been transferred to Munsifis which are in the City and Nizamats of the State. The Munsifis have got original powers over suits valued upto Rs. 500

The District Magistrates 1 e Nazims and Foujdar Jaipur city have got all powers of a first class Magistrate with powers of the District Magistrate while the Naib exercises the powers of a 2nd class Magistrate of British India.

The Tehsilder enjoys powers of a third class Magistrate on the criminal side while on the civil side they have got original powers over suits valued up to Rs. 20 when one party is a cultivator.

ANNUAL REVENUE

The annual revenue of the State normally comes to about 120 lacs, the major items being Land-Revenue (50 lacs) Customs (15 lacs) Tribute from Jagirdars (7 lacs) Salt (8 lacs) Excise (6 lacs) and Interest on State-investments (20 lacs)

The annual expenditure of the state ordinarily is estimated somewhere about 115 lacs some of the major heads of the expenditure are General administration (5 lacs) Education (5 lacs) Medical and Sanitation (5 lacs) Land Revenue (7 lacs) Police (8 lacs) Military (12 lacs) P W D (25 lacs) Tribute to the British Government (4 lacs) Karkhanajat (7 lacs) and Palaces (6 lacs)

SAMBHAR SHAMLAT

Sambhar Shamlat a tract of about 110 sq miles is the joint property of Jaipur and Jodhpur States. The administration both judicial and executive is carried on subject to control of the two Durbars by a Board of two members one from each State appointed by the Durbar. This Board is called Sambher Shamlat Board. This Board appoints an Executive officer selected alternately from the two states. The Nazim of Sambhar or the Judicial Superintendent of N. E. Parganas in Manwar is the Controlling Officer when the Executive Officer belongs to Jodhpur State or Jaipur State respectively. The powers of these two officers are defined by the Board. The town of Sambhar is administered by a Municipal Committie of six members.



Rai Sahib Pt Surajnarain Sharma M A., Supdt Zanam Deorhi, Jaipur



Munshi Kirpashankar B A., Nazim & Dist Magistrate, Sawai Jaipur



Pandit Hariharnath Sukhea, Superintendent, Charity Deptt, Jaipur



Pandıt Narsingh prasad Nazım & District Magistrate, Amber, Jaipur.



Munshi Malilal Kasliwal B. A., Nazim & Dist. Magistrate Shekhawati Jaipur State



Mr Surendralal kasliwal, Tehaildar, Jamus Ramgath, Jaipur htate



Munshi Sri Niwas Chaudhari Nazim & Dist Magistrato Sawai Madhoj ur Jaipur State



Munshi Shyambeharilat Tehsildar Newal
Jappur Sain



Pt Manmohanlal Atal, Ex Dewan & Mugistrate, Jaipur State



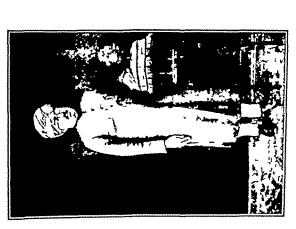
Munshi Babulal, Customs Assistant, Jaipur



Chaudhari Ghanshyam Krishna Tehsildar, Torawati, Jaipur.



Mr. Suraj Bux Munsarım, Jaipur.



Lala Harishchandra Totuka Dewan, Frei e Ne tetant latjur

B Ganesh Narain Somani B.A., Ex Suprit Customs. Dept. & Jappur Durre Unkil to the Hon'b le A O O Mr. Abu



Law & the Administration of Justice

CHAPTER VI



By

Mr. Siddhraj Dhadda, M. A, LL B,

Asst Secretary, Chamber of Commerce Calcutta & Vakil Chief Court, Jaipur





Mr. Siddhraj Dhadda M A., LL. B

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Law and the Adminstration of Justice.

of having codified laws in the modern sense and of administering justice according to them. The Hindu Smritis and Shastras and the Mohemadan Hadis contained some fundamental penal clauses as well as certain rules regulating the devolution of property, marriage, gifts and the like, and justice was administered according to them, supplemented in other matters by the local custom of each place.

Such was the system also prevalent in the Jaipur State till the beginning of the 19th century. The Maharaja with the aid of the Hindu Pandits and Muslim Qazis, used to administer justice to his subjects either personally or through the Musahib (Prime Minister) and other State officials. There was no separate Judiciary

In the month of December 1803, Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singhji entered into a treaty with the 'Hon'ble English East India Company' which was however annulled very soon only to be revived and finally concluded on the 2nd day of April, 1818, and since that date the contact with the British began, which was ultimately to shape the Judicial system of the State

Maharaja Jagat Singhji died in 1818, being succeeded by a posthumous son, Sawai Jai Singhji III A period of ministerial rivalry, confusion and bloodshed followed, and Maharaja Jai Singhji himself fell a victim to courtintrigues when he had hardly obtained majority

He had left an infant son and it seemed as if another long period of minority of the Ruler would complete the ruin of Jaipur But out of this chaos, order was to follow Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhji who came to the throne in 1835 A D, while yet a babe of 4 months, was destined to become one of the most enlightened Rulers of Jaipur, whose memory the people of Jaipur will cherish with gratitude for generations to come.

A NEW TO SELECT THE SELECT SEL

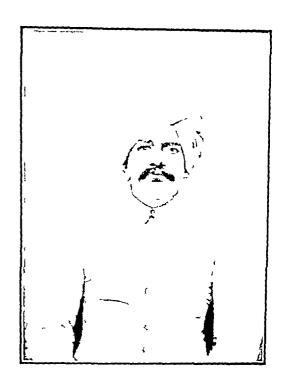
His was a long peaceful and progressive rule characterized by all-round reform. While the Maharaja was yet a minor. Major Theors: the then Political Agent at Jaipur made the first departure from the hitherto-existing judicial system by establishing the Civil and Criminal Courts—the Adalat and Foujdari in Jaipur City in the year 1839, thus taking the first step towards the separation of Judiciary from the Executive. Hitherto there had been no rules of procedure but within ten years 1 e. by the year 1849 several sets of rules were passed laying down the procedure to be followed in the Courts and regulating court fees lawyers fees etc. Thus the year 1849 can be said to be the starting point of the codification of laws and of Legislation in Jaipur.

The work of judicial reform thus begun progressed slowly during the remaining half of the 19th century and even two decades of the twentieth e upto the year 1922 the end of the reign of Maharaia Madho Singhii the successor of Maharaja Ram Singhii In the year 1890 during the reign of Maharaja Madho Singhji rules relating to the levy of stamp-duty and the limitation of suits which were prepared on the British Indian model by Pandit Maharai Krishnaji Member of the Council of Administration and duly passed by the Council and approved by the Maharaja were added to the list of codified laws Circulars (Hidayats) were also issued from time to time laving down the rules of procedure which increased the volume of codified rules but this haphazard process only created confusion. Neither there was the simplicity of the old method nor the certainity and clarity of the new There were no regular enactments in force save the Penal Code not even those governing such important matters as evidence contract and transfer of property Matters relating to succession marriage divorce gifts and wills etc were of course as before regulated by the personal law of the parties and the courts had generally to invoke the assistance of Pandits and Maulyis in deciding such auestions

Judicial reform was thus highly due. A return of the old was out of question due to the widening of trade and commerce and to the general change in world-conditions. The late Maharaja Madho Singhii having left a minor successor the administration was being carried on at that time under the direct supervision of the Government of India. In 1923, it was decided to end this confusion and uncertainty of lax s by codifying them and to end this confusion and uncertainty of lax s by codifying them and the law Officer. A Law Committee was constituted to pass after discussion the bills drafted by him and then to submit them through the Council to the



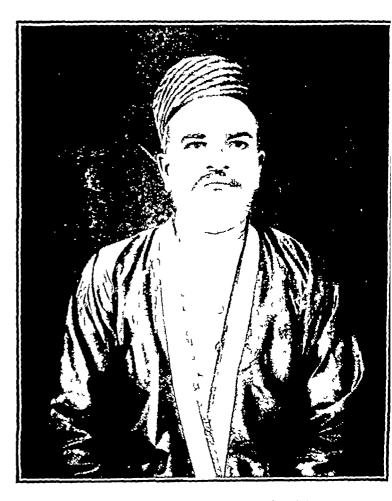
Rai Sahib Munshi Radh Mohanlal B. A., Retired Judge, Chief Court, Jaipun



Pt Durga Sahai Sharma, B A., LL B, District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur



Munshi Sunderlal Soni, Special Magistrate, Jaipur



Munshi Shamlal Saksena B.A, LL B, City Magistrate, Jaipur



Munshi Shiva Naram Sakaena B. A., Sub-Judge Jupur



Pandit Shiva Kishor Tewari Sub-Judge Shekhanati Nizamat.



Munshi Ahmad Ali Sha Jaffri M A., LL B., Vunsif, Jaipur d. Amber Vizamats



Munshi Harikishan Dayal M. A., I.L. R., Munsil Pausa

The Committee was to consist of an important mem-Cabinet for sanction. ber of the local aristocracy, two members of the Council, of whom one was to be a Mohamadan, an experienced pleader of the local bar and the Special Law Officer with the President of the Cabinet as chairman Committee is now designated as the Judicial Committee with slight changes in personnel and powers.

During the last decade thus several Acts, were passed—the Jaipur Laws Act. the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Evidence Act, Limitation Act. Court Fees Act. Stamp Act. etc. all based on the British Indian model with local There are of course still some minor laws which remain uncodified variations e g those relating to Succession, Guardian and Wards etc. but in these cases the Courts now-a-days follow the British Indian Law Thus the work of the codification of laws begun about a century ago may be said to be complete by this time.

From Legislation and codification of laws, we now pass on to the more important reform of separating the Judiciary from the Executive sphere also the work that had been begun by Major Theorsi as far back as 1839 had not gone much further during more than the three quarters of a century that had elapsed since then upto the end of the reign of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji In their constitution and exercise of powers the Courts at this time some what resembled those in the non-regulation provinces of British India towards the early seventies process of separation was confined to the City limits and there too only to the original and the first appellate Courts. In the Districts outside Jaipur City, the Judicial (Civil and Criminal both) as well as Executive functions were all centred in the principal Revenue Officer viz. the Nazim On the Civil side he constituted the principal court of original jurisdiction and in criminal matters he exercised the same powers as a District Magistrate in the British This fusion of triple jurisdiction extended even to the Sub-divisional officer viz the Tehsildar

Within Jaipur City however, the process of separation had begun Civil and Criminal jurisdiction were separately exercised by different courts The Faujdar was the District Magistrate He had two assistants—Naib Faujdars who exercised powers of a Second Class Magistrate in British India

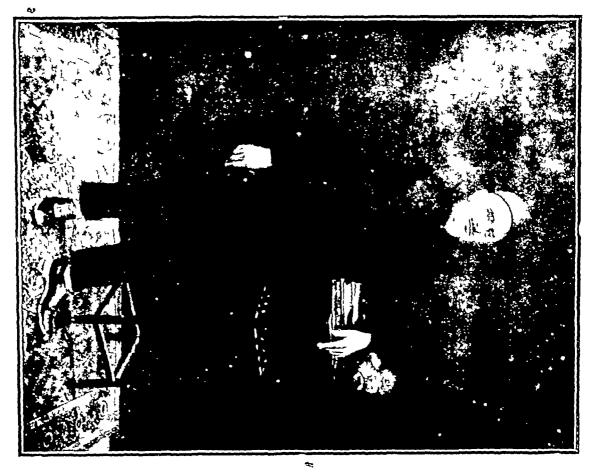
The City Civil Courts consisted of two Munsiffis and two Adalats Diwani with separate territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction also heard appeals against the Munsiff's decisions The Court of Appeal

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consisted of a Civil and a Criminal bench each constituted by two judges It heard appeals both civil and criminal against the Nazims the Foujdar and the Adalats Diwanis decisions. Besides appeals the Court also heard important Sessions cases submitted by the Nazims or the Foujdar. The decision by one Bench had to be confirmed by the other before it could be operative. In case of difference of opinion, the decision was given in accordance with the opinion of the majority of judges of both Benches. If they happened to be equally divided, the matter had to be referred to the Council the highest Court of Appeal.

The Judicial Sigha (Department) of the Council similarly consisted of two Benches of two Judges each with the same procedure as in the lower Appellate courts. The record of each case with the opinions of the Departmental Members used to be put before the full Bench consisting of all Members of the Council and the final decision rested on the majority there. Sentences exceeding 5 years imprisonment and decrees in suit exceeding Rs 5000/, in value were subject to confirmation by the Ruler.

Thus it will be seen that besides the Judiciary merging in its higher stages in the Executive there was another cumbersome feature that of the duplication of hearings in the Appellate Courts and in some cases even in the City Munsiffs Courts. As there were no fixed rules regarding appeals revision or review the proceedings of the Courts were dilatory and decisions were frequently reversed or modified a number of times. Litigants never accepted decisions as final. The results were thus far from satisfactory. The discontinuance of this system towards the end of 1923 was after the revision of the laws the next step in the progress of judicial reform and with the establishment of the Chief Court in April 1924 with Rai Bahadur Pr. Seetla Prasad Baipar as the Chief Justice the process of the separation of judiciary from the Executive was complete at least so far as regards the City. Its decisions are now final except in civil s



KING KANDON KAKAN KA

Advocate (Alld) & Vakil Chief Court, President Bar Pandıt Chiranjiva Lal Mishra B Sc, LL B., A-sociation Jaipur



Advocate, Public Prosecutor & Govt, Pleader Jaipur Munshi Kanwarlal Bapna B A. LL B,



Munshi Ladhooram Ajmera, Vakil, Chief Court, Jaipur



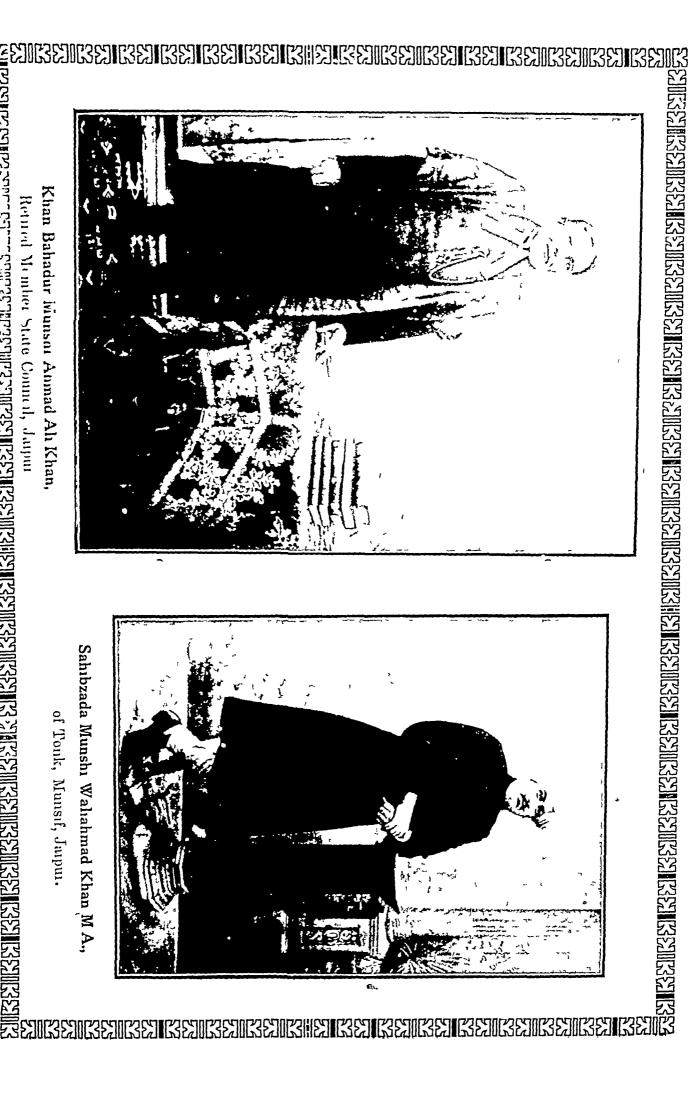
Munshi Sadhoo Narain Saksena, Vakil Chief Court Jaipur



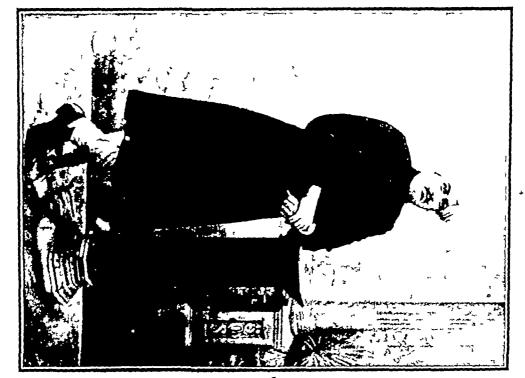
M. Alimuddin Ahmad Sha M.A.R.L., Vakil Chief Court C Vi e I re id int Pier V ociation, Jaipur

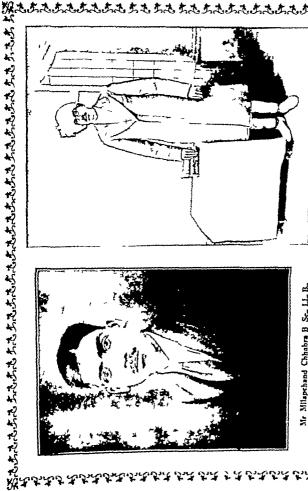


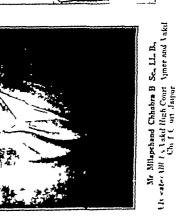
Munchi Abdussalam M.A., Val. 1 Ct. J. Levet. Jaj. 2



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Muzshi Motilal Soni

similar to those of the District Magistrates in the regulation provinces of British India

Suits of the value of more than Rs 10,000/, have now been withdrawn from the cognizance of the Sub-judges' (former Adalats Diwani) Courts and are now heard by the Appellate Court

Cf course the Judges of this Court retain appellate jurisdiction severally, the Benches being now discontinued, and the number of Judges reduced to three

Some of the Thikanas of the Jaipur State viz, Sikar, Khetri and Uniara enjoy limited jurisdictions, both civil and criminal in petty matters when both the parties to the suit are residents of the Thikana concerned

This in short is the story of the progress of Law, Legislation and the Administration of Justice in Jaipur State. The work begun about a century ago during the minority of Maharaja Ramsinghji has now been almost completed during the minority of His present Highness Maharaja Sawai Mansinghji Bahadur. Some finishing touches may still seem to be wanting here and there, but on the whole the system has come on par with that prevailing in British India.

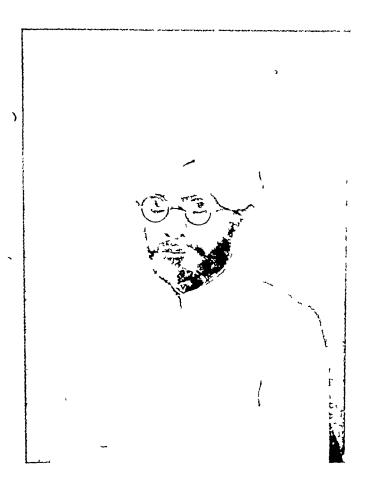
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The following Acts and Regulations are in force in the Jaipur State -

(1) Rules for Settlement Department (2) The Jaipur Cocaine Act (1924) (3) The Jaipur Opium Act (1924) (4) Grant in aid rules for the Schools of Jaipur city (1924) (5) The Jaipur Excise Laws (1924) (6) The Jaipur Laws Act (1924) (7) The Jaipur Penal Code (1924) (8) The Jaipur Evidence Act (1925) (9) Rules regarding Hackney (1925) (10) Rules regarding Flour Mills worked Carriage fare by Oil Engines (95), (11) Rules regarding appeals to the Durdar against Chief Court (1925) (12) The Jaipur Limitation Act (1925) (13) The Jaipur Code of Criminal Procedure (1925) (14) The Jaipur Court of Wards Act (1924) (15) The Jaipur Motor Regulation (1925) (16) The Jaipur Ginning Factory Rules (1926) (17) The Jaipur Stamp Act (1927) (18) The Jaipur Charitable Trust Act (1927) (19) Rules fixing the minimum "Bachat" payable by the Jagirdars towards decrees passed against them (1927) (20) Rules regarding tilling of fellow land (21) Rules regulating execution of money decrees against crops (1927) (22) The Jaipur Shooting Rules (1928) (23) The Jaipur (1928)

Gambling Act (1928) (24)Rules regarding abolition of Nata cess throughout the Jaipur Sate (1928) (25) The Jaipur Escheat Rules (1928) (26) Rules regarding the issue of licenses to establish Wireles Receiving Stations to private persons (1928) (27) The Jaipur Electricity Act (1928) (28) Rules regarding the introduction of Service Stamp in the Rai Postal Department (1928) (29) Rules regarding the grant of land on Nazrana (1929) (30) The Jaipur Police Act (1929) (31) Rules reg Suspension of State employees and grant of subsistance allowance during the period of suspension (1929) (32) Irrigation Rules (33) Rules reg the grazing of cattle in the Grass Farm Birs (1°29) (34) Rules reg introduction of Certificate of posting in the Rai Post Offices (1928) (35) Rules reg the realisation by the State of Revenue due to Izardars and other State Grantees and Izardars (1930: (36) The Jaiour Factories Act (1930) (37) The Jaipur Criminal Tribes Act (1930) (38) The Jaipur Fishing Rules (1930) (39) The Jaipur Municipal Bye. laws (1930) (40) Rules for import for sale of Arms and Ammunition in the Jajour State (1930) (41) The Jajour Contempt of Courts Act (1930) (42) The Japur Insolvency Rules (1930) (43) Rules reg the fees to be charged on non-judicial applications presented to Members of Council and other officers (1931) (44) Rules for the management of Prisons in the Jaipur State (1931) (45) Rules relating to the control of Public Meetings (1931) (46) Malba Rules (1931) (47) Rules relating to the appoint ment dismissal punishment duties and remuneration of the Patels (1931 (48) Compassionate Allowance Rules (1931) (40) Land Acquisition Regulations (1931) (50) Jaipur Code of Civil Procedure (1931) (51) Good Conduct and Good Services pay rules for the Jaipur Lancers (1931) (52 Tenancy Rules for Chakbardi villages (1932) (53) State Department Rules (1932) (54) Jupur State Petroleum (55) The Jaipur Court Fees Act (1932) (56) Rules to regulate the possession sale transfer etc. of Revolvers and Pistols (1933) (57) Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1933) (58) Rules for the enlistment of Tahsildars and Naib Tehsildars (1933) (59) Junur Government Servants Conduct Rules (1934)





Munshi Margoob Ahmad B. A, LL B, Vakıl Chief Court, Jaipur



M. Govind Narain Saksena B. A., LL. B, Vakil, Chief Court



Munshi Durga Prasad M A., LL. B, Vakıl Chief Court & Police Prosecutor, Jaipur



Lala Bhagwandas Kanungo B A, LL. B, Vakıl Chief Court



Mr S P Chandra LL B., Bar at Law Jaipur



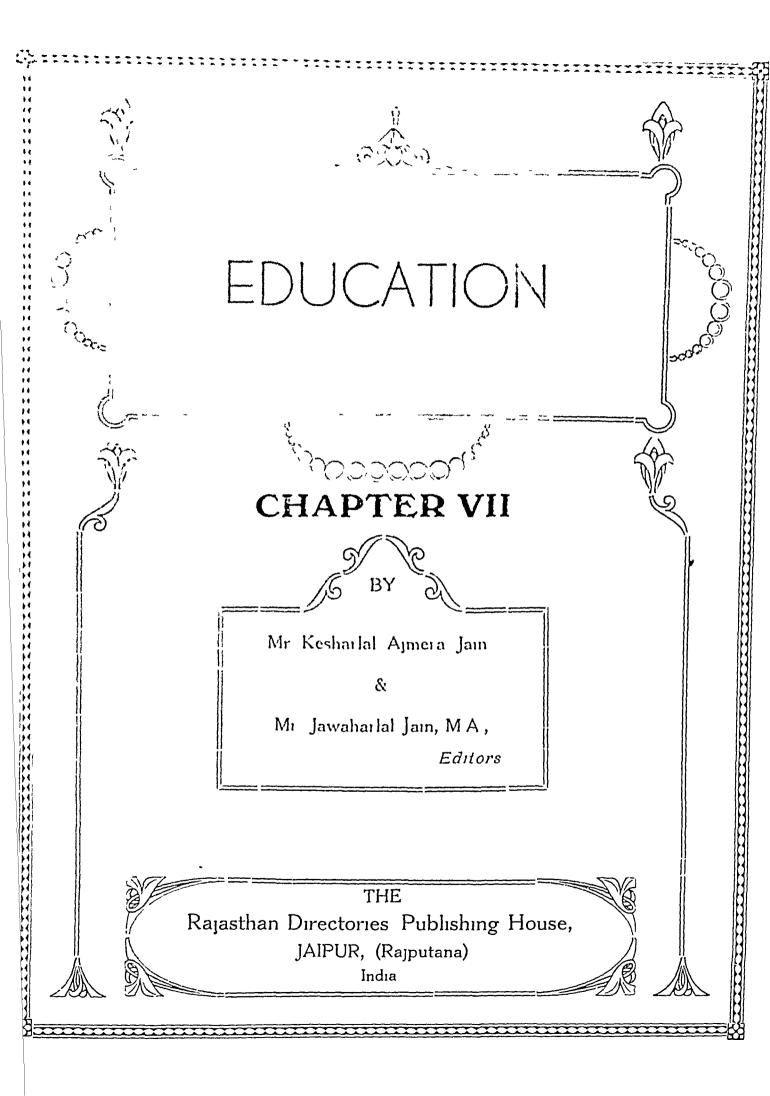
Mr Nemichand Kasliwai M. A. LL. B., Advecte (Allbd), Impur

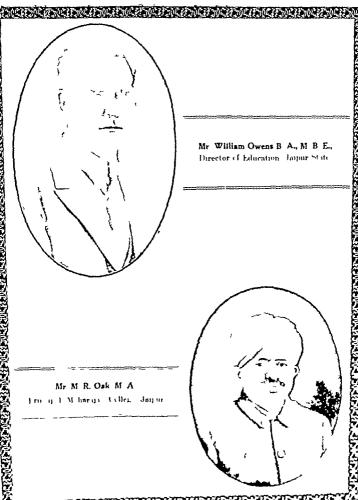


Bakshi Gopichand Jain B. A. LL. B., Valil Chief Court Jaipur



Pt Inderdutta Pallmal D. A., LL. R., Vakil, Chief Court.





EDUCATION.

URING the minority of His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhji Bahadur a Department of Public Instruction was constituted in 1844, and state institutions were started for boys and girls, to impart education in English, Persian and Sanskrittwhich were subsequently raised to the College-status called Maharaja's College and the Sanskrit College Both the institutions established thier high reputation not only in Rajputana but throughout the country. During the reign of His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhji, both the Colleges creditably maintained their standard. The Department, however, has made great progress during the last decade since the accession of our benignant. Ruler the present Mahahaja Sahib. The state-budget has been liberally raised year after year and is now four times what it was in 1921-22. The Department has had prodigious growth during these years.

The total expenditure on education in 1931-32 amounted to Rs 6,14,447, out of which Rs 1,27,072 was contributed by the Thikanas

Formerly the Principal of the Maharaja's College performed the duties of the Director of Public Instruction, but with the gradual spread of education specially in the districts and consequent increase in the volume of work, it became almost impossible for one man to discharge both the duties. The office of the Director, therefore, had to be separated in 1923 and Pt. Shyam Sunder Sharma M.A was appointed the Director of Public Instruction, who successfully carried out several important measures of reform in the working of the Department and general activities of the institutions. On his appointment as the Registrar of the Agra University in 1928, the State availed the services of Mr. Kailash Prasad Kichlu M.A., a retired officer of the Indian Educational Service who devoted his energies mainly in spreading primary education in the districts. The term of his appointment being over, Mr. Kichlu was relieved in February, 1932. The Department of Education has been placed since then under the charge of Mr. William Owens, B.A., M.B.E.,

who in addition to his duties as the Director of Education works as the Principal of the Maharaja's College also

Education is entirely free up to High School classes in all educational institutions in the State. In collegiate classes also education has been free till recently now moderate fees are charged from the students. The bonafide residents of the state have to pay half the tution feees ordinarily charged.

The degreee classes of the Maharaja's College and the Intermediate and High School classes are affiliated respectively to the Agra University and the Raiputana Board of High School and Intermediate Education Besides these there are several examinations conducted by the Education Department under the sanction of the Council of State for example Sanskrit Titles Examinations Middle School Examination—Anglo-vernacular and Vernacular—All these are conducted by the Registrar—Departmental Examinations mainly appointed for the purpose

Jaipue State is not quite backward in the female education inspite of the fact that the people of Jaipur are not so keen in this matter. His late Highness had established the Central Girls School and the present His Highness has very liberally raised the status of the above school to High school. Besides this there are several other institutions maintained entirely by the public, and the account of some of them will be found under the Institution chapter.

There is a well qualified Inspecting staff comprising one Inspector of Schools two Assistant Inspectors four Deputy Inspectors and their sub-deputies attached to the Department to control and supervise Secondary and Primary Schools in the State

A Sub-Assistant Surgeon has also been attached to the Department to conduct medical examination of the students regularly. A record of health of the students is maintained and the report sent to their guardians.

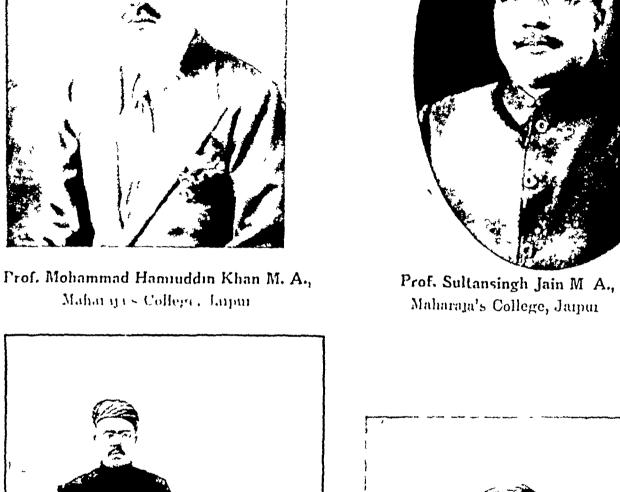
Besides drill in schools and gymnastics in the Ramniwas. Gardens arrangements for all other popular outdoor games have been made and in order to encourage the students to take part in games as well as to focus the attention of the public on the importance of physical exercises a Students. Sperts Tournament is held annually

The total number of institutions maintained by the State is 219 which comprise —

- 1	Eugusu Coucke	
2.	Sanskrit College and Pathsala	2
	Secondary Schools for boys	30



Mahariya - Collega, Jarpin





Prof. Govind Prasad Srivastava B A., Maharaja's College, Jaipur



Prof. Anilkrishna Mitra M. A, Maharaja's College, Jaipur



Prof Shamsherjung Bahadur M A. LL. B. M College jaipur,



Prof Mohammad Baqa H P Malaraja s College Jaipur



Prof Mehtabehand Blathur M A., Mal ver a s & Hen. Jail e



Mr B. S. Laul M. A. L. T., H. wl. Str., r. Mr. H. F. h., L. J., is

4	Secondary Schools for girls	1
5	Primary Schools for boys	138
6	Primary Schools for girls	11
7	Night Schools	7
8.	Technical School	1
9	Training School for boys	1
10	Training School for girls	1

Besides there are 524 private institutions of which 349 are regular schools, the remaining being indigenous schools (Chatshalas and Maktabs). The details of regular schools are as given below —

1-	Intermediate College	1		
2	Sanskrit Colleges			5
3	Secondary Schools	for	boys	25
4	,,	,,	gırls	4
5.	Primary "	,,	boys	222
6.	"	,,	girls	30
7	Night Schools	2		
8	Technical Schools	2		
9.	Sanskrit Pathshalas			58

A complete list of Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools in the State will be found in the Apendices

Now follows a comprehensive account of some of the most important educational institutions

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE

Maharaja's College—a very old institution established in 1844 is one of the few first grade colleges affiliated upto the M A, and M.Sc, standards to the Agra University since 1927. It was first affiliated to the Calcutta University upto F A., standard in 1873, to the Faculty of Oriental Learning, Punjab University in 1882 and to the University of Allahabad in 1888. The Intermediate classes were formerly affiliated to the U. P. Board, but the affiliation is now transferred to Rajputana High School and Intermediate Board, which was first established at Ajmer in 1929 under the chairmanship of Mr. K. P. Kichlu, Special Education Officer, Jaipur State. These classes had for sometime formed a separate institution called the

ALENANDA CANANDA CAN

Intermediate College the Degree section being designated as the Associated College but now since 1927 both the sections are re-amalgamated and placed under one officer-the Principal of the College

The College provides instruction in the following branches of study -M A Examination Intermediate Examination

- English Literature Arts and Sciences Philosophy English Sanskrit Logic.
- Economics History
- 5 Persian History Mathematics Sanskrit
 - M Sc Examination Hindi 7 Mathematics Persian
 - 8. Urdu
 - 9 Mathematics or Biology Physics. 10
 - 11 Chemistry
 - B 4 and B Sc Examinations Commerce
 - English Literature All the compulsory subjects
 - Philosophy 1 English
 - 2 Book-keeping and Accountancy Economics Economics and Ceography History
 - Business methods and correspon-Sanskrit or Persian
- 6 dence Mathematics The Optional Subjects **Physics**
 - Stenotyping Chemistry
 - Elements of Banking Mathematics

The staff of the College comprises 29 well qualified and experienced members including the Principal Mr William Owens B A M B E and the Vice-Principal Mr M R Oak M A. The number of students on the rolls is about 400

The College building constructed very recently at the expense of everal lacs of rupces is situated in an open and healthy area on Rambach Read outside the city just near the Ramniwas Gardens. The building is mainly divided into two wings the Eastern wing comprises a large number of well ventilated and comodious Art clas es as well as the Biology Department while the Western one comprises Physics and Chemistry Departments with their

well equipped laboratories. The library attached to the college has an extensive and up-to-date collection of books on different branches of learning

The total number of graduates both Arts and Science from this college since its affiliation to the University of Calcutta comes to about 400 H E Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Jaipur in 1878 and founded a Medal called 'Northbrook Medal' to be awarded to the first boy of the College every year

His late Highness the Maharaja Fatehsingji of Udaipur visited Jaipur in 1909 aud founded a Gold medal to be awarded every year to the best B Sc graduate of the College.

The students of the College actively take part in popular out door games like Football, Hockey, Volley ball etc, athletic sports and tournaments. To stimulate the interest of the student in different branches of studies and to specialise them, there have been founded Historical and Economic Associations, Physics and Chemistry Societies, Hindi Samaj etc. Periodical tours to the places of historical importance are undertaken Dramatic performances and annual gatherings of the various associations mentioned are the welcome features of the college life.

There is a hostel attached to the College which is at present situated on the Station Road and is under the supervision of a resident warden, who is a Senior Member of the College Staff The Hostel provides accomodation at present to 30 boarders.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

Jaipur is a renowned centre of Sanskrit learning in Northern India, next only to Benaras It has a Sanskrit University of its own, with a Sanskrit college and a School as its nucleus. The College founded in 1852 by His late Highness Sawai Ram Singhii Bahadur continues to maintain its high reputation for instruction in different branches of Sanskrit learning e.g. Veda, Dharmashastra, Vedanta Sahitya, Nyaya, Jyotish, Ayurveda etc. English is taught as an additional optional subject to the students of Shastri and Acharya classes since 1927-28, a library has also been attached to the College. The Medical Officer attached to the Education Department has now been appointed to teach Anatomy and Physiology to the students of Ayurveda.

A gold medal is annually awarded to the best student of the College in commemoration of the visit of H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur

The diplomas and degrees of Upadhyaya, Shastri and Acharya in all

the subjects are given to the successful candidates at a grand annual convocation presided and addressed by the Education Member of the Council of State in capacity of the Vice-Chanceller of the University

Recently a commission was appointed by the State under the chairmanship of Sir Purohit Gopinath to report on the state of Sanskrit learning in Japur State its progress and future organisation. The Commission has submitted its Report to the Council of State

The number of students at present is 434. The teaching staff consists of 33 Professors and teachers including the Principal Mahamahopadeshak Vidvavachaspati Vidyinidhi Vidyaratna Vyakhyanvachspati Mahamah opadhyaya Pandit Giridhar Sharma Chaturvedi Vyakaranacharya Nyaya Shastri designated as Adhyaksha Maharaja's Sanskrit College

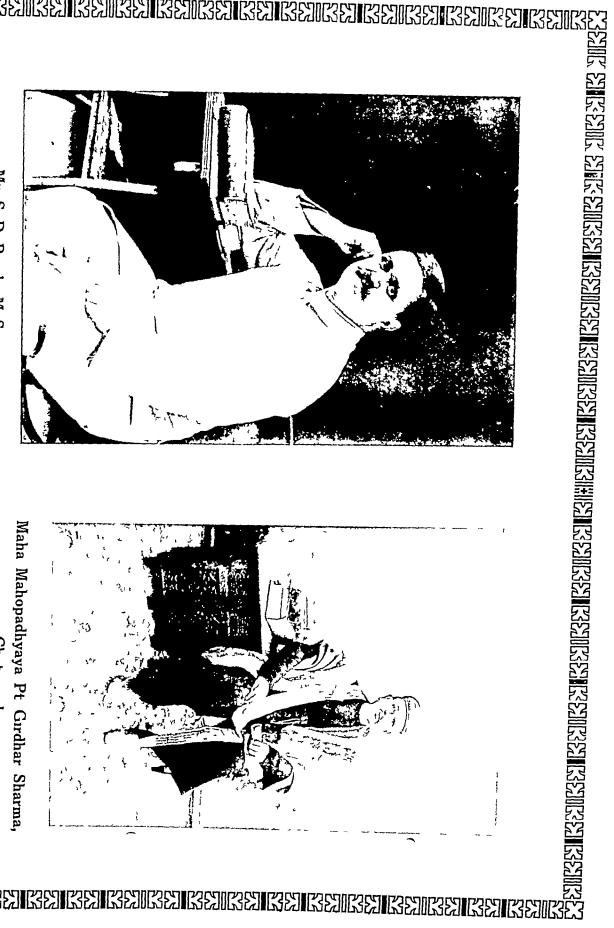
BIRLA INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE PILANI

The Birla Intermediate Collee had its beginning in a private school opened by Seih Shiyanarajnji Birla It was primarily meant for the education of the members of the family Raja Baldeodas Birla son of Seth Shivanarainii actuated by a desire to spread education in his own village threw open the doors of the institution for all. The family school was thus converted into a primary school. In 1916 it was recognised as an Anglo-Vernacular School by the Education Department of Jaipur State The former building proving insufficient as the number of students grew rapidly a magni ficient and commodious building was built by Raja Sahib in the outskirts of the village in 1921 and a year after the school was raised to Middle School

The Middle School was raised to a High School in 1925 and a boarding house for 100 students was built next year. This provision of residential accomodation for students greatly incresed their rush for admission in the institution and in 1928 a new block of building had to be added

Seih Ghanshyamdasji Birla, the second son of Raja. Sahib recognised in the hudding institution a germ of its future greatness as a centre of light and learning in Shekhawati and created a Trust called the Birla Educational Trust for providing technical scientific and literary education of this district Nine lacs were invested in the Trust funds and the School buildings with 14 residential quarters and lands for further extension were handed over the its care

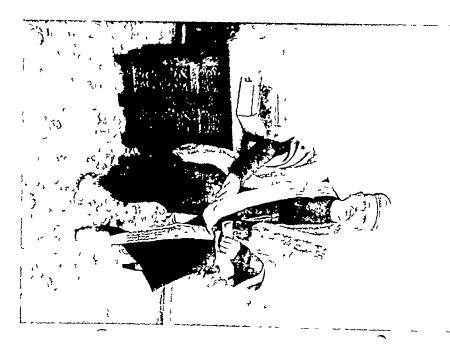
In 1920 the school was raised to an Incrimediat. College and in the coming year recognition was obtained from the Board of High School and



Pinicipal Birla Callege Pilani (Jaipui)

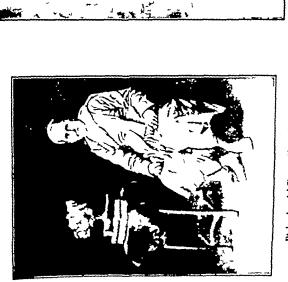
Pinicipal, Sanskrit College, Jaipur

Sanskrit College, Mr S. D. Pande M. Sc,



Maha Mahopadhyaya Pt Gırdhar Sharma,

Chaturvedi,



Pt. Asabayaisi Sharma Nyayachaya, leffer with Kellege Jupur

Prof Suraj Narayan Acharya, Mahamja 8 Collego Jaipur

Intermediate Education in Commerce and classes in Science and Drawing were opened in the High School

Two hostels providing accommodation for 160 students, staff quarters and a new college building was constructed to meet the growing institution. In 1931 His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur very graciously opened the new college building for accomodating the degree classes Permission has been obtained from the University of Agra to raise the institution to a degree college and necessary funds have been provided by the Trust to meet the increased expenditure. A new hostel known as Rajasthan Hostel to accommodate 100 students is completed. The Trust is now awaiting the permission of the Education Department of the State for opening the degree classes.

The lay-out staff quarters, extensive playgrounds, hostels, buildings for classes rooms on the outskirts of the village, is an ideal provision for the healthy growth of a self-contained academic community Physical education is compulsory for the students of the institution A provision for healthful and recreative exercises is made by athletic association Competitive side of athletics is developed by organising tournaments, wrestling matches and annual sports. Scout and Rover-troops are organised and instruction in Social service is encouraged through a various scout crafts is imparted Literary and debating societies and college parlia-Social Service Society ment are greatly helpful in encouraging and developing the power of speech and independent thinking among the students. Co-operative Society is another Music is also taught to the students after college hours

Religious instruction is also imparted to the students. Large number of scholarships and studentships are awarded to the poor and deserving students. Help is also given in the form of books and clothing to those who need them,

The Principal of this College is Pandit Sukh Deo Pande M Sc.

HIGH SCHOOLS

The number of High Schools in the whole of the State is 10 (4 in the city and 6 in the District) Two High Schools—the Maharaja's High School and the Darbar High School are maintained by the State and located in the heart of the city Two more High Schools in the city are private institutions, the Mission High School* is managed by the UFC Mission

^{*}For its account see under heading the Scottish Mission in the Chapter 'Institutions'

the Pareek Pathshala High School by the Pareek community. Three High Schools the Angle-Vedic High School Johner Kalyan High School Sikar and Jeysingh High School Khetri are maintained by Thikanas. Johner Sikar and Khetri and Chirawa High School B. A. V. High School and Birla High School are private institutions maintained by philanthropic persons at Chirawa Nawalgarh and Pilani.

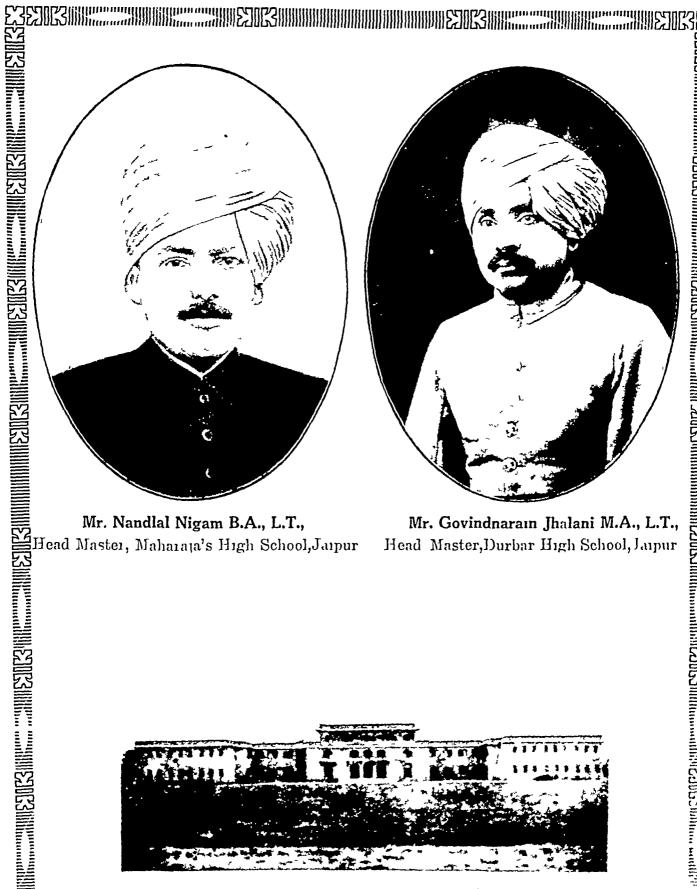
MAHARAJA S HIGH SCHOOL JAIPUR

This institution owes its origin to the generosity of the late H H Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh Ji who founded it in the present building so far back as 1844 after necessary changes required to give it a shape of a school It originally provided education upto the Matriculation standard but was subsequently raised to the F A standard and affiliated to the Calcutta University It was finally affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1888 after remaining under the control of the Punjab University from 1882 to 1887

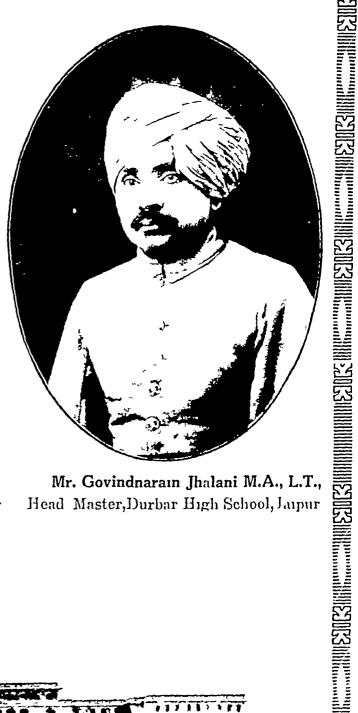
At first the classes of the school and the college were held in the same building and one officer controlled them. But subsequently a separate Headmaster was placed at the head of the school. Since then various changes took place in the institution partly under the regulations of the Allahabad University and partly under orders from the local Direction Department. After the creation of the U.P. Board of Education Allahabad, the control of this institution was shifted from the University to the Board to which it remained affiliated till 1930, when it was affiliated to the newly created Board of High School and Intermediate Educatiou for Raiputana. Central India and Gwalior.

The building is situated in the heart of the city in front of Hawa Mahal It comprises sixteen big halfs with arches between them and six smaller rooms. Two big quadrangles each capable of holding about 1 000 students enhance the grandeure of the building. Recently the western wing of the building which had so far been occupied by the Intermediate classes has also been given to the school. The school recently has been equipped with electric light and electric fans.

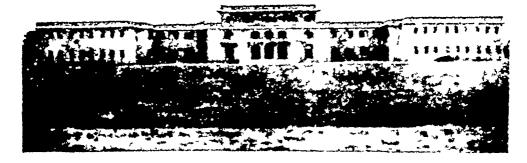
The whole of the Southern wing is converted into the Science Laboratory fitted with up-to-date science apparatus. The school maintains a good Library Geography Room a History Room a Commerce Room and a Drawing Room. The furniture is quite modern and sufficient to meet the requirements.



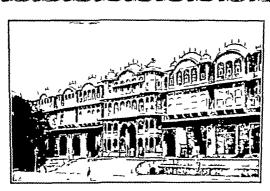
Mr. Nandlal Nigam B.A., L.T., Head Master, Maharaja's High School, Jaipur



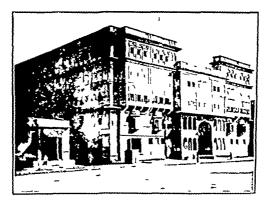
Mr. Govindnaram Jhalani M.A., L.T., Head Master, Durbar High School, Jaipur



Maharaja's College (New Buildings) Jaipur.



Sanskrit College, Jaipur



The Maharaja s School of Arts & Crafts Jaipur

The School provides instruction

in the following subjects;—

English

Mathematics History

Geography Science and Nature Study

Drawing

This school being the premier

institution which prepares candidates

The staff consists of 27 qualified

10 under-graduates and the rest poto them

popular with the students and the school

a very strong football team

Physical training is regularly implim Newas Gardens,

There is a good number of scouer the advice and supervision of the good record of Social Service done undbf the school undertakes a number of Scout masters Every year the troop (games, sanitation lectures and first aid

camps and hikes arranging for healthy to the injured.

of the two sections, 1 The Literary Association consists and the 2. Junior The Senior sectio 7th, 6th and 5th classes Regular classes and the Junior of the 8th and ociations are held on the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month some senior teacher of the School.

meetings of both the sections of the Asisided over by the Head Master or and papers are read both in English art the meetings are recorded by the educational interest. The proceedings ce students and complete record of secretary who is elected from among the

all the meetings is maintained.

of the institution is Munshi Nand Lal Nig

Commerce.

Persian Sanskrit.

Urdu. Hindi Hygiene

High School of the State is the only for the High School Examination in

e Board

almost all the subjects prescribed by threachers of whom nine are graduates

ssessing various qualifications for the

teaching of different subjects entrusted e boys in the High section Games are compulsory for all thant of suitable play grounds, very large the school is greatly handicapped for wgames Hockey and football are very number of boys take part in out-door il has won the reputation ef possessing

arted during school hours and a good

use is made of the gymnasium in the Raits on roll who have to their credit

The Senior

n is composed of the 10th and 9th They are prepates are held, lectures are delivered Deid Vernaculars on different topics of

The number of students on the rollam B. A, L. T.

DARBAR HIGH SCHOOL

This institution is situated in the Jauhri Bazar on the eastern wing It traces its origin in 1917 as a Middle School the Shivapole Middle School It remained so till 1925 when it was raised to the status of a High School with the name of the Chandpole High School placed under a trained graduate as its head master and affiliated to the Board of High School and Intermediate Education Allahabad. After the creation of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education Raiputana in 1931 its affiliation was shifted to this Board from the U.P. Board. This year (1933-34) a change has also been introduced in its name from the Chandpole High School to the Darbar High School.

The School has got a competent staff There are 24 teachers of whom 6 are trained graduates one graduate one Inter C T 4 Pandits 4 Molvis 3 Matriculates one non-matriculate 2 V T Cs one Drawing master and one Drill master Besides there is one clerk to do office work. The School has been showing very good examination results

The different subjects taught in this High School are English Mathematics History Geography Drawing Mahajani Sanskrit Persian Hindi Urdu and Hygiene.

Physical training is regularly given in School time. In games the School possesses two Senior and two Junior teams of football hockey and volley ball each. There is also a good number of Scouts whose creditable services on different occasions the School feels proud of

There is a Literary Association for classes VII to X. It is divided into four branches each of which meets once a month:—(1) Debating Society (2) Historical Society (3) Geographical Society and (4) Vernacular Society In addition, there is a society for classess III to VI called the Children's Club. It meets once a week and conducts a varied programme consisting of story telling recitations etc.

The School compiles a monthly manuscript magazine of its own. It is well got up and the articles are contributed to it by students and teachers.

The number of students on the roll is about 400. The Head Master is Mr. Govind Narain Jhalani M. A. L. T.

MAHARAJA S GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL

Jaipur has made a satisfactory progress in female education during y

started in 1867 and a Normal School for girls, there are four branch schools-two within the City gates and 2 without. Besides Girls Schools in the city there are Primary Schools in the Districts also c. g. Kot Kasim, Dausa, Hindaun, Mahwa and Sawai Madhopur The total number of schools in 1929-30 rose to 13 with 710 scholars, out of whom 666 were Hindus 4 Mohammadens and 40 others. The Girls Normal School, referred to above was recently started, with a view to train female teachers for State Girls' Schools.

The Central Institution which is superintended by a qualified Lady Superintendent, imparts education in useful subjects such as cooking, sewing, drawing &c besides regular teaching in Hindi and English. The object is not only to turn out educated ladies from the School but also good house wives, by adopting the work in the school to the house life of the girls. Dharma Shiksha also forms a part of the curriculum. Motor arrangements are also made for the convenience of young girls, as well as of grown up ladies who observe Pardah

The State sanction for Female education is about Rs 25000.

MAN NOBLES' SCHOOL.

The nobility of the State, many of whom are Tazimi Sardars, form an important class of His Highness' subjects. To allow the young ones of a Jagirdar to sit with a common student in a class room and meet a common behaviour from the teacher, is considered below their dignity. His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhji Bahadur, therefore, established, in 1860 a separate institution, known as the 'Nobles' School,' for the sons of the nobility, Education is imparted in this institution, according to the curriculum of the State recognised schools, but every consideration is paid to the convenience of the young wards, befitting their position

This school, designated at present as 'the Man Nobles' School, is now shifted to a grand building at Goner a few miles away from the city, and is managed by a well qualified and experienced Principal Mr. Sathe

The number of student is 70.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

To improve the quality of teachers in the District Schools, a Normal School was started in 1925, which is affiliated to the Department of Public

Instruction U.P. Candidates are sent up every year for the Vernacular Teachers Certificate Examination. Allahabad and also for Primary Teachers Certificate Examination. Agra. Successful candidates from this school are as far as possible appointed on the staff of the District Schools, thereby increasing their efficiency.

The School is located in a very beautiful and well ventilated building, newly constructed for the purpose in one of the open quarters of the city near Chandpole gate. The staff of the School comprises trained teachers including the Head Master Mr. Nitya Nand Dev. B.A. L. T.

The number of pupils about 50

MAHARAJAS SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS

This school till recently styled the School of Arts was established by His Higness Maharaja Dhiraj Sawai Ram Singhji Bahadur in 1857 with Dr. C. S. Valentine as its first Principal and a staff of teachers from the Madras School of Arts. Since then the aim and the object of the School have been to revive develop and improve the indigenous arts and crafts and introducing new forms of industry. It is a very popular technical institution in the State. It is a free institution maintained entirely by the Durbar.

The School is divided into two sections-

Section A-Fine Arts and-B Crafts.

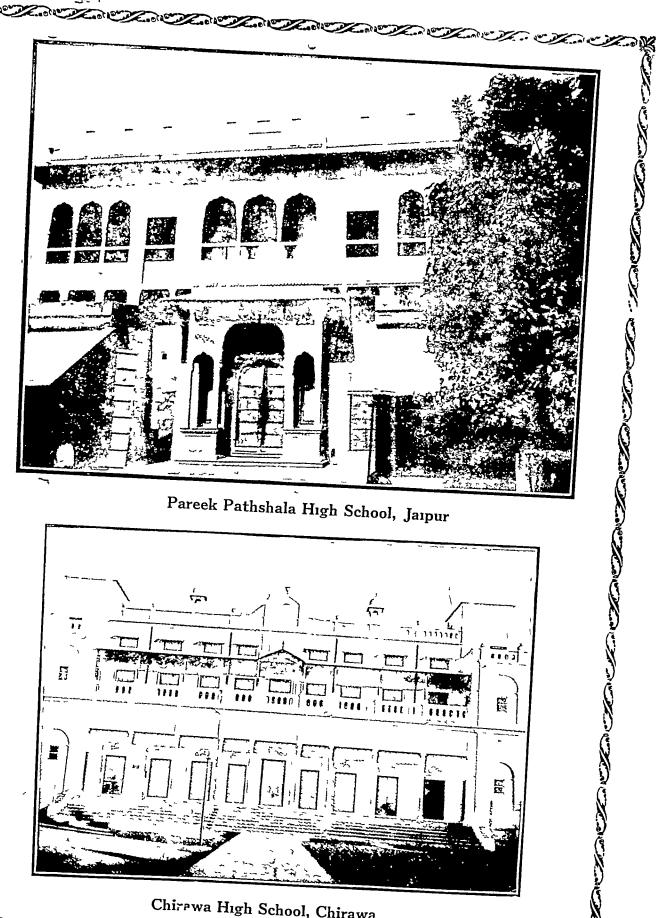
Both the sections are under the direct supervision of the Principal Instituction is given in advance painting such as Mural and Fresco on human anatomy colour compositions etc. in the Fine Art section and advance designs lettering colour compositions etc. in the Crafts section A Literary class is provided for teaching English Hindi etc.

The curriculum includes for Section A Indian painting Drawing—elementary and higher Design and Nature study Architectural Drawing cite for section B—Engraving on Metals Brass work Carpentry Wood-carving Infl work Demascene work Pottery Metal polishing etc.

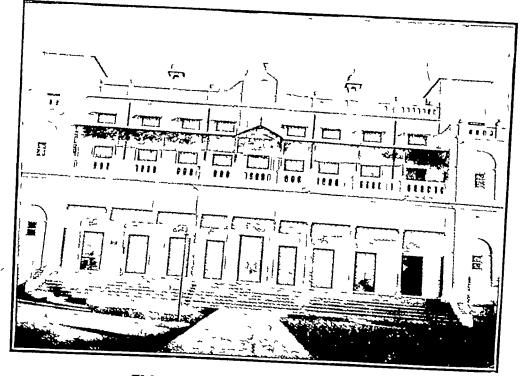
A library of literature concerning these subjects is also attached to the School

The number of students in both the branches is 206. The striff consists of about 18 members all qualified artists and local artisans—including the Principal Mr. k. k. Mukerji D. P. D. in. Arts (London) and Vice Principal Mr. Shailendra Nath Dey.

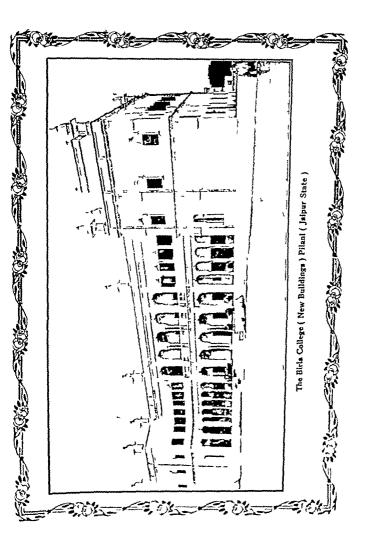
A CANAL SERVICE SERVIC



Pareek Pathshala High School, Jaipur



Chirrwa High School, Chirawa



ANGLO VEDIC HIGH SCHGOL, JOBNER

This School was founded in 1885 in a spacious building constructed by Thakur Maheshdan Singhii. Afterwards it was transferred in another grand mansion situated in a healthy and shady place outside the village.

Attached to the School is a Boarding house capacious enough to accommedate about 125 students

This School is highly esteemed in Arya Samaj circles. Its annual functions have been attended by the towering personalities of the Arya Samaj like Mahatma. Hansraj, Lala Lajpat Raj, Mahatma Lekhram, Sawami Darshanand and Swami Shradhanand. Col. Pears, Col. Showers the Resident in Jajpur, several of the ex-Presidents of the Minority-Administration and many prominent. Jagirdars have visited the School, and highly praised the institution.

The School was financed solely by the estate of Johner till 1925, when a liberal grant-in-aid was begun by the State authorities, according to the regulations for private schools

The present Head master of the School is Munshi Mehtab Chand Mathur M A.

JAI SINGH HIGH SCHOOL, KHETRI

Founded in 1867 by Raja Fateh Singhji Bahadur of Khetri the school was raised to matriculation standard in 1896

In 1923, practically new life infused into it by G. A Carroll Esq, the Superintendent of Thikana when the High School was transferred to the new spacious building, built in the memory of Raja Jaisinghii Bahadur of Khetri. Munshi Ahmed Ali Khan B A, Superintendent of Education, being the first graduate in Shekhawati and Khetri was awarded a gold medal, gown and cap at the opening of this building

It has a fine Science laboratory, well furnished History and Geography rooms, a library having six thousand books and a good provision of games of all sorts including a troop of Boy Scouts

An up to date system of Physical training, a regular system of medical Inspection of boys and a novel method of teaching English Pronunciation by means of Gramophone and Linguaphone Records are some of the special features of this institution

The number of students on roll is 430

ノンノンググラング

It has 25 teachers on its staff. The post of Head master is held by Mr. B. N. Saksena B. A. L. T.

CHIRAWA HIGH SCHOOL CHIRAWA

This School was originally established in the year 1914. It gradually rose to a High School in 1925. It is maintained entirely by Messrs. Ram Prasad Maha Deo of Chirawa and is managed by Mr. Murli Dhar Somani a partner in the above firm. No tuition or games fee is charged to scholars. To encourage poor and deserving students twenty scholarships are awarded annually. Boarders are given rent-free quarters and no charges are levied on account of servants fuel or kerosine oil consumed. In addition to the General library, there is also a Charitable library from which text books are lent to poor students free of charge. The enrolment of the School on 31st Dec. 1932 was 246 in the English Department (Classes 111 to X) and 123 in the Vernacular Department (Classes 11 and below). The present Staff consists of 17 teachers and who are also given lodging and fuel free, I clerk (of whom two are B. A. one B. Sc. and one B. Com.) besides the Head Master M. Khushwaqt Rai. Asthana M. A.



MILITARY

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AND

POLICE

CHAPTER VIII

BY THE EDITORS

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with a note on Military

From

Col G Cra'ster, CBE, DSO

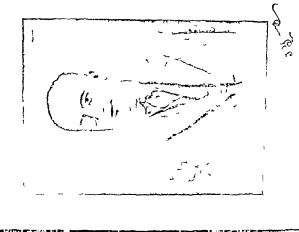
Chief Staff Officer,

Jaipur State Forces

n.A.

The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House, JAIPUR, (Rajputana)

India



Mr F S. Young C. L. E., L. P., Inspector General of Polico, Japur

Col. G. Craster C.B.E., D.S.O.

(7) I staff Officer Instant State Bree last are

ST.

MILITARY AND POLICE.

MILITARY

URING the Minority Administration, there was a complete overhauling of the State Forces The several units of the Infantry and the Cavalry were reduced, and instead new companies were raised

The Jaipur State Forces comprise the Jaipur Lancers, 1st and 2nd Jaipur Infantries, Sawai Man Guards, Jaipur State Transport Corps and the Artillery. The strength of the Jaipur Lancers comes to about 540 officers and men with 549 horses, that of 1st, laipur Infantry to about 600 officers and men and of Jaipur State Transport Corps to 600 officers and men and 300 carts

The provision in State budget for Military is about 12 lacs of rupees

The Provision in State budget for Military is about 12 lacs of rupees annually.

The Chief Commandant of Jaipur State Forces is His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, and the department is one of His Highness' Reserved Departments. The forces are under general control and guidance of the Chief Staff Officer, Col G. Cra'ster C. B. E., D. S. O., who has supplied the following note—

'The oldest regular unit of the Jaipur State Forces is the Jaipur State Transport Corps. This was raised by His late Highness Sawai Madho Singhii Sahib Bahadur in 1889 as his contribution to the Imperial Service troops. That this contribution was fully appreciated may be judged from the record of the unit's war services. Its first war service was in the Chitral Expedition in 1895. It was again mobilised for Service on N. W. Frontier of India between 1895-98, and it served throughout the Great war in Mesoptoamia.

In 1923 during the Minority Administration two more regular units were raised, the Jaipur Lancers and the 1st Jaipur Infantry. Both these are organised on Indian Army establishments as "A" Class units of the Indian States Forces.

In order to provide for the internal security of the State the old Tillangan.

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Infantry has been re-organised as the 2nd Jaipur Infantry on a regular basis and is now a complete half battalion. It is the intention of the Darbar to raise this to a full battalion in the near future.

His Highness keenness in military affairs is well known and he has raised a Household unit the Sawai Man Guards. The establishment of this unit is to be Head quatrers and two companies. Only Raiputs of 6feet in height are enlisted. It is as yet only a young unit but His Highness intends that it shall be a model of smartness and efficiency.

Both the Sawar Man Guards and the 2nd Jaipur Infantry have recently been recognised by the Government of India as Indian States Forces.

There is no modern Artillery in the State Forces but the old Artillery with muzzle loading guns of various calibres is maintained on the basis of an 8 gun battery for ceremonial occasions and firing salutes

POLICE.

During the reign of His late Highness the Police force was divided into the Girai the Kotwali the C I D and the Reserve forces. During the minority regime these departments were amalgamated and the whole department was completely re-organised on a uniform basis by Mr. F. C. Coventry. The work of reformation and expansion has been continually going on under the subsequent Inspectors General of Police Mr. Glasscock and Mr. F. S. Young who is a very popular officer. The Police force contains—

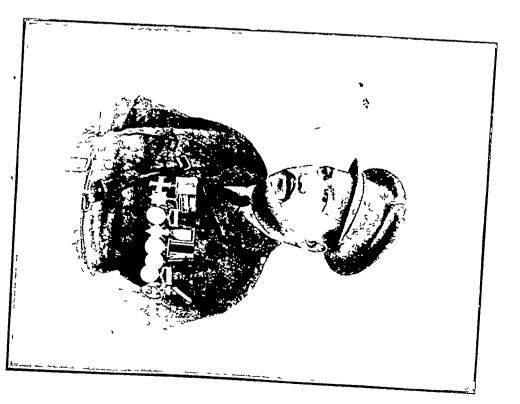
Inspector General		1
Deputy Inspector General		1
Superintendents	***	9
Inspectors	**	17
Sub-Inspectors		84
Head Constables		271
Constables		1705

In recent years there has been considerable increase in the numbers and now the police force consists of 2411 officers and men-

For faciliating Police arrangements the State is divided into 7 divisions called charges viz (1) Jaipur City and Nizamat Sawai Jupur (2) Shekhawati and Torawati Nizamats (3) Sawai Madhopur and Malpura Nizamats (4) Dausa Hindaun and Gangapur Nizamats (5) Sambhar and Amber Nizamats (6) Criminal Investigation Department (7) C. J. D. Special Screet and Political Branch. Each of these charges has a Superintendent two or men Inspectors. Sub-Inspectors. Head Constables and Constables.



Lt. Col. Bhim Singh Thapa M. C., I. O. M. Commandant 1st Jaipur Infantry





Mr Hakumat Rai B. A., Superintendent of Police Jaipur State



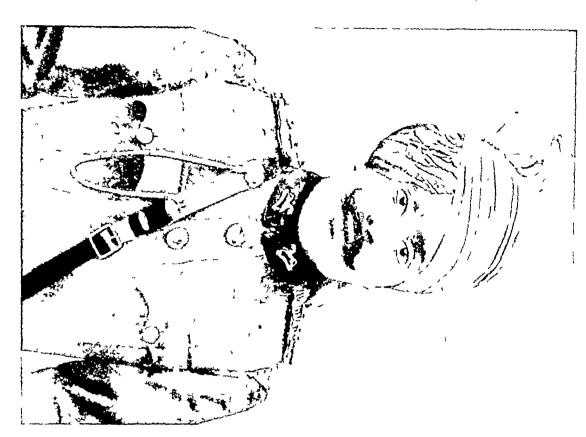
M Haqiqat Rai B A., Superintendent Police Jaipur State



Thakur Nishore Singh Superintend int of P lice Jaspur City



Bir Wahlduddin of Jalpur State i olice



Major K Ram Singh of Jaipur Lancers.

A SECTION OF THE SECT



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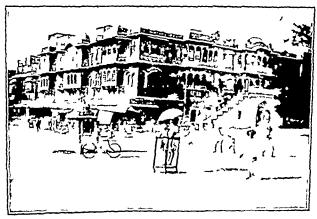
Rai Sahib M Rajnarain, Superintendent Central Jail, Jaipui



Khan Sahib Lt Akbar Ali Khan Pension Superintendent, Residency, Jupur



Mr Abdul Hakim Khan Kaid Shekhawata



The City hotwall Jalger

j

For each Nizamat there is one Inspector and the Nizamat is divided into several Police Stations called Circles each under a Sub-Inspector These Circles mostly coincide with Revenue and Judicial divisions

The annual expenditure for Police comes to more than 7 laes

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The Census o	f 1931 s	show	the fo	ollowing	figures of	Crimin	al Tribes –
Minas					•		2,60,570
Kanjars					•••		407
Sansis		•••					1022
Baonris							1612

His Highness' Government have recently passed a comprehensive measure to regulate the activities and movements of these tribes and have provided for elementary education among them Other means are also being devised to reform their habits and civilise them



TO THE PARTY OF TH

A VISIT OR A CALL WILL OBLIGE

An old established Firm with an up-to-date reputation

The House for Quality Value Beauty and Service.

The dewellers for all Occassions

Time proves all things and proof of good ornaments is that they give reliable service

VARIETIES CREATING

ATTRACTION

RELIABLE TIME KEEPING

IT WILL PAY YOU

REASONABLE VALUE.

NOVEL IDEAS

TO PAY US A VISIT

MAKERS OF FINE UP TO DATE ORNA. MENTS

ORIGINAL DESIGNS

FINE WORKMANSHIP

THE PERFECT REPRODUCTION

The name Durlabhyi has stood as a symbol of true crafts manship for customers merchants equally

Ours Mr Vanechand has been twice to Europe to have vast experience and establish agencies

Being direct importers and in constant touch with Foreign mar kets we are in a position to take care of your requirements at lowest market quotations

You can recommend at all times with full confidence

Let us help you to re stock

Enquiries Designs Estimates

submitted without obligation

We maintain the standard of Service

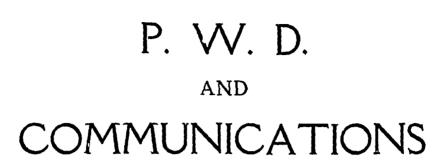
One of many testimonials from a first class chief-

'It gives me much pleasure to ay that I have dealt with the prim of Mesers Durlabhy Tribhocan, Jewellers Jappur, for the last several years I have alwast found them reliable and their prices reasonalle?

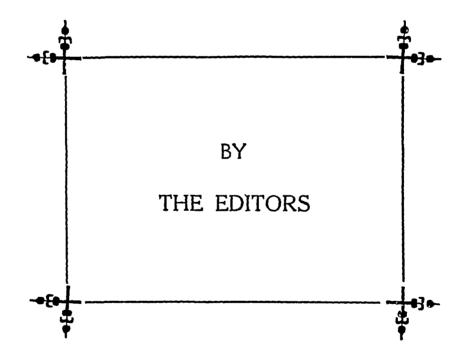
The name to remember,

Tele NAKAADA

DURLABHJI TRIBHOVAN Jewellers and Importer (Prim 1)
JAIPUR CITY (Ruguent)



CHAPTER IX



The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House,

JAIPUR (Rajputana)

INDIA

ROADS IN JAIPUR STATE.

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P. W. D. & Communications.

Officer lent by the Government of India, it has steadily expanded since then and under the able guidance of Sir Swinton Jacob, Mr C. E. Stothered and Mr S H Bigsby it now takes rank with any similar institution througout India At presents it is under the charge of Col P L Bowers, the Chief State Engineer. In addition to roads and buildings, the department looks after the electric, and water works, State quarries, cotton-press and ginning factory, public gardens at the capital and numerous irrigation works in districts

ROADS

The State posseses more than 500 miles of metalled road and more than 225 miles of fair weather road. A considerable amount of money is annually spent on maintaining them in good working conditions and during minority administration several new roads have been constructed and many important towns and villages of the State have been connected, which has led to greater traffic and increase in internal trade and prosperity. To day the State of Jaipur contains a very excellent system of roads. Most important roads are the following—

1.	Ajmer Road	Metalled	52 miles
2	Agra Road	,,	75 "
3	Dausa-Sawai Madhopur	Road "	62 ,,
4	Gangapur-Bharoti Road	Un-metalled	27 ,,
	Gangapur-Lalsot Road	,,	26 "
6.	Hındaun-Gangapur Roa	d "	23 ,,
7	Kothun-Lalsot Road	**	25 ,,
8.	Mandawar Road	Metalled	43 "

9	Malpura Road	Metalled	47 miles
10	Tonk Road		47
11	Torawati Road		54
12.	Naraina-Malpura Road	Un-metalled	39

RAILWAYS

The main line of the B B & C. I Railway Bombay Peshwar broad gauge line crosses the State at Sawai Madhopur while Delhi-Ahemdabad metre-gauge line passes through Phulera Jaipur and Bandikui junctions of the Jaiour State Another line connects Bandikus with Agra Fore

Besides these lines the State itself owns the metre-guage Railway lines which are worked by the B B & C. I Rly Company under an agreement The Jaipur State Railway has got two sections - (1) with the State Sanganer-Sawai Madohpur section (2) Jaipur-Jhunihunu section section contains 73 miles of railways while the second one contains 107 miles. The State under the agreement takes 25% of the annual gross ear nings of the Railways. Thus the State has got an excellent return for its investment of 85 lacs. The annual income to the Jaipur Government from Railways is about 11 lacs of rupees of which the Jaipur State Railways contribute 6 lacs and a half and the remaining is the Darbar share from the profits of Muttra Nagda line

IRRIGATION WORKS

The Public Works Department have undertaken a very praiseworthy scheme of spreading of Irrigation bunds in Jaipur which has proved of lasting benefit to the cultivators. The construction of lirigation, bunds has turned the face of land and led to the prosperity of the people. The first step in this direction was taken during the enlightened regime of Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhii Since then the number is steadily growing

Some of the important embankments or bunds are the following -

MORAN SAGAR. ı

AN THE THE TOTAL THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. It is an earthen dam 3308 feet long with masonary core wall and escape on rock closing a gap in a range of hills. When the bund is full it covers an area of 2 sq miles and is 17 feet deep. It was completed in 1878 at a total cost of about 2 lacs of runces



Sardur Natha Singh Executive Engineer Roads & Buildings



L Kistoor Chand Darogha, Imarat Deptt, Jaipur



L Ramdattamal Nanda, BACE., Asst Engineer



L Ambey Nath Gupta BE, AM.I.E, Asst Engineer



Sardar Chetansingh
Fx \sst Engineer Jaijur State

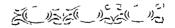


Mr. C. Padamnabham B. E., 1881, Mechanical & Electrical Engin. r. Janjur





L. Sunt Ram Handa Asst Engineer Jaipur



2. KALIKH BUND

It is constructed entirely of sand over-laid with rubble stone. It has an escape cut in neighbouring hill side. The depth when full is 31 feet. It was completed in 1883, costing about 3 lacs of rupees and yields an annual revenue of about Rs 30,000.

3 TORRI SAGAR

It is an earthen dam with a masonary core wall of 64000 feet in length and impounds water to the depth of 40 feet. The bund was completed in 1887 at a total cost of about six and a half lacs of rupees and yields a revenue of about 40,000 rupees per year

4 BUCHRA BUND

It is a solid mansonary dam, 75 feet high and 480 feet long and is surrounded by rocky hills on all sides, the escape being over the top of the dam. It was built in 1889 at a total cost of about rupees three and a half lacs, and yields about 20,000 rupees of annual revenue.

5 CHAPAR WARA BUND.

It is an embankment of earth over three miles long with a core wall 13200 feet long. It covers an area of about 5 miles. The bund was built in 1895 at a cost of about 6 lacs of rupees.

6. DHIL NADI BUND

The main wall is of soild masonary, 1500 ft in length and 35 feet in height, the escape of it being over the top. There are supplementary dams of earth work and one of masonary, closing gaps in the range of hills forming the line of the dam. The bund was completed in 1911, the total cost being over three lacs.

7 RAMGARH BUND

It is perhaps the most remarkable bund in the State. It is an enormous sand dam 90 feet high entirely over laid with rubble stone. A masonary

wall 80 feet high built on rock separates the sand dam from the masonary escape which is 60 feet high. The main canal of this Bund is 20 miles long with 220 miles of distributaries. The total cost in it was five lacs and a half and the bund was completed in the year 1902. It yielded a revenue of about 70 000 rupees per year. But now in accordance with the recent Ramgarh Water. Works Scheme its water is utilised for consumption in the City of Jaipur. The Bund is situated at a distance of about 20 miles from the city and water is brought into pipes from the Bund is purified at Lachman Dungri about three miles from the city and thence sent for consumption.

The other bunds of importance are Khetri Dam Bund Binori Bund Saithal Sagar Bharon Sagar etc

ELECTRICITY

It is only recently that the Jaipur Government have been pleased to sanction the installation of electric lights within the city of Jaipur in place of gas-light. This has imparted additional charm to the architectural beauty of the capital. Besides the main streets of the city excellent arrangements have been made for lighting the important suburbs. Special arrangement of electrication is made on auspicious occasions and electric bulbs are fitted on the Nahargarh fort. Ishar lat. Tripolia Gate. Moti Doongri etc. The city then assumes fairly appearance and turns into a dreamy land of romance.

POST OFFICES

The State has got one Head Office at Jaipur 33 Sub-offices and 41 Branch offices while 23 Sub-offices have also got telegraph offices connected with them

Besides the Imperial System the State has got its own Postal System. The headquarters as a matter of course are in Jaipur city. The total number of the Rai Post Offices is 103. They are situated in the headquarters of Nizamats and Tehsils and important Thikanas towns and villages. The Postal work is done by Ahabar Naucises and Harkanus of the Mahakma. Ahabar The State Dak is carried free. The development of motor traffic in the State has greatly helped the Postal work. The State prints its own postage, stimps of various denominations ranging from one piece to a rupee.

The list of Post Offices—Imperial and State—would be found in the Appendices.



AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER X

M. Kunwai Bahadur,

M. A. L.L. B.

Executive Officer and Magistrate,

Sambhar (Jaipur State)

THE
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JAIPUR, (Rajputana)

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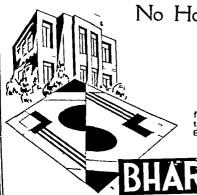
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AGRICULTURE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

this chapter a brief account of the agricultural conditions of the State is given. It must be remarked at the outset that the whole of this long and extensive country is characterised by peculiar hydrographical problems which account for the distinctive type of agricultural and farming prac-It is indeed in this region that we find that the people tices in this tract have adopted methods of "Dry Farming to an extent and with an intensity, far beyond any thing the cultivators of the more favoured regions have ever done" They have adopted "Conditions to Crops to condition" so skilfully that both human and animal life have been able to withstand the unfavourable conditions of food and water-supply. Man in this region has made the utmost effort to conserve the scanty supply of water for the crops and minimise The life of a tiller of soil in this tract is a constant waste as far as possible struggle against nature and vicissitudes of the season as long draughts, torrential rains and sandy storms are too common. Evidently under such circums. tances agriculture is beset with great practical difficulties and it seems as if man is fighting a long, losing battle against nature

THE MONSOONS

Agricultural prospects in this region depend as a rule on the amount of rain that falls during a particular year. The average fainfall in the State is about 23 inches and it varies according to the locality. While during a particular year it was as high as 42.52 inches in one Nizamat, it was only 11.44 in the other. Besides it is not the amount of rainfall which is wholly responsible for the variations of the season and the crops in any part of this tract, but its distribution over the different months of the year which affects

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the character of the season and the nature of the crop much more markedly than does the variation in the total amount of rainfall during the year. Thus for instance during the course of a single month the precipitation in a particular district amounted to as much as 20 20 inches in the month of August (Kharif Season) and only 13 0 inches in February (Rabi Season). Similar features are noticeable in the distribution of the monsoons all over

Such vagaries of the rainfall create abnormal conditions in agricultural In a good agricultural year the rains begin in the third week of the month of June and are followed by occasional falls in the next two months. This is the proper time for sowing the Kharif crop. Rain in Seq. tember is specially more useful for the Rabi operations, than the Kharif since sufficient moisture is required to be conserved in the soil before the sowing of the Rabi commences. Slight showers at intervals of twenty days each in the months of November and December followed by another in January and a clear bright weather ensures a good Rabi crop Agricultural operations of the year get very much upset when during the Kharif season insufficient amount of rain occurs or they cease prematuraly and consquently a bulk of the Kharif is either not sown at all or if the showers at the beginning of the session have led the cultivators to put the seed in the soil the young plants are dried up and withered for want of proper nutrition. Consequently a period of general scarcity prevails all over the land specially in the distincts where larger areas are sown for the Kharif while in equal sowing areas for both the crops less difficulty is experienced

The Rabi crop is also equally susceptible to an inopportune and deficient rainfall since owing to the lack of moisture in favourable conditions subsequent monsoons in the month of January would render them weed and thin Excessive rainfall for instance a beavy fall in August when the Kharif crop is flowering or in November when the Rabi is sown and the Kharif is being cut causes serious damages to the standing crops. In the first case the growth of the plants is stunted owing to want of proper aeration and in the second case the seed may rot and may not develop at all. A damp and cloudy weather soon after germination in the winter season causes certain plant-diseases and insects which eat away the young plants. The cultivator in such a dry tract therefore has to adept his system of sowing to the exigencies of the season which render him more frugal and hard working than the ordinary rut of mankind.

SOURCES OF IRRIGATION

Deficiency of rainfall is to some extent made up for by the supply of

water through wells and tanks Wells are the most important source of supply for irrigation as well as drinking purposes. They help the cultivators to make the best use of the land and to tide over the periods of draught Where water is near the surface, hacha wells are constructed by Zamındars and are worked over by means of Dhenkhes. It consists of a beam of wood with a leather at one end and a heavy weight fastened to the other, the beam rests on fulcrum made of a piece of wood and fixed in the ground and is dropped in and raised up with ease by one single man or woman The masonary wells are, as we know, constructed at a high cost and the system by which water is taken out is known as Lever and Bucket system The total number of wells (pucca) in use in the Khalsa area, according to the returns of 1931 is 25,224 In some parts of the State there is found a larger number of wells which have been abandoned owing to the recedence of water level. The use of kacha wells has also been wanting on account of a gradual fall in the water level

The Banas with it several tributaries, the Bandi, the Dhund, the Sahibi and the Katli are the only rivers of note, but all these are seasonal streamlets. Their beds are dried up during summer and are generally sown with the Rabi crops. About 508,805 bighas of land are irrigated by means of bunds and tanks.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL.

The classification of the soil in the State has been made at the recent settlement-operations on the simplest basis of distinguishing the irrigated from non-irrigated The latter is known as Barani, cultivation of such land depends entirely on the monsoon rainfall. The Barani is divided into four classes ranging from the first class known as Kalmal, to brownish or yellowish Ioam as Pilamal, the latter is nothing but altogether sand. The main crops sown over the Barani land are jawar, bajia and til in Kharif and wheat and gram in Rabi The irrigated land is known as the the Chahi and is also of four The best soil contains a larger proportion of blackish clay and kınds possesses the situational andvantage of being nearer to the village with good masonary wells and profuse manuring The land watered by the tanks and rivers is known as Nahri and is of two kinds, the first class land is always more looked after than second class. The beds of the tanks and rivers are termed as talabi. The rates of assessments and bhey differ each one from the other.

SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION

Cultivation is carried on according to the time honoured and primitive methods. The implements used are old fashioned and system of manuring is indigenous.

The tillage for the Rabi commences soon after the Kharif crops have sufficiently grown. From August to September the land is ploughed as many times as possible so that by the middle of October the fields are throughly pulverised and ready to be sown. The cultivators have in fact to spend much more labour and time in rendering the soil fit for Rabi than they have to do in case of Kharif. The cost of the seeds and the amount of manures put in the fields for this crop is much more in quantity and value than that required for the Kharif. The timely reduction of the land to a condition in which it can best retain large quantity of moisture sufficient enough for germination and the subsequent watering of the fields at proper times are other two important factors which determine the total output

MIXTURE SOWING

The practice of mixture sowing is evident almost all over the State. The scientific and economic back-ground which supports the principle is very well suited to the conditions of a dry tract. The different kinds of seeds are sown together because they take out different constituents of the soil and help to produce a larger output than what it would if the seeds were sown separately. They support each other is existence by maintaining biological equilibrium. In a dry tract where monsoons are insecure it also gives a sort of insurance against the vicinstitudes of the weather and further economises waste and tillage.

DOUBLE CROPPING

Double cropping as a rule is practised over those areas where facilities of irrigation or a natural supply of water are always at hand throughout the year. It means as we know taking out two crops from the same land in a year. It is obvious that the kharif crop cannot be followed by a lecend crop of Rabi if there is not sufficient moisture in the soil. Whether there will be sufficient moisture or not depends firstly on the amount and distribution of runfall in a particular tract. If the amount of rainfall in the 1 harif is ufficient even then in the absence of artificial impation double cropping would be an

impossibility Besides what is known as agricultural water-supply, the quality of land and the nature of the soil which should possess sufficient plant food and bacteria in the soil have also to be taken into account

AGRICULTURAL CLASSESS

The Jats are the principal agriculturalists of the State Next to them are the Minas, Gujars, Malis and the Rajputs. The Jats are noted for their frugal and hard working habits and specially for good husbandry In a Jatfamily woman is an economic asset, since she continuously helps her male in agricultural operations from the time of sowing to the reaping of crops so is the case with Malis, the Minas, and the Gujars, though in a lesser degree On the contrary the Rajput cultivator is notorious for bad husbandry and extravagance Brave, hardy, proud of his birth, the Raiput cultivator is by common consent the worst cultivator of the tract. He considers it below his diginity to touch the plough and whenever he takes to ploughing, his tillage and weeding are superficial and the richer crops do not thrive woman is an economic drudge and is the lady of the Harem cultivators predominate the whole of the Western tract of the State, while the Jats are numerous towards the East.

CREDIT.

The village Mahajan carries on a thriving business everywhere in the districts, though recently there has been a great strain on his resources due to the abnormal season; previous debts have seldom been paid owing to the continuous failure of the monsoon, on which the autumn crops entirely depend Loans are advanced in cash as well as in kind Casual loans or "Hathudhar" are advanced at the usual rate of one pice per rupee per month. Large sums are lent on promissory notes, and the rate of interest is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month. Heavy loans are secured on the basis of usufructuary mortgages of lands and wells. But grain loans are advanced more commonly than the cash loans. A loan in kind usually doubles itself within two years

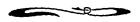
IMPROVEMENTS

The State has considered over the possibilities of improving the agricul-

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tural conditions of teeming millions within its territory by the establishment of an Agricultural Department under an expert. The Department has been making experiments and demonstrations in farming by using the standard seeds and it has been successful to a great extent in showing to the agriculturists the advantages of improved methods of cultivation and of helping in improving the breed of the cattle. Experiments were made by growing Spanish peanut and arahar and the results were quite satisfactory.

An early strain of Combodin cotton known as Indore No 1 was tried and found suitable Experiments in the Spanish variety of ground nut have been made to impress the cultivators that under proper treatment it is capable of giving a better yield than the Japanese variety and consequently the A beginning is also made demand for this variety has increased very much to distribute the seed of wheat Pusa 4. In the direction of the cattle breeding a start has been made by purchasing Malvi cows and Murra buffalos the former for the improvement of draught oxen and the latter for that of With respect to improvement in irrigation, the P W Departmilk cattle ment of the State has been making investigations into the possibilities of building further dams. New sites have been examined and projects worked out in detail. A number of tanks and wells have been constructed only recently and it is hoped that in the future the State will be adequately furnished with agricultural water-supply





JAILS

CHAPTER XI

ВҮ

Lt Col. J. P. Huban,

OBE, IMS, DMS,

Inspector General of Jails,

JAIPUR STATE

THE

RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE.

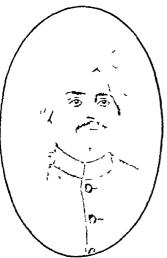
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mentional transmit and the manufacture and the man benefit

EFORE the minority administration there were two Jails at the capital and subsidiary jails in Nizamats, but in 1925 the subsidiary jails were abolished and the two jails were amalgamated. Now there is only one jail at the head quarters called the Central Jail which has been much extended and improved The State Printing Press where Jaipur Stare Gazette is printed is also worked by the prison-mates. Now the Jails are controlled and supervised by Major J. P. Huban I M. S., O. B. E., who has been appointed Inspector General of Jails since August, 1933

'The Central Jail, Jaipur, in its present state, can accomodate 1000 prisoners comfortably. This accommodation includes separate quarters for seventy women prisoners because of the large percentage of life-sentenced convicts present. The reason for this is that in Jaipur State the capital sentence of death is not applied.

INTRODUCTION.

In 1925 the subsidiary jails were the two jails were amalgamated. Now there is only one is called the Central Jail which has been much extended ate Printing Press where Jaipur Stare Gazette is printed prison-mates. Now the Jails are controlled and super-Huban I M S, O B, E, who has been appointed at its since August, 1933.

THE CENTRAL JAIL.

In Jaipur, in its present state, can accomodate 1000. This accommodation includes separate quarters for ers. The average number of prisoners is high, mainly ercentage of life-sentenced convicts present. The reason our State the capital sentence of death is not applied. erintendent of the Jail, has introduced many improvever charge and it is his ambition as well as that of, the epithis Jail as up-to-date and as efficient as possible by being made to ensure that the Jail is not only a place also a place in which the reforming of criminals is one responsibilities. Habitual prisoners are kept separately boys and youths are kept separately from adults. All provided with facilities for practising their respective ided also with paid religious teachers who give additions prisoners who wish to listen to it. Tests are carried. The present Superintendent of the Jail, has introduced many improvements since he took over charge and it is his ambition as well as that of the Council of State to keep this Jail as up-to-date and as efficient as possible Attempts are constantly being made to ensure that the Jail is not only a place of confinement but is also a place in which the reforming of criminals is one of the most important responsibilities Habitual prisoners are kept separately from casual prisoners; boys and youths are kept separately from adults prisoners are not only provided with facilities for practising their respective religions but are provided also with paid religious teachers who give additional instruction to those prisoners who wish to listen to it

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CHAPTER XII

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BY

Lt Col J. P Huban, MB, Bch, BAO, OBE, IMS

Director of Medical Services,

Jaipur State

THE RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE.

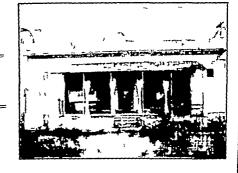
JAIPUR, (Rajputana)



Mayo Hospital Jaipur

The Dalmis Dispensary

Chirawa.





A portion of State
Zenana Hospital,
Jaipur



Lt. Col. J P Huban, O B E. M B, B ch. B A O I M S. Director of Medical Sorvices Inspector General of Inits and Chairman Municipal Board, Japur Stato

other has a second manager

MEDICAL AND SANITATION.

(a) GENERAL

1 The first Allopathic dispensary in Jaipur was opened in 1844. Since then the Medical Department of the State has been gradually and steadily progressing. The Mayo Hospital, the principal medical institution of the State, was opened in 1875 by Lord Northbrook during the reign of His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii Bahadur to commemorate the first visit of a Viceroy of India viz, Lord Mayo, to Jaipur It was designed by Surgeon Major de Fabeck

The following additions have since been made from time to time —

(1) The Medical Store Block in 1881; (2) the Post Mortem Block in 1895, (3) several Chhappar sheds during 1898-99, (4) the Operation Theatre Block in 1902, (5) the Curzon-Wylie Block in 1911; (6) the Lady Hardinge Memorial Block in 1922, (7) the Leprosy and Tuberculosis chappar wards in 1926, and (8) the New Operation Theatre in 1932.

It contains 170 beds for males and 50 for females. The Curzon-Wylie Ward and the Lady Hardinge Ward provide comfortable and exclusive accommodation on payment of rent. The Hospital has separate sections for ear and eye cases. An up-to-date X-Ray Plant, which is the munificent gift of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur to the Mayo Hospital, has been recently installed at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 and is in charge of an Assistant-Surgeon. There are excellent Operating Theatres complete with most modern devices and instruments. The Hospital is fitted with electric lights and fans.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has maintained the traditions of his worthy ancestors by sanctioning the construction of a New Hospital on most up-to-date lines to remove the present over-crowding in the Mayo Hospital so that the benefits of every recent discovery in medical science may be

OT STEET AND AND THE PARTY AND made available to all classes of His Highness subjects. The foundation stone of this New General Hospital, which is to be known as the Lady Willingdon Hospital was laid by His Highness the Maharaia Sahib Bahadur on 3rd March 1934 * The Tazimi Sardars and other leading merchants and citizens of the State have been given the very great privilege of giving donations to the New General Hospital Fund and thus being brought into close association with the worthy project of this chantable institution Highness has generously donated One and a Half Lakhs from his own personal income and among the other donors Raia Seth Baldeodas Birla has donated Rupees One Lakh

Realising that the facilities for the medical treatment of women especially Purdah Ladies were inadequate at the Mayo Hospital the Darbar decided in 1926 to build the Zenana Hospital which is equipped on modern lines. The Hospital is entirely staffed by women and contains public wards for medical and surgical cases. The opening ceremony of this Hospital was performed by Her Highness the Maharaniii Sahiba on the 13th of April 1931 and the following speech was delivered by Her Highness on the occa-5100 -

Her Highpers the Maharanill Sabiba s treeth at the opening ceremony of the State Legana Hornital on Monday the 13th of April. 1931 at 5 30 mm.

LADII S.

It gives me great pleasure to be present here today to perform the opening ceremony of the State Zenana Hospital

As you are aware the facilities for medical assistance for women especial ly Purdah ladies at the Mayo Hospital are inadequate to the requirements of Jaipur and although the Mission Zenana Hospital has done an immense amount of good work its accommodation is both very inadequate and unsuit-The urgent need therefore of establishing a separate State Zenana Hospital with the most up-to-date equipment has been engaging the attention of the Durbar for some years past and in March 1926 during the Minority Administration it was finally decided to build one

The new hospital should help women of all classes. It has been designed specially for women and will be staffed entirely by women. The hornial contains public wards, for surgical medical and maternity cases. It also contains a number of wards in which on payment of a small duly fee ladies

[.] The milite s results limit (1 : 1 1 I Hub in 1 this s nes reply thereto are given el al re. I b re

can enjoy full privacy There are in addition four cottage wards in which a patient can live with her family if she wishes to do so The equipment is thoroughly up-to-date and will be added to as the number of patients grows. The hospital when fully equipped and completed will have cost approximately eight lakhs of rupees. At the present moment it will provide for 54 public and 12 private beds but it has been designed for eventual expansion to 160 beds.

I am sure that I can say on behalf of the women of Jaipur that we are most grateful to the Minority Administration for initiating this project, to the Superintending Engineer and the officers of the State Public Works Department for designing and carrying out this fine building, and to the doctors for the advice they have given in the design and equipment of the hospital

The Scottish Mission at Jaipur have been asked by the Durbar to administer this hospital on their behalf and to provide the staff, and I am glad to be able to tell you that they have agreed to do so I feel that I can safely leave that hospital in the safe and competent hands of Dr Mair and Dr. Hume, who are already so well known to me and most of you

I am indeed happy to think, when I look round this hospital, that in tuture the women of Jaipur will receive surgical and medical treatment in such up-to-date and comfortable surroundings, and I rely on all of you here present to-day to popularize this hospital so that every advantage may be taken both by the women of Jaipur City and of the Districts, of the facilities now afforded

Ladies, I have much pleasure in declaring the State Zenana Hospital open, and would invite you to inspect the premises.

Originally the Department was under the control of the Residency Surgeon who was styled as Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination In 1920 the control of the Department was handed over to the Chief Medical Officer, Rai Bahadur Doctor Daljang Singh Khanka MB, who held office till 1932, when Major (now Lieut. Colonel) JP. Huban, IM.S., OBE., was appointed Director of Medical Services, Jaipur State.

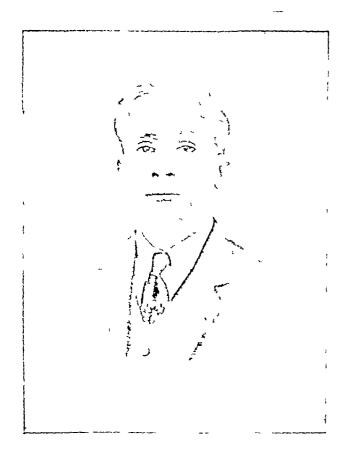
The following article on the Jaipur Medical Department so kindly contributed especially for 'the Jaipur Album' by Lieut Colonel J P Huban, O B E, I M S, M B, B ch, B A O, Director of Medical Services, and Inspector General of Jails, Jaipur State, is reproduced here —(Editors)

THE JAIPUR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Education Member of the Council of State. It controls or supervises the following institutions -

AT HEAD QUARTERS -

VALUE OF	4	THE JAIPUR ALBUM					
TATATATATAT	THE JAIPUR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT						
מימימי	the C	The Medical Department is in the Council of State. It controls or sup					
		AT HEADQUARTERS -					
Extended to the second	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8.9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 4	The Mayo Hospital The State Zenana Hospital The Lansdowne Military Hospital The Police Hospital The Jail Hospital Rambagh Palace Dispensary Jaipur Lancers 1st Jaipur Infantry Dispensary 2nd Jaipur Infantry Dispensary Sawai Man Guards Lunatic Asylum Jantar Purani Basti Motikatra The Meteorological Observatory IN RURAL DISTRICTS — Sanganer Dispensary Malpura Toda Rai Singh Dausa Mahwa Toda Bhim Hindaun Gangapur Lalco	27 28 29 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 53 53 54 54 55 56 56 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	Khandar Dispensary Newai Chatsu Jhunjhunu Nim ka.thana Sri Madhopur Bairath Paota Amber Jamwa Ramgarh Dispensary Mozamabad Sambhar Bandikui Baswa Kot Kasim Goner School Chomu Samode Khetri Hospital Khetri Iunerating Dispensary Kotputli Sikar Hospital Nawalgarh Dispensary Uniara Surajearh Hospital Lav i Dispensary Chiriwa			
	25	Malama Sav ar Madhopur	54 55	Mandawa Churi Autrith			



Dr Bhawani Shankar Bhatnagar MBBS, Incharge X-Ray Laboratory, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur



Dr. M. V. Pattani MBBS, Dalmia Hospital, Chirawn.



Dr Rajmal Kasliwal, MD, MBBS, (Luck) DTM & H (Eng) MRCP (Lond)



Dr B M Rawal M B B S Bagar



Dr Mohammad Saeed M B B S. Mahboob Medie : Jaque



Dr Rambila S A S., Mayo Hespital Inquel



Dr Mohaniai Sharma * 1 *
Na) Il 1 al Jac ir



Dr Ramanami Sharma



Dr. Prabhudayal of Achrol S A S, Anaesthetist, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur



Dr Jwala Prasad Govil S A F Jaipur



Dr S K Malvea, In-charge, Residency Hospital, Jaipur



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The famous Ayurvedic Physicians of Jappur



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Rajraulya Yurredo Mariaud Swemi Lakshmiram

Numbers 1 to 42, inclusive, are managed, supervised, and maintained by the State Numbers 43 to 49, inclusive, are managed and supervised by the State, but are maintained by the respective Thikanas. Numbers 50 and 51 are supervised by the State, but are managed and maintained by the Uniara and Suraigarh Thikanas respectively. Number 52 is an independent dispensary managed by a State Compounder. Numbers 53 to 55, inclusive, are private dispensaries maintained by wealthy philanthropists to whom technical advice is given by the State when required.

This Department includes a Public Health branch, the activities of which are being gradually more and more appreciated. Although as yet only in its infancy, it is steadily proving how much of the disease prevalent in the State can be prevented by simple methods of caution and procedure

The Budget for the year 1932-33 is -

Hospitals and Dispensaries Rs 4,00,659.

Sanitation and Vaccination Rs. 32,196

The Mayo Hospital is the central general hospital of the State. It normally contains 220 beds, but has for many years always been overcrowded, the average daily number of in-patients for the year 1932 being 232 18, and the maximum over 300. Owing to this overcrowding, and the fact that the accommodation provided is out-of-date and unsuitable for certain classes of the community, the construction of a new hospital, the Lady Willingdon Hospital, has recently been sanctioned. This new hospital will be constructed and equipped on the most up-to-date and efficient lines. The plans are now complete and building operations have been started.

The State Zenana Hospital is a modern institution, opened about 3½ years ago. Of its kind it ranks equal, if not superior, to any such institution in the whole of India. It has been constructed to accommodate 102 beds, capable of extension, and is equipped with all modern necessities for the efficient treatment of diseases of women and children

The Lansdowne Hospital is a military hospital, built originally for the treatment of patients of the Jaipur Transport Corps. A proposal has now been sanctioned to adapt it as a Central Military Station Hospital, where all patients of the Jaipur State Forces will in future be treated

The Jaipur Hospitals have always been famed for their surgical work. During the year 1932, in the Mayo Hospital alone, 4829 operations, of which 2571 were of major classification, were performed

The Meteorological observatory is a well equipped institution in which valuable observations continue to be made. A series has just been completed

at the request of an international authority in which observations were made almost continuously during day and night

Facilities are provided at Head-quarters for X-ray examination and treatment (the plant is of the latest type and was presented as a gift for the use of his subjects by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the occasion of the birth of the first Maharaj Kumar Sahib). Special treatment by ultra-violet rays high frequency and diathermy is also provided. There are special centres for antirabic and leprosy treatment. The State Bacteriological laboratory is equipped to carry out the examination of all clinical and medico-legal specimens. In the chemical laboratory a qualified analyst is employed to carry out constant tests on samples of water from the State Water works as well as from other sources. For the conveyance of patients to and from the various State hospitals a comfortable motor ambulance is maintained at head-quarters.

New dispensaries have been opened at Paota and Goner since last year Proposals are now under consideration to establish additional dispensaries at Geejgarh Danta-Ramgarh and Achrol

The progress of this Department is steady and satisfactory. This is almost entirely due to the personal interest taken in and the support accorded to the Department by His Highness, and the Members of his Council who continue to show their sympathy with all proposals which tend to lessen the heavy burden of suffering humanity.



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AND

Principal Scholars of Jaipur

CHAPTER XIII

BY

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Girdhar Sharma Chaturvedi,

Principal, Sanskrit College; Jaipur,

œ

Kathabhatta Pt. Nand Kishor Sharma Sahityacharya, Jaipur

&

THE EDITORS.

The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House, JAIPUR, (Rajputana)

India



Rajguru Vidyavachaspati Pt Madhusudan Jha Jaipur

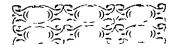


Vidhyabhooshan P. Harizarain B. A., Jaipur





Pt. Jhabarmal Sharma In rajur (Kh tri)



Literary Activities and Principal Scholars of Jaipur.

aipur is the home of learning, because the Rulers of this State have always patronised art and literature, and many of them were themselves artists and authors of no ordinary standard. Poets, scholars and artists were brought by them from distant places, given lands and were kept here with great honour. The literature of Jaipur lies deeply buried in the dark dungeons of oblivion and negilgence, and the torch-light of research is extremely necessary to bring out the priceless gems. In the following pages is attempted a brief survey of the works of Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu-original as well as translations undertaken by the Hindus, Mohammedans and the Jains belonging to this State.

(a) SANSKRIT \checkmark

During the reign of Maharaja Prithwi Rajji of Amber (Sambat 1540 to 1569) a poetical work in Sanskrit called 'Prithwi Raj Vijaya' was composed, an incomplete copy of which is in the library of the Asiatic Society of An elaborate account of the victories of Maharaja Man Singhji is found in a poetical work entitled 'Man Prakash' by Rai Murari Das mentioned in the copy which is in the library of the said Society that Maharaja Man Singhji conquered the forts of Chittore, Ranthambhor and Kumbhalmer, and defeated all the prominent Rajput States of the period. Another work in which the same theme is pursued is 'Man Singh Kirti Muktawali' by Jagannath which is with Gulab Raj of Fyzabad (see Oudh Catalogue 5/2) Madhava Singhii, a brother of Maharaja Man Singhii, who greatly patronised scholars, got 'Ragmala', a work on music, prepared in 1576 A D., by Pundarik Vithal Brahmin of Karnatak, which is found in Bikaner State Library and Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona Dalpat Raj prepared 'Patra Prashasti', 'Yavan Parchpate Anukram' by orders of the same Madho Singhii

KANANA KANANA

Bhawvilas a poetical composition by a Bengali poet Nyaya Vachaspati Rudra was prepared during the reign of Maharaja Bhav Singhji (Sambat 1671-1678) It is published in the second Guchha of the Sanskrit series entitled Kavya Mala

No works prepared during the reign of Maharajas Mirza Raja Jaj Singhii Ram Singhii and Bishan Singhii have been found as yet. The reign of Sawai Jai Singhji (Sambat 1671 1678) was a period of great progress in the history of the State The Maharaja constructed Astronomical Observatories in Delhi Benares Ujiain Muttra and Jaipur and performed Ashwamedh Yainas Pandit Ratnaker Pundarik his preceptor prepared Jay Singh Kalpadrum which has already been published. The Portuguese and the French astronomers greatly helped the Maharaja in constructing the Observatories The Maharaja himself wrote Yantra Rai Rachna Prakash and Jai Singh Karika During his reign Raj Guru Jagan Nath Samrat translated the whole of Euclid into Sanskrit Kewalram prepared in Sanskrit Logarithmic tables from a French book Another French work served as a model for the preparation of Mithya Jiwa Chhaya Sami The work Dirak Paksh Sarini and Dirak Paksha Granth were prepared from the astronomical work of de La Hure and Tara Sanni from an astronomical work in Arabic by Ulugh Beg. The works of importance of his reign are Jav Singh Kalp Lata which could not be completed Ukar by Navansukho padhyaya and Raj Tarangini. The books in Hindi and Persian written in this reign will be mentioned in another section

During the reign of his successor Maharaja Ishwari Singhji (Sambat 1800 1808) Krishna Bhatta Kavi Kalanidhi composed Ishwar Vilas Kavya The other work of this reign are Padya Muktavali Tripur Sundari Stava Raju Vedanta Panch Vinshati Padya Tarangini was written by Brijnath in Sambat 1809 and Galawa Gitam was prepared by Dwarka Das the son of Kavikalanidhi Krishna in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji I (Sambat 1808-1825)

Maharaja Pratapsinghii was a very learned Ruler and during his reign (Sambat 1835 – 1860) numerous works of Sanskrit Hindi and Persian were composed Pratap Martand (Jatak Tajaksar) a work on astronomy Pratapark a work on religion by Vishveshwar Mahashabde and Pratapsagar a famous work on Ayurveda which was translated into Hindi and entitled Amritsagar were prepared during his reign Maharaja Jagat Singhiis reign (Sambat 1860–1875) was the period of progress of Hindi Interature and hence the works in Sanskrit were few and far between

literature, and hence the works in Sanskrit were few and far between during these years During the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghji III, who died before reaching the age of maturity, Sitaram Pravanikar, the third son of Lakshman Dutta, the preceptor of Maharaja Jagat Singhii, composed 'Jaya Vansha Mahakavya', a copy of which is in the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal The enlightened Ruler Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii, (Sambat 1890-1937) opened the Sanskrit College, the Maharaja's College, the Girls' School. the School of Arts, and the Public Library which now contains about 22,000 He brought many Sanskrit scholars from Kashi and established 'Mauj Mandir'—an institution to give its decision (vyavastha) on complicat ed religious matters referred to it A religious discussion (Shastrarth) was arranged on some religious topics with Shri Rangacharya of Brindaban and Kathabhatta Hargovind of Champavatji's temple/A full account of the Shastrarth was published by the orders of the Maharaja The name of the book is 'Sajjan Manonuranjanam' Swami Sadanand prepared 'Shaiva Sudhakar, a Hindi translation of which has been published by Mr. Bisheshwarnath Reu of Jodhpur. 'Dhaturatna Maniri,' a work on Vyakarana. which is in the Government Sanskrit College Library, Benares, is his another work 'Dharma Chandrodaya', a religious work by Pandit Rajivlochan Ojha, is in the Jaipur Palace Library Among the scholars brought by the Maharaja from outside, Pandit Saryuprasad of Ajodhya, published a commentary on 'Durga Sapta Sati' with 'Pathvidhi' and prepared a commentary on 'Matrika Stuti' Several works on Tantra and Jyotish Shastras were also written during this period

A work entitled 'Ram-Saubhagya Shatak' by Gopinath Shastri Dadhimath contianing the religious discussion between the Maharaja'and Thakur Saubhagya Singh of Khatu, was published by Thakur Harisingh in 1894

It was in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji (Sambat 1937-1979) that Rajvaidya Krishna Ram Bhatta composed 'Kachha Vansh Mahakavya' 'Siddha Bhaishajya Manimala', his work on Ayurveda, is a text-book in the Acharya class of the Jaipur Sanskrit College. 'Jaipur Vilas' 'Hola Mahotava', 'Mukak-Muktavali', 'Sar Shatak', 'PalanduShatak', are also his compositions His younger brother, Kavi Mall Harivallabh's nine works have already been published Their names are 'Jaynagar Panchrang,' 'Kesh Prasadhan Kavya,' 'Gauryalankar,' 'Kantavakshoj Shatokti'. 'Shrinagar Lahari', 'Dashkumar Dasha', 'Muktak Muktavali', 'Devi Stotra', and 'Kavyamala Prashasti (in 2 parts)'

Babu Kalipad Banerji who was appointed the Adhyaksha of the Senskrit College in Sambat 1950 published Janki Haran Kavya of Kumardas. It was rendered from Singhal characters by Babu Haridas M.A. the them Director of Public Instruction Jaipur State with the assistance of Pandit Madhu Soodan Ojha. Pandit Lakshminath Shastri who succeeded Babu Kalipad Banerji as the Adhyaksha of the College originated a new way of writing history in the Sanskrit language and prepared. Bharteyiti Vritti Sar (two parts) in Sambat 1954. Pandit Jivnath Ojha. a Professor of the Sanskrit College wrote commentaries on Vyutpattivada. Sankhyatatva Kaumudi. Mitakshara Kavya Prakash and Rastarangini.

This was the period of revival of Sanskrit learning in the country and Jaipur was the pioneer in this respect. Hundreds of books were revised and published. Maha Mahopadhyaya Pandit Durga. Prasad. Saraswat edited a series entitled Kavyamala which was printed at the Nirmaya Sagar Press. Bombay. In this series were published many rare works of Sanskrit literature which created a stir throughout the world where scholars of Sanskrit ture to be found. His son Pandit Kedamath is the prominent astrologer of Jaipur and supervises the work of the Jaipur Astronomical. Observatory

Maha Mahopadhyaya Pandit Shivadatta Dadimath also edited several important works of which Vyakaran Mahabhashya Siddhant kaumudi Nirukt Jaiminiya Nyayamala may be mentioned

During the benevolent regime of the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur also Sanskrit learning is progressing in Jaipur Maha Mahopadhyaya Pandit Durga Prasad Saryooparin has written a volume entitled Chaturvarnya Shiksha which is a general text-book in the Acharya class of the Sanskrit College Another work Jaiminya Padyamrit is taught in Jyotishacharya class. He has prepared many other works on Jyotish His son Pandit Girja Prasad Dwivedi is a Professor of Jyotish in the Sanskrit College.

Pandit Vireshwar Shastri ex-Professor of the Maharaja's College has edited Shridhari (Shabdendu Shekhri Tika) Vishami (Shabdundu Shekhri Tika) Vivaran (Mahabhashya Tika of Kaippat—1 and 2 chapters) and Saraswati Kanthabharan of Bhoi

Vidyabschaspati Pandit Madhusudan the Adhyaksha of Maharanas Palace Library has brought about a new era in the history of Sanskrit learning. He has written about 125 books on Vedic Vigyan after a very laborious research work extending over 40 years. Very few scholars in India can be compared to him in the knowledge of the Vedas and its allied branches. Some of his published works are—Vedic Kosh. Kadambini

'Yagya Madhusudan' (Smirtkund Samikshadhyaya), 'Ashouch Panjika', 'Veda Dharam Vyakhyan', 'Devtanivit', 'Atri Khyati', 'Sadasadvada', 'Ahoratravada', 'Rajovada', 'Indravijaya Kavya' etc,

Swami Lakshmi Ram Ayurvedacharya, Ayurveda Martand, late Professor of the Sanskrit College, is a celebrated Vaidya of All-India fame. He was the President of the All India Ayurveda Sammelan He has published many books in Sanskrit Moreover, Raj Vaidya Pandit Nand Kishore Ayurvedacharya, Pandit Madan Lal Vyakarnacharya Prashnavar, Pandit Durga Dutta Jyotishacharya and Pandit Jairamdas Ayurvedacharya are also well-known Professors of the Sanskiit College, Jaipur Raj Jyotishi Pandit Narain prepares and publishes a Panchang (Hindi almanac) annually on behalf of the State

Rajguru Pandit Chandradutta Ojha Vyakaranacharya and Pandit Kanahiyalal Dadimath Nyayacharya, Professors of Sanskrit College, Jaipur, are reputed scholars Pandit Mathuranath Sahityacharya, Professor of Sahitya, is a famous scholar of Sanskrit, Hindi, and a poet of great origin, ality. He has composed verses in Sanskrit, Hindi, and Urdu metres. His two works 'Sahitya Vaibhava' and a translation in Sanskrit verses of 'Gatha Sapta Shati' have already been published. He has been editing since 1933 the 'Sanskrit Ratnakar' jointly with Pandit Soorya. Narain. Vyakaranacharya, Professor of Sanskrit in the Maharaja's College, whose several works in Hindi and Sanskrit have been published. Pt. Balchandra Shastri. of Ramgarh (Shekhawati) is an author of several books in sanskrit viz Lalit Ram Charita etc.

Pt Sri Hari Ashu Kavi is a good scholar and poet of Sanskrit and has written many books in Sanskrit and Hindi

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[Maha Mahopadhya Pandit Girdhar Sharma Chaturvedi is a very famous scholar of Sanskrit who edited 'Sanskrit Ratnakar', a Sanskrit Magazine during the years 1904—1914, and wrote a book containing commentaries on portions of five Sanskrit Kavyas in two parts, which is a text-book in Visharad and Shastri examinations of the Punjab University and in the Upadhyaya examination of the Jaipur Sanskrit College

Kathabhatta Pandit Nandkishore Sharma Sahityacharya is a Sanskrit scholar who did research work for more than five years at the Government Sanskrit Library, Benares The works edited by him are 'Sanskrit Kavi Parichaya', 'Nalchampu with Subodhini Tippani', 'Harashcharit with Jayshri Tika' which have already been published The other works edited and published by him are 'Anandkand Champu', 'Prayaschitsar of Narsingh Prasad', and 'Kal Tatwavivechan (three parts)'. (Editors)]

(b) HINDI

The literature of Hindi was also greatly enriched in Jaipur under the gracious patronage and care of the Maharajas of Jaipur. At present there are about 35 families of Kavishwars whose ancestors were renowned poets and scholars and who came to reside in Jaipur. Their descendants many of whom were celebrated poets and writers have made valuable additions to literature During the reign of Maharaja Prithwi Rajji Krishnadevji Paihari of Galta was a great poet of the Bhakti cult. He is mentioned in the Ashta Chhap of Vallabhacharva and in Chaurasi Vaishnavon ki Varia His works are Jugalman Charitra Bhramaragita and Prem Tatwa Swami Agradas a disciple of Pathariti who was present at Galta in 1577 is the author of Hitopdesha Upkhan Bawni. Dhyan Ram Dhyan Maniari and Kundalis The disciple of Agradas Maniari was Nabhadas who also lived at Galta. The Bhakimal a collection of the biographies of 200 devoties is his famous work. Priyadas wrote its commentary in 1712.

Dadoo Dayal the founder of Dadupanth who was born at Ahmedabad in 1544 lived in Amber for about 14 years. He also lived at Naraina in the Jaipur State till 1602 and died at Bharana in 1603. A collection of his work entitled Dadoo Dayali ki Vani was published sometime ago by Dr. R. B. Daljang Singh Khanka. ex. Chief Medical Officer. Jaipur State. Madhav Das of Bharana. a follower of Dadoo Dayal. wrote. Sant. Guna Sagar. The work is in the collection of Purohit Harinarain. B. A. of Jaipur. Sunderdas the famous disciple of Dadoo Dayal. was born at Dausa on Chaitra Sukla 9th. Sambat. 1653. and died in Sambat. 1746. His two works Grana Samiidra, and Sunder Vilas have been published.

It appears from the 'Mishra Bandhu Vinode that Maharaja Mansinghii I was also a good poet of Eliadi. A poetical work entitled Man Charitra was composed by his State poets. During the reign of Maharaja Man Singhii I Devi Das a Khandelwal Vaishya and the Dewan of Raja Raj Sal Eurbari wrote his famous work. Devi Das ki Rajniti. Beharilal the celebrated Hindi poet embellished Maharaja. Jai Singhii I. He was a Chaube Brihmin of Muitra and was born at Baswa Govindpur in Gwalter. State in Sambrit. 1660. In 1719 he composed the famous. Bihari Satsai. which is a very famous work in Hindi literature. The Satsai as its name implies contains 700. Dohas and has gained so much popularity that within 230 years, if ere liave been prepared 600 commentaries on it in Brijbhasha. Hariboli. Urdu and Sambrit.

and the expression to the period



Munshi Mathuraprasad Retired District & Sessions Judge, Jaipur



Pandit Mathuranath Bhatta Acharya, Prof, Sanskrit College, Jaipur



Pandit Nandkishore Sharma (Kathabhatta)
Sahityacharya,



Pandit Hanuman Sharma of Chomu, Jaipur



The Late Pandit Balchandra Shastri

The late Pt. Chandra Dhar Sharma Guleri B.A.



Hakim Nurul Hasan Siddiqi dit r. The Mu I cer I ap that Janue



M Shaqir Husain ompling all to fil willing told

not only in prose but also in verses. His descendants are at present found in Bundi. Krishna Kavi, the son of Behari. Lal, wrote a commentary on 'Fehari Satsai'. Another famous poet during the reign of Mirza Raja Jai Singhji was Kulpati. He was the son of Behari. Lalji's sister and of Parsha Ram Mishra of Agra. He was a disciple of Jagannath Panditraj Trishooli and taught Kunwar Ram Singhji. He wrote 52 books. He also accompanied Mirza Raja Jai Singhji in his Deccan campaigns and composed 'Shiva ki Bar' narrating the events thereof (cf., 'Maharaja Mirza Raja Jai Singhji' by Purohit. Hari. Narain B. A.). Of his works 'Sangram Sar', 'Durga Bhali Chandrika' and 'Ras Rahasya' have been published while 'Yukti Tarangini', 'Nakh Shikh' and 'Gun Rahasya' have not been published. One Ramkavi wrote a history of Jaipur in verses known as 'Jai Singh Charita' which is mentioned in 'Virvinod' by Kaviraj Shyamaldas of Uadaipur

During the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghji, several works on astronomy were prepared in Persian and Sanskrit. The Hindi translation of the Maharaj's Persian work 'Zeez Mohammad Shahi' was also made. Kavi Kalanidhi Krishna Bhatta composed 'Jaisingh Guna Sarita' in the praise of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghji. His other works are 1. Alankar-kala-nidhi, 2 Sambhar Yudha, 3. Jajau Yudha, 4 Bahadur Vijaya 5 Shringar Rasa Madhuri 6 Vidagha Madha-va Madhuri 7 Hindi translation of Taithreya Upnished, 8 Ramchandrodya 9 Ram. Rasa 10 Vritta Chandrika 11 Nakh Shikha Varnan and 12 Durga Bhakti Tarangini.

During the reign of Maharaja Madhosinghii I, two poets Brijpal and Ramlal came to Jaipur from Udaipur, of these the latter prepared a translation of the Ramayan in verses About this period Dwarkanath Tailang Bhatta wrote 'Madhukar Kalanidhi' for Maharaja Madhosinghji and described the marriage of Maharaja Sawai Prithvi Singhji, in his 'Prithvi Singh Maharaja ka Byaola 'and 'Vanı Vairagya 'for Maharaja Sawaı Pratap Singhji other works are 'Ran Chandika,' 'Shabda Chandrikand' etc His son Brijpal Bhatt translated the Mahabharat in Hindi Shiv Sahai Das wrote 'Shiva Chaupai' and 'Lokokti Ras Kaumudi' in Sambat 1809 In Sambat 1831, Jagdish Bhatt prepared a work called 'Kavya Vinod' The reign of Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singhii will remain famous for the progress in music and devotional poetry in Jaipur The Maharaja himself was a great scholar and renowned poet. His works have been collected with great labour and published by Pt Hari Narayan BA, under the name 'Brijnidhi Granthawali' Under the patronage of the Maharaja, Gumani Ram Kayastha translated Abul Fazal's Ain-i-Akbari, in Jaipuri Diwan-i-Hafiz was also translated into

Dharma Jahaz was a collection of religious works, The Hindi verses. famous work Pratap Sagar of Ayurveda was also translated into Hindi during his reign under the name. Amritsagar, which is regarded as classic in Avurveda literature The Maharaja was very keenly interested in music-Radhogovind Sangit Sar a work of Musical compositions was written in his reign Another work Rag Ratnakar came from the pen of Radha Krishna Kavi Both of these have been published Budhprakash Kalavant the music teacher of the Maharaja wrote Swara Sagar Amrit Ram Palliwal's work Amrit Prakash and a collection of songs by Bakhtesh Kavi are also worthy In the collection of Mahraja Pratap Singhii there are to be found songs composed by renowned poets e. g. Rao Shambhu Ram. Ganpati Bharti Gusain Rampuni Ras Raj and Chatur Shiromani. The other works of Ganpati Bharti are Navarasa Alankar Sudhanidhi and a translation of the Bhishma Parva of the Mahabharat. In Pratap Vir Hazara and Pratap Singar Hazara he has made a collection of choice works of other poes Poet Ras Rai wrote Kavitta Ratna malika Sangraha and Phulkar Bhasha under the patronage of Sanghi Jiwarai the Dewan of the said Maharaia.

Among the Charans five poets the Sagar Kavia of village Sevapura Hukmi Chand Khidia of village Bhadedia Maheshdas Mahdu Haridas Bhada and Manbhavan of village Dudhu were prominent received land for their

maintenance and lived in the Court of Maharaja Pratap Singnji

The Pratap Chandrika Tika of the Bihari Satsai was prepared by Mani Ram under the orders of the Maharaja Sahib (see an article by Pt Hari Narayan B A on this subject in the Nagri Prachani Patrika Part 10 number

12 page 323 new edition)

The famous Hindi poet Padmakar flourished in the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singhii. His father Mohanlal Bhatt who was also a good poet, received land in Jaipur. Padmakar was born in Sambat. 1810. His works are I. Himmet Bahadur Virdavlia. 2. Aliiah Sagar. 3. Bhasha Hitopdosh 4. Jagatvinod. 5. Padmabharan 6. Prabedh Pachasa. 7. Ram Rasayan. 8. Gangalahri and 9. Pratap Singh Virdawali. Of these Nos. 5 to 9 have been already published. Ameng the descendants of Padmakar. Who died in Sambat. 1890. Govind Rao Tailang wrote. Jagat. Ras. Ranjan. in Sambat. 1862. and Jagat. Bhakti. Vilas. His other works are. Ehalti. Argaj. Pada. Makaranda. Pada Pankara. Nishere Sukh Sagar. Hindi translations in verse of Brahma. Vanvarta. Purana. Dashma. Skandha. of Bhagwat. all it works of Vallabhacharya. Shintii and Van Panas. of the Maharatri Shishural. Vadha. Bharatrihari Shatak. and Amaru Shatak. Mandan Bl. atta. Lis success of

wrote 'Pratap Sujas Chandrika' His other works were written during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji III of which the most famous are 'Jaisingh Sujas Prakash,' 'Rathore Charitra,' 'Ramjas Chandrika,' 'Rawal Charitra,' 'Bapoo Charitra,' 'Ras Ratnakar,' 'Ras Samudra,' 'Krishna Sujas Prakash,' 'Nava Ras Ratnakar,' 'Shri Krishna Brij Bihar,' 'Jawan Charitra,' 'Sharad Ritu Varnan,' 'Bhagvad Bhagti Vilas,' 'Sulochna Charitra,' 'Shivnath Guna Sarita,' 'Ram Charitra,' 'Ram Niti,' 'Salim Vijai Vinod,' 'Bal Kand Ramayan,' 'Hanuman Pachisi,' and 'Mangal Prakash' The present descendant of Mandan Kavi is Pandit Bhatta Mathura Nath Shastri Sahityacharya, Professor, Sanskrit College, Jaipur

During the reign of Maharaja Ram Singhji Dulichand Kanyakubi translated the Mahabharat into Hindi Loknath Chaube was a renowned poet of his reign. Chandandas Dadupanthi wrote 'Chhandovin Mandan' Chandandas was born in Sambat 1901 and died in Sambat 1940. His work was published sometime ago by his successor. Ayurvedacharya Swami Laksmi Ram. At the instance of Raja Ajeet Singhji Bahadur of Khetri, Pt. Gopinath Dadeech wrote 'Gitamamrit Ghati' which is a translation of Shri Bhagwad Gita.

Thakur Bhoor Singh Shekhawat compiled 'Maharana Yasha Prakash.' 'Vividh Sangrah,' a collection of Dingal poetry, during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhii Purohit Ram Pratapii translated 'Shrimad Bhagwat Gita' into Hindi verses. Charan Ram Nath Ratnu wrote 'Itihas Rajasthan' Pandit Chandradhar Guleri. BA, was a very famous scholar and writer of his time He edited a monthly magazine entitled 'Samalochak' which was published from Jaipur by Mr Jawahir Lal Jain Vaidya who was its Assistant Editor as well He also edited the 'Nagri Pracharini Patrika' for several years He used to send his contributions to high class Hindi magazines, and was one of the trustees of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha of Benares. He was the general editor of a series of books known as the Surya Kumari Pustakmala published by the Nagri Pracharini Sabha His learned phylological discourse on the Hindi language published in Nagri Pracharini Patrika is very famous A library called 'Nagri Bhavan' was also opened by them Mr Jawahir Lal's works are 'Kamal Mohini Bhanwar Singh Natak' 'Vyakhyan Prabodhak', and 'Gnanavarnamala, and he published the works of several renowned authors of that time

Munshi Samrath Dass edited and published from Ajmer the Rajasthan Samachar during the period when there was very few papers of Hindi. He has also compiled many books

During the reign of his present Highness valuable additions have been

made to the literature of Hindi Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopinathii has translated certain dramas of Shakespeare and published them under the titles Prem Lila Venice ka Vvapari Man Bhawan etc His English translation of the Bharatrihari Shatak is well known Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singhii of Johner Education Member Council of State Jaipur is a good writer of Hindi and takes a very keen interest in history He has written a valuable historical work entitled Maharaja Ishwari Singhii kadiwan Thakur Kalyan Singhii Shekhawat B.A. excludge Chief Court Jaiour, has written about 7 books in Hindi e. g. Jaiiyon-ko-Sandesh Anandki Pagdandiyan Madankumar Natak etc. Thakur Sheonath Singhii of Malsisar is the author of Vinaya Patrika Maha Mahopa dhvava Pandit Girdhar Sharma Chaturvedi and Pandit Purushottam Sharma Sahityacharya have jointly translated Ambika Parinaya Champu Purushottam has also prepared a translation of the first section of Ras Gangadhar which has been published by the Kashi Nagri Pracharini Sabha Vidyabhushan Purohit Harinarayan B.A. has edited Shikhar Vanshoipatti Brinidhi Granthawali etc. and has written detailed biogrophies of Maharaia Mirza Raja Mansinghii Land Maharaja Mirza Raja Jai Singhii Purohit Hari Narayan Pandit Girdhar Sharma and Pandit Mathuranath Bhatta Sahityacharya have contributed many learned articles to standard magazines of Hindi Pandit Survanaram Acharya has written several books in Hindi including a poem entitled Hindustan describing the benefits of British Rule in India Munshi Shiy Narain Saksena wrote Jajour Naresh ki England Yatra

Tazimi Sardar Purohit Pratap Narain Kaviratna has recently published his long epic entitled Nal Naresh and a selection of his short peoms under the title of Kavya Kanan Pandit Prabhu Narain Sharma Sahitya-Ratna Natyacharya Sahridhaya has translated Veni Sanghar Natak in Hindi and has written a short peom called Kalyani Krishna Vichar Vaibhava and edited Padya Prapat and Sahityamani mala in four Volumes Pandit Moti Lal Shasir is publishing a Hindi translation of Satipath Brahmin with Visyan commentary of Vidya Vachaspati Pandit Madhusudan

The services of the Hindi Sahitya Pathshala in creating an interest in the higher studies of Hindi literature deserve special mention. The Pathshala which has ceased to function for some time past was the only teaching institution for scholars who wished to appear at the examinations of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The Pathshala has created a group of young enthusiastic scholars intensely interested in Hindi literature.

Pandit Gaurilal Sharma Kavishvar one of the found is of the Pathahala

who served the institution with devotion, was a great scholar of Hindi lirerature. Pandit Madan Mohan Sharma 'Mohan' who was for some time the headmaster of the institution, is a good. Hindi poet and his poems are often published in local magazines. Among the scholars of the Pathshala Pandit Gokalnarain Vyas B.A., 'Vishard', Pt. Kalyan Nrain Sharma 'Vishard', Pt. Govind Narain Sharma M. A. LL. B., 'Vishard', Pt. Prabhu Narain Sharma 'Sahitya Ratna,' Pandit Damodar Sharma 'Visharad', Mr. Poornath Chandra Jain B.A., 'Visharad', Mr. Mehtab Chandra Khared 'Visharad', Mr. Jawahir Lal Jain M.A., 'Visharad', Mr. Bhanwar Mal Singhi 'Sahitya Ratna', Mr. Nathmal Tukalia, Mr. Chandmal, 'Visharad', Pandit Dina Nath Sharma 'Visharad', Pandit Kanhaiya Lal Tiwari 'Visharad', Pandit Gopal Narain Sharma, B.A. 'Anand', Pandit Bhola Nath Sharma 'Visharad', Pandit Manohar Shastri 'Vishard', Pandit Yashoda Nandan 'Vishard', are among the promising writers of Hindi in Jaipur

Pandit Hanuman Sharma of Chomu has written several books in Hindi of which 'Nathawaton-ka-Itihas' is the most important. Pandit Hari Narayan 'Shrihari' Ashukavi' is a notable poet of Jaipur and has written many books both in prose and poetry. Bhakta Ratna Munshi Mathura Prasad 'Mathuresh' is a writer of devotional songs and has published some collections of his poems Pandit Pravin Chandra Shastri has written 'Hindi Vyakaran Tatva' a grammar of the Hindi language. Pandit Surai Narain Chaturvedi 'Divakar' of Jaipur is also a good writer and has written 'Hindi Durga Path' in verse and is collecting old literature.

Babu Karpoor Chandra Patni edited the 'Sudharak' for several years and was the editor of the 'Jain Jagat' (Ajmer) for about 5 years. Now the 'Sudharak' is being edited by Pandit Raghunath Sahai Sharma MA, LLB, MRAS, 'Visharad' Mr Siddharaj Dhadda MA, LLB, is an impressive writer of Hindi prose, and has been contributing to various Hindi magazines for the last several years and was for some time the editor of the 'Prabhat' Jaipur, which is published by Mr Ladli. Narain Goyal who is at present its editor as well Pandit Inderlal Shastri has been editing the "Khandelwal Jain Hitechhu" since 1928.

Babu Ganesh Narain Somani BA, is the author of 'Navin Bharat' which is a translation of Sir Henry Cotton's New India and has recently published 'Meri Europe ki] Yatra 'Pandit Hira Lal Shastri, BA, who has established 'Jiwan Kutir, the Cottage of Rural uplift' Banasthali is an impressive prose writer and good poet of Hindi He is publishing a series of rural songs in Jaipuri He is also publishing translation of Shrimad Bhagwadgita in Jaipuri.

SVANONANAS VASTANAS V

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Purohit Surya Karan Parik M A Professors Birla College Pilani has edited several books of Dingal literature including Dhola Maru ki Katha and Krishna Rukmini ki Beli He is also the joint editor of the Birla College Magazine.

Magazine.

Pt. Arjunial Sethi founded two educational institutions called Jain Shiksha Pracharak Samiti and Vardhaman Vidyalaya and did much to spread Hindi among the Jains. Of his works Mahendra Kumar Natak and Parshva Yagya may be mentioned.

Pandit Jhabarmal Sharma of Jasrapur (Thikana Khetri) is the author of the History of Sikar. History of Khetri. Bhartiya Gaudhan etc. and edited several works. Moreover he edited the Calcutta Samachar a daily paper of Calcutta for several years. He is a well-known writer of Hindi and is specially interested in the history of Rajputana. specially interested in the history of Raiputana

Among the works of Seth Kanahiya Lal Poddar of Ramearh may be mentioned (1) Alankar Prakash. (2) Kavva Kalpadrum (3) Panch Geet (4) Megh Doot Vimarsha etc. He is also a well-known poet of Hindi Seth Ariun Das Kedia was also a good poet of Hindi. His book Bharti Bhushan is regarded as a standard treatise on Alankars

Bahu Shri Gopal Newatia of Fatehour has written many Hindi books including Kashmir Babu Bhagwati Prasad Daruka of Jasrapur is a writer of Marwari language and is the author of Panch Natak etc. The late Seth Ram Daval Nawatia of Fatehour was a well-known poet of Hindi and wrote many books which have been puplished by Shri Vankareshwar Press of Bombay Pandit Shiv Shanker Tripathi Purandar Bhawan Jaipur is publishing a series entitled Prem Mani Mala which will consist of 109 books containing verses on love humour devotion etc. Mr. Durga Prasad Khetan M. A. B. L. attorney-at-Law Calcutta High Court is also a good writer of Hindi. His book Jyotish Shastra has already been published

11, ZTHE JAIN SCHOLARS

The most famous Jaipurian writer among the Jains was Pt. Todarmal who is very greatly esteemed among the Digamber Jains and was a matchles scholar of Jain philosophy and religion. His famous Goinnisar Vachnika which includes hishapanasar and Labdhisar It is a translation of the celebrated Prakrit work Gommatsar by Nemi Chandra Sidhanta Chakravarti Hisother works are Trailolyasar Vachnika Aimanoohashan Vachnika Pururha aratha Siddhupaya Vachnika and Molsha Prakashak Another a mer

Pt Jaichandra Chhabra was also a celebrated Jain writer who wrote 'Vachanikas' (commentaries) on more than a dozen very important Sanskrit and Prakrit works during Sambats 1861-70 including Sarvartha Siddhi, Parikshamukh, Ashta Pahudo, Ravagam Gyanarnava, and Maha Samuchhaya. The other writers during the period include Budhgian, the writer of Budhgyan Satsai, Deep Chand, Lalchand and Sevaram

Pandit Kishan Singh Digamber Jain of Sanganer prepared 'Kriya Kosh', in verses and 'Bhadra Bahu Charitra' in Sambat 1785 Pandit Manohar Lal Soni Digamber Jain was the author of 'Dharma Pariksha' which was prepared in Sambat 1908. Pandit Jodhraj Godika Digamber Jain of Sanganer wrote 'Samyakt Kaumudi', 'Karma Sarovar', 'Kanya Kosh', 'Pritankar Charitra', 'Pravachan Sar', 'Bhavya Dipika' 'Bachnika'. 'Gnan Samudra, during Sambats 1721 to 1726 Pandit Khushalchand Kala of Sanganer translated the 'Hari-Vansh Puran' 'Uttar Puran' etc., during Sambats 1780 to 1789 P. Daulat Ram Kasliwal translated many books and completed the works of Todarmal

Pandits Daluram, Devidas, Pannalal Duniwala, Gumani Ram, Parasdas Nigotiya, Than Singh Ajmera, Che in Sukh, Jait Ram, Vaidya Amin Chand Ajmera and Swami Chandmal are renowned writers of the twentieth century. They have written several good books

(c) URDU AND PERSIAN

Maharaja Man Singhji I, was a great scholar and poet of Persian It is said that it was at his instance that Akbar the Great got the Ramayan and the Mahabharat translated into Persian The books entitled "Bostan-i-Khayal", the astronomical work called "Zeez Mohommad Shahi" and the "Haft Hakim" were written during the reigns of Maharaja Ram Singhji I, Maharaja Jai Singhji and Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji I, respectively Ras Raas was a good poet of Persian in the Court of Maharaja Pratap Singhji Ajiz, Mehrban and Dayasakhi the famous poets of Urdu, also flourished during his reign.

Maulana Maulvi Niaz Ali was a good scholar of Urdu and Hindi, and knew seven languages. His son M Vilayat Ahmed was also a good scholar of Urdu, Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian and English. He wrote several books e.g., Qadim Hindustan (an Urdu translation of Mr R C Dutt's 'Ancient India'), and Rumat-ul-Kubra (an Urdu translation of Gibbon's History). He translated the Rigveda from Sanskrit into Urdu, and also translated two

English novels into Urdu He edited two magazines entitled AlMalumat and Nairang Wahan

Mirza Mohomed Taqi Beg better known as Mirza 'Mayal Dehlvi was descended from an Irani family which came to India with the Moghal Emperor Humavun He lived in Delhi in the Mathia Mahal During the Mutiny he went to Gwalior from where he came to Jaiour where many learn. ed persons e. g. Amear Zahir Agha etc. had already arrived. He used to take Islah from Anicar of Delhi and afterwards from Salimud Din Sahib Taslim Mirza Mayal was one of the best poets of Urdu and his poems were very much appreciated by all here. He has left a good collection of his poems etc. He was born in 1852 and died in 1931. S Anwar Ali and Munshi Chand Behari Lal Saba have written a book entitled "Shahid. L'Gham' in his memory

Maulana Maulvi Hakim Nazir Husain Sakha was born on the 18th February 1862 and served in the Maharaja's College as a teacher. He served the Hyderabad Government for some time and died on the 8th February 1933 He was a good scholar of Urdu Persian and Arabic and knew English and Guirati also in addition to photography painting and other arts He wrose several books e g (1) Ziaul Islam (2) Kasida r-Unrtual-Vusq (3) Nuskha riksir (4) Dor i Jadid (5) Falasfa i Tagrir (6) Kijab-rKaifa Numa (7) Insani Zindagi (8) Chor Lalten, (9) Darus Salam (10) Tilism (11) Lughat Saghir (12) Israrul Aadad, (13) Amirul Qawad (14 Shara L Urfi (15) Baghicha i Suleman 16) Mahboobush-Shoara and (17) Kullivat LSakha

M Chhitarmal was a good scholar and poet of Urdu during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhii He wrote several books and has left a good collection of his poems. Mohommed Usman Abul Miyan Maulana Maulyi Hafiz Salimud Din Taslim who was born in 1838 wis a good poet orator and scholar of Urdu Persian and Arabic. Many Icamed persons of Arabia and Iran used to come to see him. He could deliver speeches in Urdu Persian and Arabic very fluently. He was the Head master of the Nobles School and a Mufti as well. He edited more than ? 100 books He died in 1882 Maulina Milly Ghulim Muharizud Din was born in 1844 and died in 1905. He was a scholar of Urdu Persian ! and Arabic. He served as a Multi and Professor in the Maharan's College Japur. He wro e a collection of the Latinas, that he had to d clan in the 2 State

Abul Burhan Maulana Maulyi Sultan-ud-Din Ahmad Mubin was been

In 1849 and died in 1917 He was an author and a good poet of Urdu, Persian and Arabic He wiote several books e g, Jamalun-Nabi, Liyali-Ashra, Sultan i-Mubin, As Siddiqul-Akbar, Tahayat i-Sabbir and Abri-Rehmat etc. Maulvi Mohommed Ahieisham-ud-Din Shaukat was born in 1856 and died in 1926 He was a good scholar of Urdu Persian and Arabic, and edited about 15 books He wrote "Register-i-Muazzam" "Silsala-tuz-Zahab", & Mulfuz Karim etc.

Maulana Maulvi Karamat Ali 11,702 was born in 1839 and died in 1894. He was a scholar and wrote about 15 books in Urdu, Persian and Arabic of which the notable are Hifus-secr, Karamati-Aijaz etc

Maulana Mohommed Umar Maulvi Rashid-ud-din Faiz who was born in 1800, was a scholar of Urdu, Persian and Arabic and wrote several books e.g., Riyaz-i-Rangin. He was a Professor of Persian and Arabic in the Nobles' School, Jaipur He died in 1886 Maulvi Asasuddin Ahmad Tansim was born in 1873 and died in 1921. He was a good scholar, orator and poet, and served as a teacher. He wrote several books e.g., Seerati-Usman, a biography of Hazrati-Usman, Moinul Tarjuma, Dardi-dil etc., He also edited a monthly magazine entitled "Qom" from 1902 to 1912.

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During the reign of His present Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur there are many renowned poets, scholars and writers of Urdu and Persian also Maulvi Mohommed Mujahid-ud-din Ahmad Nazim who was born in 1885, has edited several books e.g., Riazul Rasool, Hadiul Akhlaq, Laibullughat etc., Maulvi Mumtaz Husain is a famous scholar of Urdu, Persian and Arabic and is serving in the Maharaja's Collegiate High School He is a Mufti also. He has written many books e.g., notes on Safar Nama Nasir-ud-din Qachar, Ganjina-i Maani, Adabul-Ajam, a history of Persia, life of Hakim Khaqani with comments and notes, life of Rodki with notes and comments, and a Dictionary of modern Persian words. M. Amir-ud-din Khan "Ameer" is a good poet and writer of Urdu and has written several books. He is a good orator also and has written a drama also. Maulvi Ihtram-ud-din who was born in 1896, is very well versed in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, and is a poet also. He has written 4 books out of which Nazri-Ata is worthy of mention

M Abdus Salam Vakil edited a magazine entitled "Al-Misbah" M Aziz Ahmad is a good writer Among the modern poets of Urdu the names of M Akhtar Ahmad Akhtar, M Badsha Husain Raana, M Chand Behari Lal Saba, M Hamidullah Khan, M Lachhmi Narain Sakha, M Manzoor Ahmad Kausar, deserve special mention M Mohommed Baga edited a

magazine entitled Tafrih ul-Ahbab Haji Anwarur Rehman Biamil Syed Ghazi Husain Ghazi and Maulyi Mashoog Husain Athan are also good poets of Urdu Hafiz Mohommed Yusuf Acie is a good poet of Urdu and has written several books. The late Maulvi Sirajuddin Ahmed was a good poet and author of several books. M. Mohommed Abdul Hai Faiz is a good writer of Urdu and contributes articles to certain magazines. M Abdul Qayum Aatig is also good writer and has written a drama entitled "Nama. kLMar or Auratka Fareb Hakim Nurul Hasan Siddigi is editing the Urdu weekly Musheer Rajasthan since 1931 M Shagir Husain is writing a history of the world in several volumes

The following newspapers and magazines are published in the State (Editors - Jaipur Album)

- (1) THE JAIPUR GAZETTE - (Published fortnightly) by the Jaipur Govern ment and at the State press (Hindi Urdu and English)
- THE SCOUT (Published Quarterly) by the Jaipur State Boys Scouts () Association (Hindi Urdu and English)
- THE BIRLA COLLEGE MAGAZINE (Published Quarterly) by Birla (8) College Pilani (English and Hindi)
- THE SANSKRIT RATNAKAR (Published monthly) (Sanskrit) (4)
- THE WOMENS GAZETTE-(Published monthly) edited by Mrs Orr (6) Mission House Jaipur (English Urdu and Hindi)
- THE MUSHEER I RAJASTHAN (Weekly) Edited and Published by (5) Hakım Nurul Hatan Siddigi (Urdu)
- THE PRABHAT -(An Illustrated formightly) Edited and Published by (7) Mr. Ladii Narayan Goyal Proprietor of the Manoranjan Press Jaipur (Hindi)
- THE SUDHARAK (A monthly organ of the Sama) Sudharak Mandal (9) Japur) Edited by Pt Raghunath Sahai Sharma M.A. M R A S Jaipur (Hindi)
- THE LANTER! BEARER-(For Private circulation only Quarterly) (9) Published by the Mission House Jaipur (English)





JAGIRS JAGIRDARS

CHAPTER XIV

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- (a) GENERAL by the Editors
- (b) SHEKHAWATI & SHEKHAWATS by Pt Jhabarmal Sharma of Jasrapur (Khetri)
- (c) LIST OF JAGIRDARS by the Editors
- (d) BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SOME OF THE PROMINENT JAGIRDARS by the Editors

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OIMBATORE	MONM
OI OMBO	MADRAS
ICC I	MANDALAY
FIHI	MERCARA
AUH ATI	MOMBASA
ALGAON.	NAGIUR
ARACHI	P/T//
UALA I UMPUR	100//
VIZ (G.	AI ITIU

JAGIRS AND JAGIRDARS.

(a) GENERAL

AlPUR ranks high amongst Indian States with regard to the number of its subordinate Jagirdars. The preponderance in the order is that of Rajputs, but the impartial appreciation of merit and the policy of cosmopolitanism, which have ever guided the Jaipur Darbar abundantly favoured bounteous grants of Jagirs, Udaks, Inams etc., to Brahmins, Vaishyas, Kayasths, Mohamedans and other irrespective of 'Caste', creed or religion. For instance one Roman Catholic Christian family of Hakim De, Silva is also a holder of Tazimi Thikana in the State. The Barah Gaon Meenas too belong to this class. Besides, the land-owning class comprise not only of local and Rajputana people, but also of Bengalees, Punjabis, Kashmiris and Panch-Dravid Brahmins.

According to the latest reports, the State covers an area of 15,579 square About two-third of this has been alienated in grants to nobles-ministers, priests or countiers The whole state is so to say, honey-combed with But these Thikana-lands do not form one solid or continuous mass of territory, rather they are patches spread over the whole length and breadth of the state, surrounded in most cases by state-territory called 'Khalsa' except in the Shekhawati Nizamat, almost the whole of which is occupied by Shekhawat Sirdars The Thikanas are separate entities and are adminis-They vary a great deal in size and authority tered separately them cover a considerable number of square miles and count their royats in several thousands, others do not extend beyond a thousand bighas and have less than hundred inhabitants, while a few have their own police and possess some judicial powers, the majority do not have such powers at all, while some of them are progressive and modern maintain schools, medical dispensaries, keep regular budgets of income and expenditure, have spendid palatial build-

ings and possess a paraphernalia of state on a modest scale. There are others which are mediaeval in character and spirit and reside in semi-delaipidated manors locally termed. Kotaries. The Thikana covers at one end of the scale Sikar having an annual income of several lacs comprising hundreds of villages and number of towns and at the other end of the scale. Gogiawas a Jagir of two horses covering only a few acres the income of which after payment of tribute may not equal that of a ordinary clerk or artisan. Thus the grantees present so multifarious a variety that it baffles all attempts at any logical classification of them. However, they may be conveniently grouped as helow—

Holders of appenages

Holders of grants for distinguished services rendered by their ancestors

B Holders of grants for permanent services.

- 4 Holders of grants on account of matrimonial alliances.
- 5 Holders of grants for maintenance whose ancestors sought protection of the state as refugees from other states.

6. Holders of grants as permanent tenancies.

7 Holders of grant and appenages both combined.

All Rajput Sirdars have the common title of 'Thakur prefixed to their names while some of them possess heriditary titles such as 'Rao Raja Rawal Rawat or Rao Raja

The Brahmin constituents of the order are recepients of grants for charitable purposes or for permanent priestly duties or for rendering some other ervice. Some of them are known as Sants and Mahants. They have nothing to pay to the State by way of annual tribute.

Holders of Inams and Muafi grants made mostly to non-Raipuis in recognition of service or by way of salary or for maintenances are called Inamies
Muafidars Thankhadars etc

For the purpose of a formal discrimination, the sirdars are ranked by the State as (1) Tazimis and (2) Khas Chowkis. The word 'Tazimi is Arabic and denotes respect. Tazimi is used for those sirdars whom H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur receives by rising from his seat. The word khas Chowki is a compound of Khas and Chowki. Khas means special exclusive ly reserved for a set purpose and Chowki means guards' hence. Khas-Chowki sirdars originally meant those who were more or less of an order analogus to a modern royal body-guard or guard of honour. But now those sirdars who are not Tazimies are called Khas-Chowki sirdars. A considerable number.

of Sants, Mahants, Udkies, Inamies, and Tankhadars also enjoy the honour of Tazim

With regard to the tenure of estates the sirdars may be classified as -Jagirdars-Mansabdars-Subah Guzars-Istamrardars-Muamla' - guzars-Chukitidars-Ijardars-Udkis-Inamies-and Tankhadars

The Rajput sirdars belong to different clans and sub-clans They may be broadly divided as (1) Kachwahas and (2) those of other clans Kachwaha sirdars are the kith and kin of the illustrious ruling family of the State. Their principal sub-clans are Rajawats, Nathawats, Khangorots, Shekhawats, Narookas, Balbhadrots Kalyanots, Chaturbhujots, Puranmalots, Sheobrahamapotas, Sultanots Pachanots, Bankawats, Someswarpotas, Balopotas, Banbirpotas, Dhirawats Sikarwars, Kumbhawats, Gogawats, Kumbhanis. The sirdars of other clans are Jodhas, Champawtas, Kanhlots, Kumpawats, Karnots, Chohans, Hadas, Ranawats, Chadrawats, Nirbans, Gaurs, Khinchies, Bhaties, Jadawas, Solankies, Tanwars, Panwars etc.

There is one more class of land-holders commonly known as Laliis and Rajas, born of the royal blood, but out of wedlock. They possess their own privileges

The Jagirdars, Mansabdars, and Subaguzars have to render permanent horse service to the State. Up till 1924 these sirdars rendered service with horse-man, but in the said year cash payment was substituted in lieu of horseservice on different scales

The Istimaradars, Malaguzars, Chakotidars and Ijardars have to pay cash tribute annually.

Besides the payment of annual tribute or cash in lieu of horse-service, all Sardars including Udkis, Inamies, and Tankhadars have to pay Matmi dues at the time, when the State sanctions the succession of an heir to a deceased Sirdar Charans and Khantia Purohits are exempted from the Matmi tribute The institution of the Matmi levy came into existence in or about year 1846 In the case of Tazımı Sardars, the Darbar pay a condolence visit to the successor of the deceased.

The devolution of Thikanas is generally governed by the rule of lineal primogeniture and the junior members of the Sardar's tamily are allowed maintenance either in cash or in land But in some Thikanas as in the Punch Panas of Shekhawati family-custom allows equal or un-equal partition

The Sirdars, in particular the Tazimis, have special rights and privileges Paucity of space does not allow their full description Tazimi sirdars are exempted from court-attendance and are not triable by ordinary

criminal courts of the State. Their criminal prosecution is subject to the previous sanction of the Darbar They are exempted from payment of court fees in matters relating to succession and adoption. They possess Akbari rights. They have special forms of correspondence with state-officials. They receive Khas Rukkas from the Durbar when on special occasion their presence at the capital is required and when thus invited they receive. Siro-Paws at the time they are given leave to return to their. Thikanas. Their lands residences personal affects lawaima arms and ammunition and other paraphernalia necessary to maintain their dignity are not liable to attachment and sale in the execution of civil decrees.

For the management of the estates of the Jagirdars usually minors or those incapable of managing their estates the Court of Wards. Department by the State was staried in the year 1904. Formerly there were no regulations to control the estates and every thing was haphazard though the usual reasons for taking an estate under the Court of Wards were death without an heir minority or in capacity but since the Minority Administrative a well planned scheme has been worked to make the department most methodical and up-to-date. The income from this Department has also increased greatly and the number of estates has also increased. The department was for a long time under the control and management of Munshi Durga Prasad M. A. who was specially trained for the purpose. At present it is in charge of Lt-Col. B. L. Cole.

There are about seven hundred and sixteen Jagirs and the total number of Jagir horses is about 4357

The following is the table of Jagir Thikanas -

Tazımı	Khas Chowki	Total
8	52	60
9	90	<i>9</i> 9
5	23	28
20	66	86
7	48	55
2	7	9
1	16	17
4		16
2	•	11
4		16
1		9
i	-	6
1	5	6
	9 5 20 7 2 1 4	8 52 9 90 5 23 20 66 7 48 2 7 1 16 4 12

······	······	······	······
Kumbhani	1	2	3
Kumbhawat	1	5	6
Someswaspota	0	6	6
Balapota	0	41	41
Dhirawat	0	20	20
Bankawat	0	10	10
Sikarwar	1	1	2
Kachwah	0	1	1
Hamırdekha	0	28	28
Gahlot	0	3	3
Rathor	8	26	34
Bhati	1	6	7
Chouhan	0	16	16
Ranawat	2	6	8
Karnot	1	6	7
Naruka	4	32	36
Nirban	0	2	2
Chudrawat	4	1	5
Gaur	0	2	2
Jadwa	0	3	3
Khinchi	0	3	3
Solankı	0	2	2
Tanwar	0	1	1
Panwar	0	1	1
Kumpawat	0	l	1
Napawat	0	1	1
Hada	0	1	1
Rajdhar	0	1	1
Brahman	0	2	2
Saraogi	1	0	1
Kayasth	0	2	2
Khatrı	0	1	1
Musalman	2	18	20
Khatı	0	1	1
Meena	JAGIRS AND JA 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	22	22
		9))))	



(b) SHEKHAWATI AND SHEKHAWATS

(i) GENERAL DESCRIPTION

HEKHAWATI is a district or Nizamat within the territories of Jaipur State with the total area of about 3615 miles. Patiala lies to the East Loharu to the North Jaipur (Proper) to the South and districts of Jodhpur and Bikaner States to the West of it. The population is about six lacs. It is called Shekhawati because of being occupied by a branch of the Kachhawah Raiputs the Shekhawats. In its Southeastern part rise the tanger of the Arawali, the highest peak being that of Raghunathgarh 3454 feet above the sea level. The historically famous Harsha mountain is 2998 feethigh. The hill of Khetri, on which is built the fort of Bhopalgarh rises to the height of 2331 feet.

There is no river in Shekhawati which flows throughout the year. Among the rivers of the rainy season. Kath is the most important. The soil being sandy it makes big cuts across its path and hence this name. It rises from the hills near. Khandela and flowing right across Shekawati vanishes near. Sankhu in Bikaner State. The annual rainfal of the district varies from 15 to 18 inches on the average. Due to the scarcity of water and depth of wells farmers have to depend wholly on rains and there is only one harvest in the year consisting of jourar, bajra moth, moong and Ganwar. In the South-Eastern portion, where the soil is comparatively more fertile and irrigation by wells is possible another harvest of wheat barley gram maize rai and meths is reaped. Oxen and camels are used for ploughing the fields.

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In Shekhawanti even in tiny villages grand mansions may be found At many places there are found buildings of modern fashion paintings on the outer and inner portions of the house are in general vogue. Everywhere in

towns and villages there are temples. Dharamshalas, conotaphs, wells, and other places of public interest like English and Vernacular schools, Sanskrit Pathsbalas and Gausbalas

Among the places of historical and religious interest Harsha, Lohargal, Shakambhari, and Pageshwari are the most prominent. Lohargal is said to be the place of origination of the Maheshwari community.

In the describend of Shekhawati this is the only green and charming treet. The Lill of Dhesi lying on the Eastern border of Shekhawati and stretching into Patrala State is said to be the abode of Chyvana Rishi. The religious aspect of Dhosi is referred to in the famous Ain—Akbari also.

Of the local fairs annually hold the fairs of Jini of Nawalgarh, Ramdeoji of Loyai, Shitla of Banglore, Mahamai of Tatijai, Gogaji of Sultana and Chirawa, Hanumanji of Jodia and Jasrapur, Sunderdasji between the villages of Papurna and Babai and Bhainrooji of Kharkarha are the most famous.

The Jaipur State Railways worked by B. B & C. I Ry Company passes through this district from Reengus to Jhunihnu. This Jaipur Shekhawati Branch was opened in 1916. The stations of Narnaul, Nizampur, Dabla and Maonda on Rewart-Phulera Chord line are also used as places of transport and communications with the Eastern portion of the district.

Metalled roads are to be rarely found in Shekhawati, the sandy paths are fixed from one village to another Camels, oxen, horses and chariots are commonly used as means of communication and travel, motor buses have also now come in use and connect more important towns with railway stations like Sikar, Nawalgarh, Jhunjhnu, Maonda and Nizampur. The Thikana of Khetri have built metalled roads from Khetri to the last two stations mentioned above. And there is a regular motor service from these stations to Khetri.

In Shekhati more than 98 boys out of 100 boys between the age of 5 and 10 grow in ignorance while 997 girls out of every 1,000 girls of the age of 5 and 10 receive no education of any kind

These figures clearly indicate that in matter of literacy Shekhawati is a very backward tract. The credit of whatever education is found in the district goes to (1) The Rajputana Shiksha Mandal (2) The Birla Education Trust (3) other private individuals. The Rajputana Shiksha Mandal has done some useful work in organising the village schools under their control which are periodically inspected by the inspectors of the Mandal. The Mandal has taken great pains inspite of many handicaps, to issue a quinquineal report of

⁴ All imformation about Education in Shekhawati has been given by Mr S D Pande, M Sc, Principal Birla College, Pilani

the state of education in Shekhawati including the parts of the Thikanas of Sikar and Khetri which are in Shekhawati. According to this report there were in 1931 one Intermediate College with a High School 4 High Schools 8 Middle Schools 45 Upper Primary Schools 38 Lower Primary Schools 97 Chatshalas 50 Sanskrit Pathshalas with an attendance of 12,949 boys and 17 girls schools with an attendance of 983 girls. Of these institutions, the State of Jaipur maintains one Vernacular Middle School and 2 Vernacular Upper Primary Schools at a cost of nearly 2 400 a year Thikana of Sikar maintains a High School at a cost of 20 400 Thikana of Khetri maintains a High School 6 Upper Primary Schools and 10 lower Primary Schools spending Rs 33 000 annually on the maintenance The Raiputana Shikhsha Mandal besides controlling the schools of the Marwari Relief Society and some other individuals maintains 5 Upper Primary and 6 Lower Primary Schools at a cost of Rs 18 000 a year. The Birla Education. Trust maintains a College upto the Intermediate standard and a girl school at Pilani at a cost of Rs. 60 000 a year

Of the other individuals that have generally contributed funds for the spread of education, the following deserve mention —

(1) Seth Anandi Lal Poddar—He is maintaining a High School and a Sanskrit Pathshala at Nawalgarh at a cost of Rs 18 000 a year

(2) Seth Rem Prasad Mahadeoji Somani — He is maintaining a High School at Chirawa at a cost of Rs 14 400 a year

(3) Seth Suraj Malji Shiv Prasadji — He is maintaining 50 Chatshalas in Shekawati besides 40 others in the neighbourhood. He maintains a Sanskrit Pathshala as well. The expenditure incurred for his institutions in Shekhawati is Rs. 14 000 a year

(4) Seth Lachhi Ramji. Churiwala — He is maintaining a Sanskrit School at a cost of Rs. 9000 a year

(5) Seth Ganga Buxii Bhagirath Malji Kanodia. He is maintaining a Middle School and a girl school at a cost of Rs. 8 700 a year.

(6) Seth Ram Narainji Suraj Malji Ruia and Seth Ram Pratapji Chamadia are spending nearly six to seven thousand rupces a year on education

(7) Seth Bishamber Lalji Maheshwari —He has been running to a Middle School for a long time which is now raised to High School



Katha Bhatta Pt. Jagdish Chandraji Sharma Jaipur

- (8) Seth Indra Chand of Alsisar—He has built a magnificent school building at Alsisar. He intends to open a High School.
- (9) Seth Hari Ramji Khetan—He has opened a Middle School at Alsisar.

Hundreds of Vaishya families of Sheikhawati have settled down in various commercial centres of India specially in the Bombay and the Bengal Presidencies Several of these families have got extensive and flourishing business not only in India but also in China, Japan, Europe and America

Sheikhawati is famous for blankets prepared from locally fleeced wool which are also exported outside the District Rezi, Ganha, Khaddan are also produced in large quantities Ramgarh, Lachhmangarh and Nawalgarh are famous for their tie and dye work Lathe work on wood is carried on at Lachhmangarh. The turbans and smoking pipes of Jhunihnun and pickles of Khetri are well known in Sheikhawati

The major portion of the inhabitants of the district follow the Hindu religion; there are some Jains, Arya Samajists and Dadupanthis also. The Christians are insignificant in number. After the Hindus come the Musalmans in point of population, of whom the Qayamkhanis and Nagarh-pathans are the most important. Qayamkhanis are really Chohan Rajputs. During the reign of Feroze Tughlak, Karamsi, the son of Moterao Chohan of Dadera, was converted to Islam, and was named Qayamkhan and his descendants are known as Qayamkhanis after him. Fatehpur and Jhunjhnun were formerly in the possession of the Qayamkhanis while Narhar was held by Nagarh-Pathans.

The inhabitants of Sheikhawati have been recruited in Indian armies in large numbers, among the recruits the Raiputs, Ahirs, Jats, Gujars, Qayamkhanis and Nagarh Pathans are the principal communities. In the troops of the Nizam, Nagarh Pathans and Qayamkhanis have been largely employed. In Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Alwar States troops the inhabit ants of Sheikhawati are welcome soldiers and are regarded as brave and faithful. Col. J. C. Brooke remarks, "There is not a recruiting ground for cavalry in India at all equal to Sheikhawati."

In the last Great War also, the brave soldiers of Sheikhawati fought in large numbers. The amount of pensions distributed to the retired soldiers of Sheikhawati comes to about Rs 3,00,000/- per annum and is distributed by the Pension Superintendent of the Jaipur Residency.

(II) HISTORY.

Rao Shekhaji, the grandson of Maharaja Udaikaran's (of Amber

1423-1445 Sambat) third son Baloji is the founder of the Sheikhawat branch of the Kachhwahas. Rao Shekhaji increased his territories greatly and could establish by his own courage and tact an independent principality composed of 360 villages according to Col Tod His seat of government was at Amarsar He died in 1488 A D His earthly remains are buried in a cenotaph at Ralawata

Of the twelve sons of Rao Shekhaji Raimal ascended the throne, He was a brave son of a brave father | Ibrahim the grandfather of Shershah Soori the Pathan Emperor of India who carried on a flourishing trade in horses lived in a village Simla near Namaul His son Hasan adopted the role of a soldier and served under Raimal for a long time. Once Mirza Hindal Beg. a brother of Humayun had also to suffer defeat at the hands of Raimal There arose a quarrel with Rao Maldeo of Jodhpur regarding the boundaries of the Gaurs where Raimal had been married Raimal successfully settled the dispute and Maldeo's daughter was betrothed to Loonkaran the grandson

of Raimal N Raimal died in 1537

Raimal had four sons of whom Rao Sooia, the eldest, succeeded his father He was a confemporary of Emperor Humayun Rasa Tank once snatched away Amarsar from the hands of Rao Sooia when he had to transfer his capital to Basai (Bansur) which is now included in the territories of the Alwar State Rao Sooja had five sons namely Loonkaran, Raisal, Gopal Chanda and Bhainroog Raisal killed Rasa Tank during his father's lifetime and regained Amarsar but Rao Sooja lived in Basai where he died in 1559 There is a Chhatri of Rao Socia in that village

He was succeeded by his eldest son Loonkaran who was Mansabdar of Emperor Akbar and Hakim of Sambhar Akbar founded a town and called it Manoharpur after Manohar a son of Loonkaran Later on Manohar was conferred the title of Mirza and a Mansab of suitable high rank Mirza Manohar was a renowned poet of Persian and took Tausani as his poetical name Emperor Jehangir has appreciated his poetry in his Jehangirnama-Rao Pratapsingh the present holder of the Estate Manoharpur Shahpura is a descendant of Rao Manohar

Raisal, the second son of Rao Sooja was given five villages including Lamya as his Khangi, but he made a great name and obtained an extensive territory by working on the advice of his clever and shrewd minister Devidas who had left the services of Rao Loonkaran. He went to the court of Emperor Akbar where he was greatly honoured and trusted He was called Raja Rajsal Darbari He was given the onerous and responsible duties of

guarding the Imperial Harems Raja Raisal was a very brave and courageous Rajout prince and had fought triumphantly in several battles under the Imperial banners. He was granted Khandela with several other Fanganas. At that time Khandela was in the possession of Nirvana Rajputs, so he had to fight with them in order to gain possession of Khandela. Raisal Darbari was raised to the Mansabdari of 3000. Emperor Jehangir also respected him thinking him to be the trusted servant of his illustrious father. In 1614, Raja Rajsal died in the Decean where he was serving in the Imperial service The descendants of Raisal's brother, Gopal, Chanda and Bhainroon, are known as Gopalii Ka, Chandaji Ka and Bhainroonii Ka respectively. Lad usue)
Raja Rajsal had seven sons iliz. Ladkhan, Tajkhan, Bhojraj, Tirmal,

Parasram, Hariram and Girdhar

Though youngest Girdhar succeeded to his father's gade, he held a Mansab of 800 with 800 horses, which was afterwards raised to the Mansab of 2000 with 800 horses. In 1623, some Sayyeds killed Raja Girdhar which caused a great disturbance and dissatisfaction among the Raiput They could only be pacified when the perpetrators of the crime nobles were duly punished After him Raja Dwarkadas, Raja Barsingh and Raja Bahadursingh succeeded one after another Raja Dwarkadas was a Mansabdar In 1630 he fell fighting against Khanejehan Lodi of 1500 with 800 horses during the reign of Emperor Shahjehan Raja Barsingh held the Mansab of 800 with 800 horses and was for some time the Oiledar of the forts of Kabul and Barad (Berar)

"It was during the reign of Raja Bahadursingh that Aurangzeb despatched the Imperial army to Khandela to break the Hindu temples "Surjansingh and others, the descendants of Bhojraj, fought bravely and were killed on the field of battle Raja Bahadursingh had three sons named Kesarisingh. Fatehsingh and Udaisingh

Kesarisingh succeeded to his father's gadi, but he earned a bad name by murdering his brother Fatehsingh. In the beginning he was a loyal Mansabdar of Aurangzeb but due to his anti-Hindu policy Kesarisingh turned against him. In 1697 the Imperial army under Sayyed Abdullakhan attacked Raja Kesarisingh. He collected the scattered Sheikhawat forces and fought against the Imperial army heroically in the battlefield of Haripura where he was killed with numerous Sheikhawats Raja Kesarisingh before his death had forced his brother Udaisingh to leave the field of battle in order to a successor to the gadi and a descendant of the dynasty.

Dhiraisingh, the only son of his murdered brother Fatehsingh, was merely an infant and lived with his maternal grandfather. Udaisingh ascended the gads of Khandela

He was a man of indepen. dent and courageous nature but he was not destined to reign in peace seed of fraternal quarrels had taken deep root into the soil. His whole life

passed in the internal strife and family disputes. Khandela was stormed several times. At last Sawaisingh the son of Udaisingh had to seek the protection of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghii of Jaipur Khandela was divided into two panas The major pana (having three-fifth of the territories) remained in the possession of Sawaisingh while the minor juna consisting of the remainder was made over to Dhrajsingh the son of Fatehsingh. This task was accomplished through Thakur Deepsingh of Kasli From that period there have been two panas in Khandela For some time Khandela was held in possession by Rao Raja Lachmansingh of Sikar but afterwards it was returned by the Jaipur Darbar to the descendants of Raja Girdhar its former holders Both pana holders of Khandela bear the hereditary title of Raja At present Raja Hamisinghii and Raja Sujjansinghii own the two panas respectively Besides Khandela the Thikanas of Danta and Khoor etc. are also held by the descendants of Girdharji called Girdharji Ka The present Thakurs of Danta and Khoor are Thakur Gangasinghii and Lt. Thakur Mangalsinghit the latter is also an ADC to HH the Maharaja Sahib

The descendants of Ladkhan, the eldest son of Raisalii are called Lad. The Tazımı Thikana of Ladkhanıs is Khachanawas whose present Thakur Kalyansınghi B A is the first graduate among the Sardars of the Japur State and is the author of several Hindi books. The other Thikanas of Ladkhanis are Khatu Dhingpur Lamya Vajiavas and Roolana Thakur or Laukhani is the present holder of Khatu. The descendants of Tajkhan a brother of Ladkhan are known as Tajkhanis but there is no importank Thikana of theirs They are scattered here and there in small numbers

Bhorral the third son of Raja Raisal Darbari was a Mansabdar of 1000 with 500 horses during the reign of Shahjehan. He also held sway over Patan of Tanwars His descendants are called Bhojanis or Bhojanis ha Rao Bhojraj had three sons of whom Todarmal was very generous and brave He mostly lived at Udaipur in Torawati. After testing his scherosity a Barhet (bard) belonging to the Udaipur State once remarked दोय उर्देपुर ऊजला दो दासार अटल ।

इफतो राण जगत सी दूजो टोहरमा ॥

"Lan Vangers are gander, two givers are unhesitating, one is Rana da at a real and another in Todarmal"

Straight was a famous here of his age. He had become very powerful through the combined efforts and forces of his brave brothers like Gopalsingh, Suklaingh and Salbadisingh. It was he who captured the rebel Thakur Lakingh of Bi dran in Bikaner. In 1741 he died in the village Parasramoure where a grand and beautiful chiatrichia been creeted in his memory. Lt A. H. E. Boileau of Bengal Engineers, First Assistant, Great Trigonometrical Survey, in his work "Personal Narrative of a Tour through the Western States of Rajoutana in 1835" remarks about the chiatri. "At Perasrampura is a handsome white domed building, the chiatri or mausoleum of Sardulsingh, commonly called Sadaji, the founder of the Shekhawat nawer."

Sardulsingh had six sons, Jorawarsingh, Kishansingh, Nawalsingh, Eshadursingh, Akhaisingh and Kosarisingh. Of those Bahadursingh, and Akhaisingh died issueless Jorawarsingh, Kishansingh, Nawalsingh and Kesarisingh became founders of famous panas of their own name. The combined possession of territories is called Panch-Pana and hence sometime Shekhawati is styled Panch-Pana Shekhawati The important Thikanas of the descendants of Jorawarsingh are Chokari, Malsisar, Mandela, Chanana, Gyangasar, Sultana, Tain and Dabadi etc Raja Sardarsingh Bahadur of Khetri and Thakurs of Alsisar, Heerwa, Sigra, Badangarh and Adooka are the descendants of Kishansingh The descendants of Nawalsingh are holders of the Thikanas of Nawalgarh, Mandawa, Mahansar, Jakhoda, Kolinda, Dyorasar, Pacheri and Ismailpur; while the Thakurs of Dundlod, Bissau and Suraigarh have their descent from Kesarisingh Gopalsingh and Salahadi. the brothers of Sardulsingh, are also founders of several Thikanas. them wielded great power and influence in Sheikhawati. The most important Thikana belonging to the former is Kedh, while Nagli, Kherod, Jakhel. Kharab and Devata belong to the descendants of the latter Besides these the Bhomias of Udaipurwati have also descended from Bhoirai.

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The fourth son of Raisal was Tirmal, who by sheer dint of his courage and bravery had gained the title of Rao with the district of Kasli as his

Jagir during the lifetime of his father. His descendants are styled as Rama Ka. Of his successors Raos Jaswanisingh Jagaisingh and Daulaisingh were very chivalrous and enterprising. The foundation of the fort of Sikar was laid by Rao Daulatsingh in Sambat 1744 Sardul Singh and Sheo Singh sought the protection of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghii Rao Sheosingh took part in several battles on the side of the Maharaia. He also defeated the big army of Malhar Rao Holkar which had stormed Jappur under Pandit Gangadhar Rao during Maharai Ishwarisinghii s reign Rao Sheosingh was fatally wounded in that engagement and died in 1748. The Thikanas of Sikar Shyamgarh etc. belong to the descendants of Tirmal

Hariram and Parasram the remaining sons of Raja Rajsal Darbari are scattered throughout Shekhawati and their descendants are known as Hari ranni Ka and Parasiamji Ka The Thikanas of Mundro Awawas and Lasada belong to Harramyi Kas Some of them are also Bhomias while Parasramii Ka s are merely Badhdars

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL JAGIRDARS OF THE JAIPUR STATE

Name of Thikana in alphabetical order	Name of Sardar	Sub-Clan or clan	Remarks
Achrol Alcoda Baghawas Bagru Baijupara Bairaonda Baler Bandhiya	Thakur Hari Singhji Thakur Raghunath Singhji Thakur Jai Singhji Thakur Jaswant Singhji Thakur Bejai Singhji Thakur Sheo Singhji Thakur Srinath Singhji Thakur Bhoor Singhji	Balbhadrot Rajawat Nathawat Chaterbhujot Kalyanot Kalyanot Rajawat Rajawat	Tazımı !

Name of Thikana in clababetical order.	Name of Sardar.	Sub-Clan or clan	Remarks.
Paniana	Thakur Mon Singhii	Sheobaranpota	Tazımı
Panskho	Thakur Sheo Kalyan Singhii	Kumbhani	33
Banthali	Thakur Nand Singhii	Sultanot	,,
Barnala	Thakur Bancy Singhii	Sheobaranpota	51
Barwara	Heny, Lieut Rao Bahadur Man Singhii.	Rajawat	31
Bhadwa	Thakur Balwant Singhji	Khangarot	3 3
Bhutera	Thekur Nahar Singhii	Nathawat	
Bicheen	Thakur Raghubir Singhji	Khangarot	?? ??
Bisau	Thakur Bishan Singhii	Shekhawat	"
Boraj	Thakur Ganpat Singhii	Khangarot	"
Budha-	Thakur Kayam Singhii	Rathor	13
Dewal	•		••
Chihr	Thakur Govind Singhji	Khangarot	"
Chomu	Thakur Devi Singhji	Nathawat	5 5
Chowkri	Thakur Gopal Singhji	Shekhawat	"
Chowkri	Thakur Bhoor Singhji	Shekhawat	,,
Chowkri	Thakur Karan Singhji	Shekhawat	51
Dangarthal	Thakur Devi Singhji	Jodha (Rathor)	"
- Danta	Thakur Ganga Singhii	Shekhawat	, ,
Devrabas	Thakur Sheopratap Singhii	Ranawat (Sisodia)	37
Dhand	Thakur Daulet Singhii	Kalyanot	"
Dhudu	Thakur Jawan Singhii	Khangarot	"
Dhula	Rawat Baney Singhii	Rajawat	"
Diggi	Thakur Sangram Singhii	Khangarot	71
[►] Dorala	Thakur Magan Singhii	Shekhawat	"
Dundlod	Thakur Harnath Singhii	Shekhawat	> 7
Dungri	Thakur Fateh Singhi	Nathawat	"
Duni	Rao Kalyan Singhii	Gogawat	"
Gagardu	Thakur Kalyan Singhii Thakur Mati Singh	Khangarot	77
Garh. Himmetring	Thakur Moti Singhii	Naruka	17
Duni Gagardu Garh Himmatsing Garh Takne		Shekhawat	"

16	THE JAIPUR A	ALBUM	
Name of Thikana in alphabetical order	Name of Sardar	Sub-Clan or clan	Remarks.
Geeigarh	Thakur Kushal Singhji	Champawat (Rathor)	Tazımı
Gudha	Thakur Guman Singhii	Sheobaranpota	
Ganeshpur and	Thakur Chander Singhii	Sisodia)))))))))))))))))))
Havandia	TT 1 C		
Guhala	Thakur Sangram Singhii	Kanlot (Rathor)	17
Harchand pura	Thakur Onkar Singhii	Shekhawat	"
Harsoli Isarda	Thakur Moti Singhii	Khangarot	77
Isarda	Thakur Sawai Singhji	Rajawat	11
Jahota	Thakur Bhagwat Singhji	Shekhawat	11
Jhilai	Thakur Gordhan Singhii	Rajawat	33
Jobner	Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra	Khangarot	33
	Singhji		
Kalwar	Thakur Bahadur Singhii	Kalyanot	1)
Kalwara	Thakur Berisal Singhii	Nathawat	11
Kanota	Col Thakur Amar Singhii	Champawat (Rathore)	n
Karansar	Thakur Bahadur Singhii	Ranawat (Sisodia)	33
Karera	Thakur Sangram Singhii	Sultanot	,, i
Khachriawas	Thakur Kalyansınghii	Shekhawat	"
Khandela	Raja Hamir Singhii	Shekhawat	,,
(Pana Kala	an)		
	Raja Sajjan Singhji	Shekhawat	ا (در
(Pana Khu	rd)		·
Khandel	Thakur Ganga Singhii	Khangarot	,,
Khatwa	Thakur Govind Singhii	Sultanot	
Khatwa	Rao Pratap Singhii	Chohan	,,
Khetri	Raja Sardar Singhji Bahadur	Shekhawat	"
Khoor	Lt Thakur Mangal Singhii	Shekhawat	" b
Khon	Raja Pratap Singhii of Kama	Rajawat	"
Kukas	Rao Govind Singhii	Sikarwal	n }
Ladana	Thakur Sheonath Singhii	Narooka	" >
Khandela (Pana Khu Khandel Khatwa Khatwa Khetn Khoor Khori Kukas Ladana Lotwara	Thakur Kalyan Singhii	Kalyanot	ין ל בריימיים איני

i i i i in	Nine o' Sirdar	Sub-Clan or clan.	Remarks.
errer.			
. No Observation	Thetur Kishen Singhji	Bhati	Tazımı
. Matark ba	Rowert Mon Smelyi	Kumbhawat	"
March	Thokur Kalyan Singhii	Narooka	13
Minerius s	That or Isra Singha	Khangarot	3)
infolerer	The Luc Shoom th Singhi	Shekhawat	33
i intrior	Thakur Bhanwar Singhji	Narooka	5 7
ให้เราก _{ารรถก}	Thaker Jar Singhir	Shekhawat	"
Mendawa.	Thallur Inder Singhi	Shekhawat	53
The grant you	Thakur Karan Singhii	Khangarot	72
Mancharpur	Rao Pratap Singhii	Shekhawat	,,
Morwa	The Lur Bhegirath Singhii	Khangarot	"
Morija	Thakur Kalyan Singhji	Nathawat	"
Muhana	Thakur Jagnarain Singhii	Rathor	,,
Mundota	Thakur Rewat Singhji	Nathawat	99
Naila	Thakur Roop Singhii	Champawat (Rathor)	33
Nawalgarh	Thakur Madan Singhii	Shekhawat	37
Nawalgarh	Thakur Bagh Singhii	Shekhawat	"
Nimbhera	Thakur Devi Singhii	Puranmalot	55
Nindar	Rawat Raghunath Singhii	Sheobaranpota	"
Pachewar	Thakur Nahar Singhii	Khangarot	37
Pahari	Thakur Umrao Singhji	Chandrawat (Sisodia)	77
Paharia	Thakur Nathu Singhii	Rajawat	"
Padampura	Thakur Balwant Singhji	Kalyanot	"
Parasram-	Thakur Fateh Singhji	Shekhawat	"
pura			
Padlı	Thakur Jaswant Singhii	Khangarot	"
Palri	Thakur Gopal Singhii	Chandrawat (Sisodia)	57
Palri	Thakur Sher Singhii	Shekhawat	"
Patan	Rao Udai Singhji	Tanwar	19
Pipla	Thakur Ramnath Singhii	Chatarbhujot	"
Raipur	Nawab Mumtaz-Ud-Daula	Musalman	71
	Bahadur Mohd Mukrram Ali		
	Khanji		
Palri Palri Patan Pipla Raipur			
S. C. S. S. S. S. S. C. L. L. S.			

18	THE JAIPUR ALBUM		
Name of Thikana in alphabetical order	Name of Sardar	Sub-Clan or clan	Remarks. Tazimi , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Raisar	Rawal Kalyan Singhii	Nathawat	Tazımı
Ramgarh. Mahuwa.	Thakur Amar Singhii	Kalyanot	,
Rehlana	Thakur Raghunath Singhji	Khangarot	n
Sakhoon	Thakur Narain Singhji	Khangarot	**
Salı	Thakur Pem Singhii	Khangarot	"
Samode	Rawal Sangram Singhii	Nathawat	15
Samria	Thakur Chiman Singhii	Pichanot	11
Santha	Thakur Kalyan Singhii	Chanpawat	19
San Kotra	Thakur Fateh Singhii	Chandrawat (Sisodia) "
Sawarda	Thakur Gopal Singhii	Khangarot	11
Sewa	Thakur Prithwi Singhii	Khangarot	33
Shahar	Thakur Jaswant Singhii	Pichanot	"
Sikar	Rao Raja Kalyan Singhii Bahadur	Shekhawat	11
Sipura	Thakur Lachman Singhii	Sisodia	H
Siras	Thakur Mahtab Singhji	Rajawat	**
Siwar	Thakur Mahtab Singhji	Rajawat	11
Sherpun	Mirza Liyaqat Ali Begiiş	Musalman	"
Sheoda	Thakur Gopal Karanji	Karnot (Rathor)	11
Sheopur	Rao Bahadur Singhji	Chandrawat (Sisodia)	***
Shyamgarh	Thakur Partap Bhanu Prakash Singhii	Shekhawat	n
Suraggarh	Thakur Raghubir Singhii	Shekhawat	22
Suroth	Thakur Fateh Singhii	Sultanot	,,
Tetra	Thakur Raghubir Singhii	Rajawat	11
Todabhim	Raja Bajrang Singhji	Rajawat	**
Tordi	Thakur Isri Singhii	Khangarot	**
Udaipur Khairh	Thakur Onar Singhii	Slickhawat	"
Uniara	Rao Raja Sardar Singhii	Naruka	#
Watka		Banbirpota	,,

OTHER TAZIMIS

Rio Narsinehpalii	Jadu	Tazımı
Rao Bryandrapalji	Jadu	"
Munshi Mohammad Tehsin Ali	Musalman	77
Khanji.		
Nawab Hamid Ali Khanji	Musalman	37

KHAWASWAL

Raja Anand Singhji	Khawaswal
Raja Man Singhji	33
Raja Bajai Singhji	73
Raja Gobind Singhji	Khawaswal
Reja Shor Singhii	,,
Raja Kishen Singhji	11
Raja Bishen Singhji	33
Raja Devi Singhji	71
Raja Kan Singhji	13
Raja Hardwar Singhji	55
Raja Ghansham Singhji	79
Raja Gajraj Singhij	11
Raja Puran Singhji	53
Raja Daswant Singhji	**
Raja Kesri Singhii	11
Raja Moii Singhji	"

GURUS

Name of Thikana.	Name	Caste.
	Brahmchariji Sri Krishna Sharan- deoji	Sanadh Brahman
	Samrat Sri Gopi Nathji	Maharashtra Brahman Mandalya
n	Shastri Sri Gopinathii M A , Kavya- Tirtha Sahityacharya.	Dravid Brahman Manwaji Bhatt Brahman
Rajawas		Dilati Diatiman

Name of Thikana	Name	Caste
Barakhera	Bhatta Vishnu Shankerji	Bhatt Brahman
Siroli	Misra Raja	Dayma Brahman
Deokishenpura	Otha Vidya Nathii	Ojha Brahman
Bagdı	Rai Bahadur Vidyaguru Babu Ishan Chandraji Mukerji	Bengali Brahman
	Katha Bhat Jagdish Chanderii	Dayama
Sri Balanandii	Mahant Rama Krishnandji	Brahman
Sri Gobinddeoii	Gushain Krishna Chandraji Gushain Madho Lalii	Bengali Brahman Bengali Brahman
Sri Gopinathji Galta	Acharai Hari Sharanii	Brahman
Sr: Binodilalji	Gushain Gokal Laldeon	Brahmin Bengali
Sri Ladhn	Gushain Radhey Lalu	Brahmin
Lakshman Dwara	Mahant Gopi Dasji	Brahmin
	TAZIMI UDKIES.	
Sınwar Beharipura	Purohit Pratap Narainji Rai Bahadur Purohit Sir Gopi Nathii Kt. C. I. E. M.A.	Pareek Brahmin
Badlı		Kanyakubia Brahmin
Toda	Tiwarı Bhagwandınıı	• ,
	TAZIMI INAMIES	
Danao Bainad	Babu Dhritendranathji Sen Hakim Gustin Joakin De Silva	Bengali Christian (Portuguese)
	TAZIMI TANKHADARS	
Sunara	Raja Raghunath Singhji	Rajawat
Dago	Rao Jaswant Singhii	Chohan
Nimodia	Thakur Hari Singhii	Bhati
Lawan	Raja Anand Ramji	Bankawat Mohammaden
Chenpura	Munshi Maqbool Husain Khanii	1-ioranimaucii



A General View of Achrol (Jaipur State)



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(d.) A brief account of some of the prominent Jagirdars is given below:—

ACHROL

The House of Achrol was founded by Balbadherli, the fourth son of Maharala Prithwiralli. In those days of petty rivalries and lealousies, his whole life was spent in fighting against the manifold enemies, and he was slain in an engagement in 1560. His eldest son, Achaldassli, succeeded him. His second son, Dayaldassli, established in Raisar near Jamwa Ramgarh, while his fifth son, Durlandassli, died heirless.

In 1564 A D Achaldassii built a town called Achrol and the fort of Achalgarh among the hills about 12 miles north of Amber. He also built a temple in the town in honour of Shri Mahadavii and named it Achaleshwerii after himself. He was a great warrior. After a long and strenuous career he was killed in the battle of Daturi in 1589. He had three sons of whom Mohan Singhli, the eldest, succeeded him in 1590.

Mohan Singhli fought by the side of H H Shri Maharala Mansinghli I of Jaipur in several battles, and lost his life during the siege of the town of Deoti and Baswa in 1614 and was succeeded by Kansinghli, his eldest son Kansinghli accompanied H H Mirza Rala Jai Singhli of Jaipur in his campaign in the Decean and helped him to win laurels there. An unfortunate incident at Delhi drove him to the side of the Maharana of Udaipur, but after a few years, there was reconciliation between the two and Kansinghli accompanied Mirza Rala Jai Singhli in his campaign in Iran H H Maharala Jai Singhli returned in 1647 and Kansinghli was left there to manage the country. He ably carried on the government there for five years and died there in 1652.

Tel Singhli succeeded his uncle, and was a Commander of Forces under Maharala Bishan Singhli at the battle of Jammy He had seven sons of whom the eldest Ratan Singhli succeeded him Katan Singhli fought several battles under Their Highnesses Maharala Bishan Singhli and Maharala Sawai Jai Singhli He built a palace and a garden at Achrol after his own name Ratan Mahal and Ratan Bagh He was succeeded by his son Bhagat Singhli in 1718

Bhagat Singhli who died in 1780, was succeeded by Shivsinghli He was slain in an engagement in 1762 and was succeeded by Ram Singhli Ram Singhli had five sons, of whom Kushal Singhli succeeded him in 1785. He fought bravely against the Jats. He defended Dausa very bravely from the

continuous assault of the Jats but was fetally wounded in an engagement and died at Dausa in 1815

Kushai Singhli having died childless was succeeded by his younger brother Kaim Singhli who was made the custodian of the fort of Jaigarh and fought bravely against Col Muhammad Mahtab Khan in 1817. In the same year he was made Chief Magistrate (Fauldar) of the Jaipur city and very vigorously suppressed decoity.

In 1884 Kaim Singhli died and Ranlit Singhli took his place. He rendered great services to the Jaipur Durbar and the British Government during the Mutiny. Lachman Singhli succeeded his father in 1879, and as he died heirless he was succeeded by his younger brother. Raghunath Singhli in 1885.

After completing his education Thakur Reghunath Singhii was appointed Superintendent of the Intelligence (Khabar) and Postal Departments. In 1889 he was appointed Mohatmim of the Zenani Deorhi and the Karkhanas. In 1884 he was made a Judge of the Appellate Court by His late Highness, while his younger son was appointed Mohatmim of Zenani Deorhi Thakur Raghunath Singhii died in February 1891 at the early age of 88 years and was succeeded by his eldest son Keshri Singhii. He was hardly 16 when his father died but he proved himself worthy of his blood. In 1802 he was appointed as a Member of the State Council by His late Highness Maharaia Sawai Madho Singhii. He enloyed the fayour and confidence of His late Highness.

Thakur Sahib Hari Singhli succeeded his father in 1922. After finishing his education he was appointed as a Member of the State Council at the early age of 21. He worked in that capacity for about 8 years in various Departments of the Council of State. In 1932 he was raised to the position of Home Member after the retirement of Sir Purchit Gooi Nathli

The House of Achrol is matrimonially connected with the Royal families of Mewar and Charkhari Thakur Sahibs sister being married to the present Maharana Sahib of Udaipur while he himself has been married to the sister of Maharala Bahadur of Charkhari. He has got a daughter and a son

The Thakur Sahib has introduced several important reforms in his Thikana. He is assisted in his estate affairs by his under Thakur Kishen Singhii. His younger brother Shardul Singhii after completing his College education is receiving training in the Royal Military Academy. Dehra Dun

BAGRU

The estate belongs to the Chaturbhulot clan of the Kachhawahns descending from one of the sons of Maharaja Prithwirolii. The family holds a dynastic title of Adiraja. Of the ancestors of the present Thakur Padam Singhli distinguished himself in a battle near Agra. Another Thakur Gulab Singhli



The Late Maharaj Kunwar Keerat Singhji of Kama



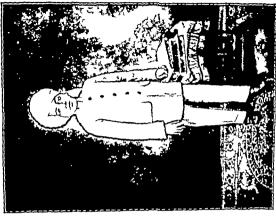
The Late Bakhashı Nandlaljı Haldıa



The Late Nawab Mumtazuddola Mohd. Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan Bahadur of Raipur, Ex-Prime Minister, Jaipur



The LateRao Bahadur Daulat Ramji Haldia





Kunwar Khumansingh of Barnals.

Residence sections and the section of the section o Thakur Baneysingbji of Barnala (Jaipur State)

was killed in a battle with the Mahrattas during the reign of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhii I, and another Thakur Sursinghii was a member of Panch Musahabat and Judge of the Appellate Court during the reign of His Highness Maharaja Ram Singhii II. His successor Thakur Sanwat Singhii was born in 1841. He rendered meritorious services during the Mutiny and the Afghan and Chitral wars. His son Kunwar Prithwisinghii, who was born in 1864, died prematurely leaving a son named Jaswant Singhii. In 1906, Thakur Sanwat Singhii died and was succeeded by his grandson Thakur Jaswant Singhii who was educated at the Mayo College, Almer, but died in July 1924. He has two sons named Kirat Singhii and Bhim Singhii.

BANSKHOH.

The estate lies 24 miles east of Jaipur and belongs to the Kachhwahas of the Kumbhani branch descended from Raja Joshi (1318-67). Thakur Chur Singhli, one of the ancestors of the present Thakur Kalyan Singhli, held the Office of Dewan. Thakur Kalyan Singhli, who has born in 1912, succeeded his father Thakur Sheo Singhli on the 12th October 1914.

BARNALA

Barnala proper is situated about 72 miles south-east of Jaipur It lies in Nizamat Sawai Madhopur The nearest Railway Station and Post Office is Malarna on the broad guage of the B B & C I Railway.

The Thikana consists of 12 villages of which 6 are under Malarna Tehsil while the rest lie in the Tehsils of Nadoti, Dausa, Chatsu, Sawai Madhopur and Bamanwas

Barnala is a Tazimi Thikana of Jaipur There are two kinds of Jagirs—One of twenty-nine horses, one elephant and one palki, which was granted to Thakur Surat Ram Singhli by His Highness Maharala Madho Singhli I in Sambat 1805, and the other is of the Qiledari of the fort of Rahthambhor which was granted in Sambat 1815 Both the Jagirs bring an annual income of Rs. 32,000

The house of Barnala belongs to Sheobaranpota sub-clan of the Kachwahas Thakur Surat Ram Singhii to whom the Jagir was granted, was a descendant of Sheobrahmii, the grandson of Maharaja Udai Karanii of Amber The following is a complete list of the Thakurs of Barnala upto the present time—

Surat Ram Singhji, 2 Kunwar Bahadur Singhji, 8. Chatrasal
 Singhji, 4. Fateh Singhji, 5 Raghunath Singhji, 6 Bhairava Singhji, 7.

Zoravar Singhji 6 Ishwari Singhji 9 Ganpat Singhji and 10 the present Thakur Binai Singhji

After the death of Thakur Ishwari Singhii in 1921 his son Thakur Ganpat Singhii succeeded him and when he died heirless in 1928 his younger brother Thakur Binai Singhii succeeded him. He is 19th in the line from Mahareja Udaikaranii of Amber He was born in 1699 and has been privately educated in Hindi Sanskrit Urdu and English. He is also interested in the study of Ayurveda.

The Thakur Sahib has got one son and two daughters. Kumar Khuman Singhji who was born in 1921 is at present receiving education at the Man Nobles School Goner

BICHUN

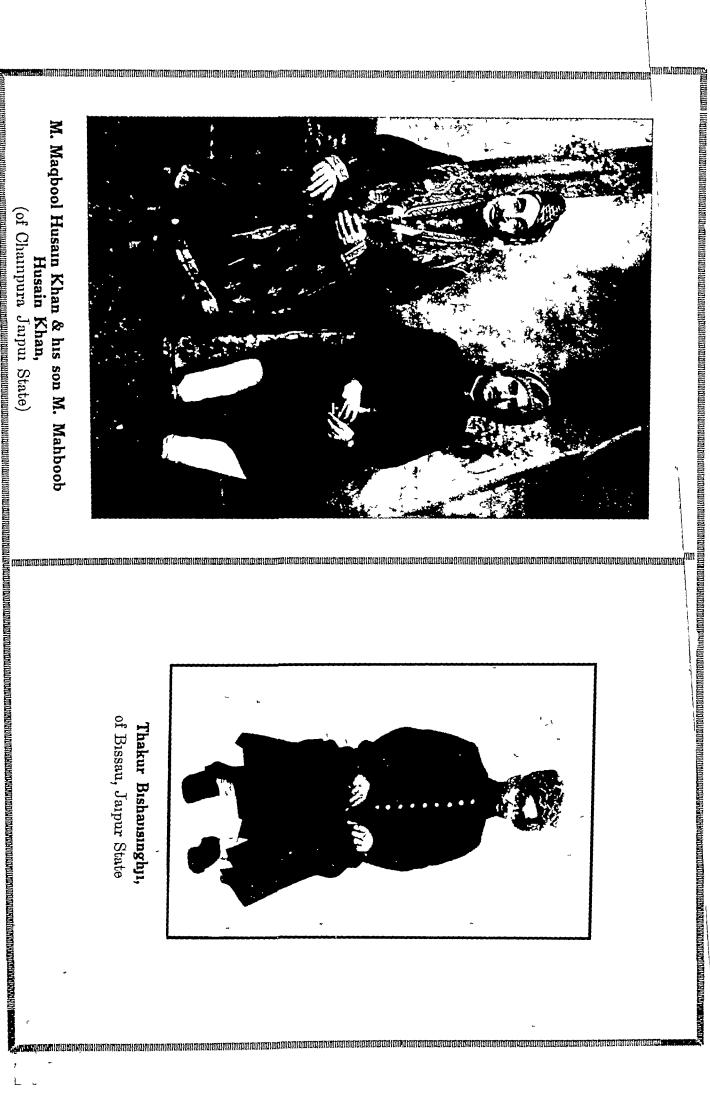
The Jagir belongs to the Kachawaha Rapputs of the Khangarot sub-clan The late Thakur Balwant Singhii died on the 12th January 1988 and was succeeded by the present Thakur Mahtab Singhii The estate lies at a distance of 80 miles from Japur

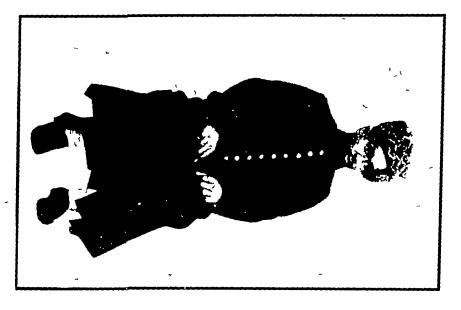
BISSAU

The House of Bissau belongs to the Shekhawat branch of the Kachawahas. Thakur Hamir Singhli got a portion of Suraigarh as patrimony from his elder brother. Thakur Chiman Singhli and founded this estate. His son Shekhawati which was greatly disturbed by two notorious decoits Doom Singh and Jawahar Singh. Jawahir Singhli died during the lifetime of his father and hence Thakur Hamir Singhli was adopted by Thakur Chandra Singhi. The present Thakur Bishan Singhli who was born on the 21st February 1892 succeeded to the Thikana in 1895. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer. The estato lies 120 miles North of Jalpur.

CHAINPURA

Nawab Muhammad Sadullah Khan whose father had first come from Kabul and settled at Rampur and thence was called to Tonk by Nawab Amiruddaula Bahadur received dagir and Tazim from the Tonk Durbar in recognition of the heroic Hilitary services of his father and himself in the reign of Nawab Waziruddaula Bahadur he was called to Jaipur by His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhii Bahadur He was granted Tazim and permanently lived in Jaipur when his Jagir at Tonk was conficented Nawab







Thakur Devisinghji of Chomu (Jaipur State)

JAGIRS AND JAGIRDARS

Mohammad Sadullah Khan held several responsible posts in the State including the Membership of the State Council

In lieu of his military services in the State, a Jagir of two villages named Chainpura & Ralpura and tazim was conferred upon him in Sambat 1925. The Nawab died in Sambat 1935

His son, Muhammad Husain Khan, succeeded him and was followed by Ahmad Husain Khan in Sambat 1948 Munshi Magbool Husain Khan succeeded him in 1909 He has served the State creditably in various capacities viz. Assistant Superintendent, State Transport Corps, Jaipur Vakil at the Panchayat, Jodhpur, Nazim Sawai Jaipur, Dausa, and Shekhawati, and Dewan, Western Circle He is now Muntazim, Mahakma Khabar and the State Postal Department.

He has a son named Mahboob Husain Khan.

CHOMU

The House of Chomu traces its origin to Maharaja Gopalji, the fourth son of Maharaja Prithwi Rajli of Amber - It represents the eldest and Tikai branch of the descendants of Maharaja Gopalji, commonly known as 'Nathawats' after "Nathaji", his eldest son

Maharaja Prithwi Rajji had nineteen sons. Three followed him on the Gaddi in succession, five died childless and the rest had property divided amongst them. Samode and Mohana fell to the share of Gopalli.

The Order of the twelve Kothries of Amber, was founded in 1547, during the reign of Maharala Bhar Malli Maharala Gopalli was appointed as the Patel or Head of the Jaipur Panchayat and got the first seat on the right hand side in Darbar and the command of the Vanguard of the Army Gopalli won the battle of Chaksu in 1536 and died in the battle of Kot in 1564

Nathali succeeded his father in 1565. He accompanied Maharalkumar Bhagwan Dasli and later on Mahralkumar Man Singhli on several compaigns where he fought gallantly. He had eight sons, three of whom died issueless. The remaining five, viz, Manohar Dasli, Ram Sahaili, Keso Dasli, Behari Dasli, and Jaswantli respectively got Hadota, Morila, Bichon, Samode and Moondota.

Manohar Dasli, the eldest son of Nathali, who settled in Hadota, followed Maharala Man Singhli I in 22 engagements. He was a great warrior and in the campaigns of Maharala Man Singhli in Afghanistan he carried off the banners of five Afghan chiefs, the colours of which are now incorporated in the State banner known as Panchrang.

Karan Singhli succeeded his father Manohar Dasli and founded the town of Chomu in 1597 He gained victories at Kandhar and Khori He helped

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Mirza Raja dai Singhji in subduing Jagat Singhli Pahariya of Jummu and sending Shivaji to the Court of the Moghul Emperor He died fighting at Kangra.

Sukh Singhji succeeded Karan Singhji and was in turn followed by Raghunath Singhji. Maharaja Bishan Singhji of Amber was ordered by the Emperor to subdue the Jats and in the campaign that ensued Raghunath Singhji con quered the fortress of Joowar. He was wounded in the battle of Dholpur while flighting under Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji.

Mohan Singhi succeeded Raghunath Singhi and removed the Thana Sayyadan which had been placed at Amber by Emperor Bahadur Shah. He received Renwal as a reward for his distinguished services in the engagement of Taragarh in the time of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii.

Of his two sons the elder Jodh Singhii succeeded him in Chomu while the younger Bhagwat Singhii got Renwal Jodh Singhii received the Qiledari or command of the fortress of Ranthambhor He and his son Rawal Ram Singhii died in a battle in 1759

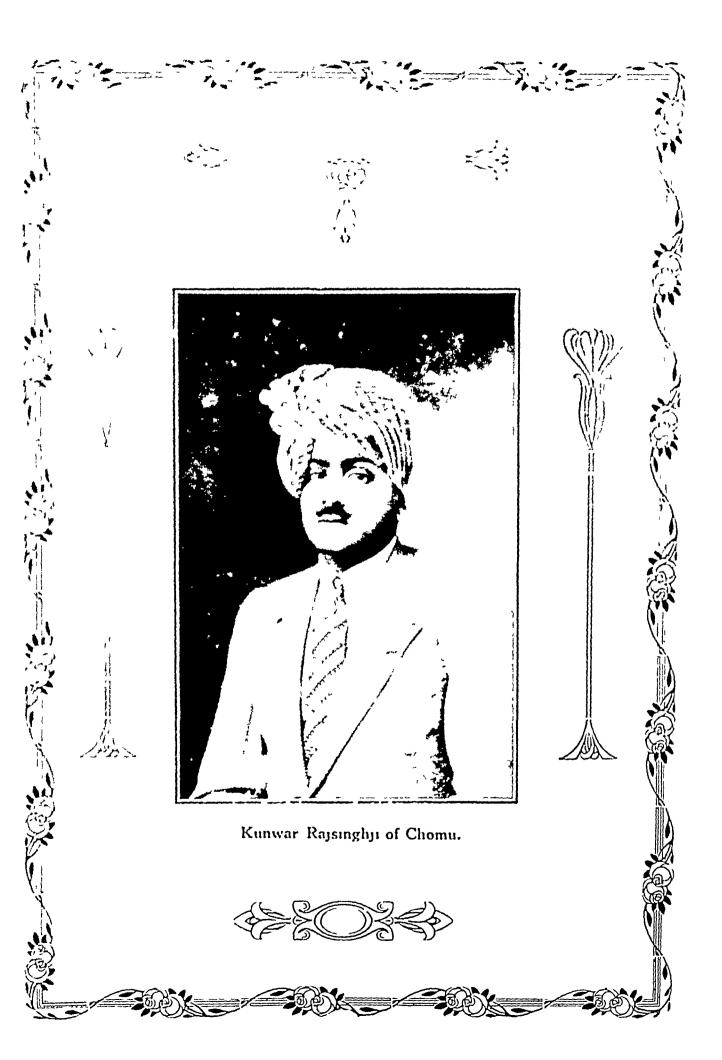
Jodh Singhii had seven sons. To the eldest the State granted the estate of Samode in 1787. He was succeeded by his brothers Rawal Ram Singhii and Rawal Sultan Singhii one after the other. Ratan Singhii succeeded his father to the estate of Chomu. One died heirless while the younger one was adopted in Renwal and the remaining seventh got separate property from the State.

Ratan Singhn fought valliantly at Baonda where he was severely wounded After his death Rannt Singhn the younger son of his brother Rawal Sultan Singhn of Samode succeeded him. He won the victory of Kalakh in 1793 and defeated George Thomas a celebrated commander and adventurer of the days, at Fatchpur in Shekhawati

His successor Kishen Singhii defeated Raja Bahadur a Pindari Commander at Chomu in 1811 and built the fort of Kishengarh near Renwal In the time of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii III he was appointed to check robbery and deceity in the State and received Hathi Siropao (an elephant and Dress of Honour)

Lachhman Singhil the second son of Rawal Barisal of Samode succeeded him in 1829. He was Commander in-Chief and Member of the Regency Council during the minority of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhil Bahadur and later on he was Prime Minister, when His Highness came of age

He restored Sahiwar to the State in 1885 Lachhman Singhji with Colonel of Alves and Major Ross suppressed the rising of the Nagas at Ramfarh in 1838 in 1840 he stormed the fortress of Kalakh From 1864 to his death in 1867 he was the Prime Minister of daipur During the Mutiny of 1857 the State Army was kept under control very tactfully \ \text{hen Colonel Eden the Political}





The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House Jaspur

Agent, left Jaipur in order to quell the mutiny in British India, the British Indian Company of Guards, stationed at the Residency, mutinied Thakur Lachhman Singhli at once went to the Residency and safely brought the Political Agent's wife and other members of his family to the Palace.

As Thakur Lachhman Singhji left no son, Thakur Gobind Singhji came in adoption from Ajairajpura. He was a Member of the State Council from 1880 till his death in 1900. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon him by the Government of India in 1889. He greatly helped Colonel Walter in establishing the Walter Krit Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha for the betterment of the Rajputs. In the terrible famine of 1899-1900 he did a good deal in removing the distress of the Thikana tenantry and poor people. He adopted his nephew Thakuran Devi Singhji, who succeeded him in 1900.

Thakuran Devi Singhli was born on the 18th September 1876. He is the second son of Thakur. Anand Singhli of Alairalpura. He was educated at the Mayo College, Almer, where he had a distinguished career and gained many medals and prizes. Having passed the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University in 1892 from the Mayo College, he loined the Maharala's College, Jaipur, where he studied for two years. About this time he was formally adopted by Thakuran Gobind Singhli and was withdrawn from the College to get practical lessons in the affairs of the Thikana. He, however, studied Law and Literature privately and gained great proficiency in both On the death of Thakuran Gobind Singhli he succeeded him in 1900. In 1901 he was appointed a Judicial Member of the State Council. He accompanied. His late Highness to England on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII

On the re-organisation of the State Council in 1925 during the minority of His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, he was appointed Military Member of the Mahakma Khas, and worked there till November, 1931, when he resigned owing to his ill-health

He has got ten sons. Two of them have gone in adoption to other Thikanas—the eldest Rawal Sangram Singhli to Samode, and the fourth Thakur Bhawani Singhli to Renwal. The second son Kunwar Ral Singhli, is the heir apparent. Kunwar Durga Dasli, the third, is an officer in the Sawai Man Guards, Jaipur, the fifth, Kunwar Umrao Singhli, who was trained at Dehra Dun and Sandhurst, is an officer in the Indian Army, and his younger brother Kunwar Bhagwati. Singhli is also receiving training in the Indian Military Academy for a Commission in the Army. Kunwar Bhagirath. Singhli, the seventh son, is reading in the College. Kunwar Bharat. Singhli, and Janak Singhli, are receiving their education privately. The tenth son, Kunwar Mandhata Singhli, is three and a half years old.

DANAO

The Thikana was created in 1907 when the Jappur Darbar conferred upon Rao Bahadur Babu Sansar Chandrali Sen C I E M V O a Jagir in perpetuity

He was born in 1846 and belonged to a good Vaidya family of Natagar in the 24 Parganas in Bengal During the reign of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhii Bahadur he was given a post in the Maharaja's College in 1866. In 1872 he was appointed Headmaster of the Ralput School and was afterwards made Private Secretary to His Highness in 1880. He held this office for 20 years.

In 1901 he was made a Member of the State Council and in 1908 he received the title of Rao Bahadur He was given Tazim in 1905 and received the title of C 1 E in 1909 In 1907 he was made Prime Minister

His son and successor Rai Bahadur Babu Abinash Chandraji Sen was a qualified Mechanical Engineer and was at first General Assistant in the Private Secretary's office. He was gradually made Assistant Private Secretary In 1918 he received the titles of Rai Bahadur and Dharmalankar. He was made a Member of Council in 1918 and in 1922 he was made C 1 E. He worked creditably in the Adoption Case. He died in December 1922

He was succeeded by his son Babu Dhritendranathii Sen who was born on the 7th November 1896. He studied upto B A and received special training in Audit and Accounts in the office of the Accountant-General Punjab Government. At present he is the Accountant General Jaipur State. He travelled all over Europe in 1980.

DIGGI

The Diggi family belongs to the Khangarot branch of Kachhawaha Ralputs. The estate lies about 50 miles south east of Jaipur and consists of 40 villages. The famous temple of Kalyanii is also situated in this Thikana and is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year.

Jaimelli the sixth son of Meharaja Pirthvirejji of Amber got the villages of Saiwar and Asalpur He went to the Mughal Court and got a responsible appointment and some lands also. Of his five sons Khangari the eldest is the founder of the Khangarot branch Akbar the Great gave him Naraina in Jagir He had 18 sons of whom the elghth Bhakarii possessed Sakhun His son was Onkardasji who o son Hari Singhii made Lamba his seat of residence and built a fort there He was the Hakim of Almer for some time and fought at Kabul under Haharaja Ram Singhii

In 1708 he was shot dead by some one His ton Gajsinghii was also killed in an engagement during his fathers life ture and his ton Prithvi

Singhli also fell fighting near Kanikhoh Amar Singhli succeeded Hari Singhli As his successor Jagat Singhli died heirless, his adopted son Kalyan Singhli succeeded him He went to Udaipur but was re-called by the Jaipur Durbar

Kalyan Singhli's grandson Karan Singhli got Kunwarpura also in Jagir and he was made Musahib. He was succeeded by Megh Singhli. He was made Diwan in 1807. His son Bhim Singhli also worked as Musahib.

Pratap Singhli, the eldest son of Bhim Singhli, worked as Revenue Member of the State Council He managed his Thikana well and was succeeded by his adopted son Devi Singhli Devi Singhli and his son Amar Singhli also worked as Revenue Members

Sangram Singhli, the present Thakur was adopted by Amar Singhli He also worked for some time as Revenue Member During the Great War he rendered meritorious services to the British Government

DUNI

The Raos of Duni belong to the Gogawat Sub-clan of the Kachhwahas having descended from Raja Kuntal (1274-1318). During the reign of Maharaja Prithwi Singhli, the title of Rao was conferred on Thakur Sheonath Singhli, who served as Faul Bakhshi and Dewan Rao Chandsinghli also held the Office of Dewan Rao Jiwan Singhli was a Judge of the Appellate Court and subsequently a Member of the State Council He was succeeded by Rao Lachhman Singhli, who served in the State as Bakhshi of the Bakhshikahana Qilejat As he died heirless, he adopted Rao Kalyan Singhli, who succeeded him in 1913 Rao Kalyan Singhli's son, Bhagwat Singhli, was born in 1908 It is the proud privilege of the Rao of Duni to sit behind His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the same elephant and wave Chanwar over him The estate lies about 80 miles south-west of Jaipur

DUNDLOD

Thakur Keshri Singhli was the sixth and the youngest son of Raja Shardul Singhli, who conquered Jhunihunu. He had two sons named Hanumant Singhli and Surajmalli who divided the estate after Keshri Singhli's death. Hanumant Singhli made his head-quarters at Dundlod.

The present Thakur Harnath Singhli took the reins of the estate in his hands in 1900.

DUDU

The Jagir was conferred upon Thakur Anandsinghji who belonged to the Khangarot branch of Kachawahas. He was employed as a Faujdar in the

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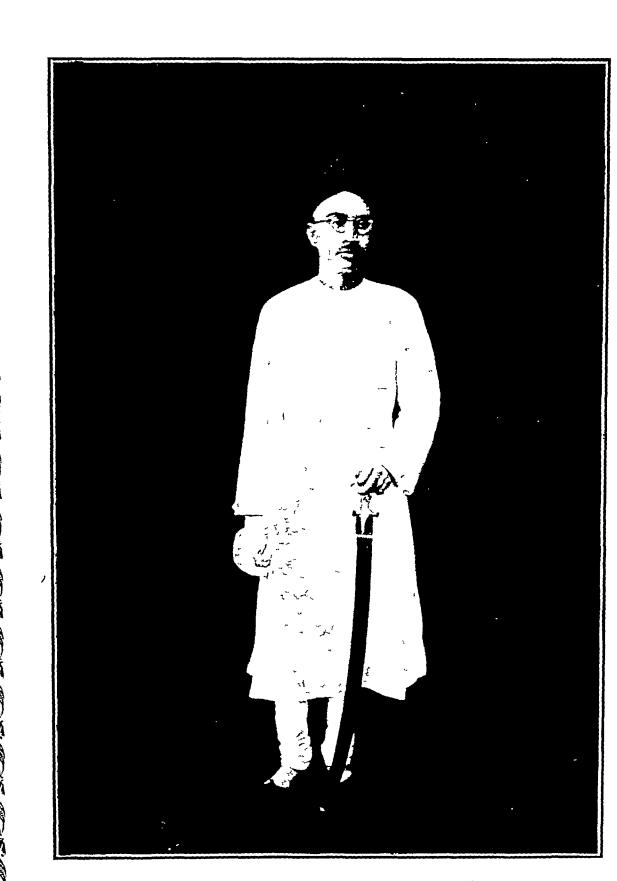
State His son Pahar Singhji was a minister of the State. The present Thakur succeeded his father Prithwisinghji by adoption on the 19th May 1988. The estate lies 40 miles west of Jappur.

GEEJGARH.

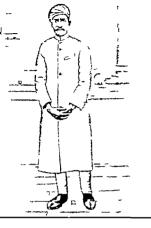
Geeggarh is one of the important and big Tazimi Thikanas. The Jagir was granted in 1785 by His Highness Mahareja Pirthvi Singhii of Jaipur to Thakur Shiam Singhji younger brother of Thakur Sawai Singhji of Pokaran The Chief of Pokaran is the premier Noble in Marwar and the head of the Champavat sect of Rathor Relputs

Thakur Umed Singhli of Geelgarh won a victory for Jaipur when flighting against the Marhattas at Tordi in 1807 and was killed with his followers in the battle. In recognition of the valuable services rendered on that occasion the number of mounted contingent which the Thikana was required to maintain for the use of the Darbar was reduced by ten. He was succeeded by Thakur Bharat Singhli Thakur Juhar Singhli and Thakur Kansinghli.

The present Thakur Kushal Singhli who is the third son of the late Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singhli C I E., of Pokaran was born on the 21st February 1894 and succeeded to this Thikana by adoption He was educated at the Mayo College, Almer and stood first in the Diploma Examination (19(1)) winning the Vicerov's Medal In 1914 he passed the Higher Diploma Examination of the Chiefs College After this he received practical training in Revenue and Judicial work under the Commissioner of Lucknow studied Philosophy but on account of private affairs he could not sit for the M A Examination of the Calcutta University which had permitted him to appear as a private student. In 1916 he married the elder daughter of the Rais Sahib of Alipur (Central India) He has two sons Kunwar Mandhata Singhli born in 1922 and Kunwar Yaduveer Singhli born in 1929 appointed as a Sardar-in Waiting to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Japur during the latter a minority. In 1928 the Council of State Jainur asked him to advise them on the re-organization of the Maharaia's School of Arts which was subsequently reorganised on the lines of the Thakur Sahib's recommendations He organised the Jaipur State Section of the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley London (1928 24) The Thakur Sahib was appointed a Judge of the Chief Court when it was first established About the same time he was also appointed a Hember of the Legislative Committee and the Board of management of the Haharalas All along his mind was gradually being drawn more and more College towards the spiritual than the temporal and as he discovered that his various activities were preventing him from finding as much time for his devotions as



Thakur Kushal Singhji of Geejgarh (Jaipur State)



The late Rao Bahadur Gopinathji Haldia.



Mr Shrikisnaji Haldiya



Bakshi Radha Mohanlalji Haldia.



Rao Bahadur Narsinghdasji Haldia.

he wanted, he gave up all official appointments in the Jaipur State in November, 1925. He now confines his attention to Bhajan and the administration of his Thikana.

The town of Geelgarh which is about 60 miles South-East of Jaipur, is surrounded on all sides by hills, on one of which the Geelgarh Fort is situated. There are two primary schools and one Ayurvedic Dispensary. An Agricultural and Horticultural Farm on modern lines has recently been started there. The Railway Stations nearest to Geelgarh are Bandikui Junction (12 miles) and Dausa (16 miles) on the B. & C. I. Railway line.

HALDIA FAMILY (THIKANA BHUDLA).

The Haldia family belongs to the Khandelwal Vaish class. It traces its origin from the famous Haldi Ghati in Udaipur State, and was founded by Sah Chaju Ramli who had three sons viz, Rao Kusali Ramli, Rao Bahadur Daulat Ramli and Bakshi Nand Ramli who earned a name in Rajputana, Malwa, Delhi and Lucknow by means of their sword

Rao Kusalı Ram was Vakıl at Delhi on behalf of the Nawab of Lucknow. the Rulers of Udaipur, Jaipur and other States of Rajputana He was killed in Sambat 1841 by the Lakhas at Agra, got the title of Rao Rajaji and the mansab of seven thousand, and in Jagir got the parganas of Shah Jahanpur and Aurangabad in Gurgaon district He had two sons One was Rao Chatur Bhul who conquered many forts for the Jaipur Durbar It was he who concluded a treaty between Lord Lake and Maharaja Jagat Singhji of Jaipur in April 1818. His younger brother, Rao Raja Ram Lal, was in the service of The Pargana of Paragpura and Halahala was bestowed prince Murjad Shah The present descendant of this branch is Rao Ram by Nawab Ismail Khan Narain

Rao Bahadur Daulat Ramlı was the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief during Maharala Sawai Pratap Singhii's reign. He got the Jagir of one lakh and twenty-five thousand from the Jaipur Durbar. He gained victory at the battle of Tonga in Sambat 1845, and was killed at Kalakh in Sambat 1850.

He had two sons, Rao Bahadur Sukh Lal and Rao Har Narain Now from this branch two Thikanas arose Rao Har Narainji's present descendant is Rao Triloki Nath who is reading at Goner

R B Sukh Lalli got the Jagir of Rs 50,000 from the Jaipur Darbar He served as prime-minister in Bharatpur where he got the Pargana of Santha In Jaipur too he served as prime-minister and commander-in-chief

His son was R B Shiv Das who got the Jagir of Bhudla

R B. Lachmi Narainji was the son of Shiv Das and enjoyed the Jagir of his father. His adopted son was R. B Shiv Chandraji who had three

daughters and one son who died prematurely so he adopted his brother's son Gopi Nath

R B Gopi Nathli was born in Sambat 1940 and died in Sambat 1972 He had two sons and four daughters—The first son is R B Narsingh Das and the second son Sree Krishen Das who is reading in the Agricultural College at Lyallpur and is a good sportsman

The present holder of Thikana is Rao Bahadur Narsingh Dasji Haldia. He has studied upto BA and is interested in out-door and in-door games. He has three sons. He is enjoying a Jagir of ten thousand Rupees and is Tazimi

The third branch of this family is of Bakshi Nand Ramji Bakshi Radha Mohan Lalii is the present descendant of this family

This family has got a Jagir of thirty three thousand rupees in all and enjoys. Tazim in Jaipur. From the next branch of R B. Daulat Ramil Rao Sree Naraini is enjoying the Jagir and Tazim at Alwar also.

This family rendered mentorious services to the Jaipur Jodhpur Bharatpur Gwalior Indore and Udaipur States and got big Jagirs there

Two or three members of this family served Moghal emperor Shah Alam and his lieutenants Newab Najur Khan and others and got Jagir of H Lakhs of rupees and Mansab of seven thousand

ISARDA

The Isarda family belongs to the Rajawat Sept of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs of which the Ruler of Jaipur is the head and is intimately connected with the Royal House of Jaipur. His late Highness Maharala Sawai Madho Singhii was adopted from this family. The present Maharala Sahib Bahadur also belongs to the same illustrious family and is the second son of Thakur Sawai Singhii of Isarda.

The estate lies about 65 miles south of Jaipur

JAGAR

Mohammad Abdul Wahab Khan the present holder of the Jagar estate belongs to the Bargujar clan of Surajvanshi Rejputs

Raja Salbahan of this family embraced Islam in the reign of Emperor Jahangir The present Jagirdar of Jagar is in the 18th line of descent from Raja Salbahan The first man of this family to find service in Jajour State was Nawab Mohammad Ashraf Khan

Mohammad Wajid Ali Khan the grandfather of the present holder of Jagar was married to the daughter of Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan K C. I E On the occasion of his marriage His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhli Bahadur assigned the village of Jagar to Hohammad Vajid Ali Khan

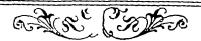
THE JAIPUR ALBUM





Thakur Sawaisinghji

of Isarda (Jaipur State)

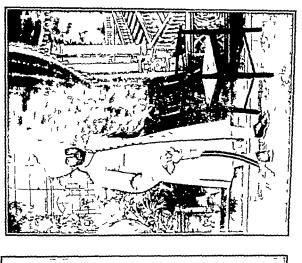




K Bahadur Singhji of Isarda (Jaipur State)









Mohammad Abdulwahab Khan of Jegar (Japur State)

His late Highness Maharaja Madho Singhii Bahadur appointed him Sardar of Appeal (Sessions Judge) in 1892, and was pleased to promote him to the State Council in 1899, giving him charge of the Judicial portfolio. To this was added the Revenue Sigha when His Highness proceeded to England to attend the Coronation Durbar in 1902. After his 17 years' service His late Highness was pleased to grant him full pension. He piously passed his remaining days in Jaipur and died on the 20th of June 1922.

He was succeeded by his eldest son Mohammad Khurshaid Ali Khan In 1904 Mohammad Khurshid Ali Khan was appointed Commander-in Chief of the State Army, which office he continued to hold till 1919, when owing to ill-health he resigned his post, but His late Highness highly appreciating his work allowed him full pension. He died on the 29th of December, 1926

Mohammad Abdul Wahab Khan, the present Jagirdar of Jagar, was born on the 22nd December, 1886 at Budhansi, District Bulandshahar He is the eldest son of Mohammad Khurshid Ali Khan He has received good education in Persian and Arabic and passed his early days in the management of his Jagir at Madrak, District Aligarh He is keenly interested in the moral and social advancement of the people and has devoted his energy and time to the service of many an institution serving the interests of the public

On his father's death in the year 1926 the Jagir devolved upon him The question of the increase of tan, which had been pending since the days of his grandfather, was decided in 1932, and His Highness the present Maharaja Sahib Bahadur recognised the maintenance of Jagir in his possession by increasing the number of horses from 9 to 15 Mohammad Abdul Wahab Khan has got a son, Mohammad Abdul Baqi Khan aged II, who is the heir apparent to the Jagir and is privately receiving preparatory education

JHILAI

The Jhilai family belongs to Sangramsinghot branch of Rajawat Subclass of Kachhwaha Rajputs, and is intimately connected with the Royal House of Jaipur The late Thakur Bijai Singhji died heirless in 1907, and the present Thakur Govardhan Singhji succeeded him by adoption He is greatly interested in hunting He has got three daughters of whom the eldest has been married to the prince of Nimrana

The estate lies 44 miles south of Jaipur.

JOBNER.

The House of Jobner belongs to the Khangarot branch of the Kachhwahas Maharala Prithwiraji of Amber was the founder of 12 Kotris through

his 12 sons Mahareja dagmalli one of them, got Saiwar as his patrimony, but he gave it to the Charans and Purchits. He secured the Patta of the lands surrounding Sambhar conquered Boraj and Kalakh and secured Johner from the Hamirdeo-ka kachhwahas in Sambat 1611. He slowly gained possession of a part of the district between Kishengarh Reinwal and Toda Raj Mahaj

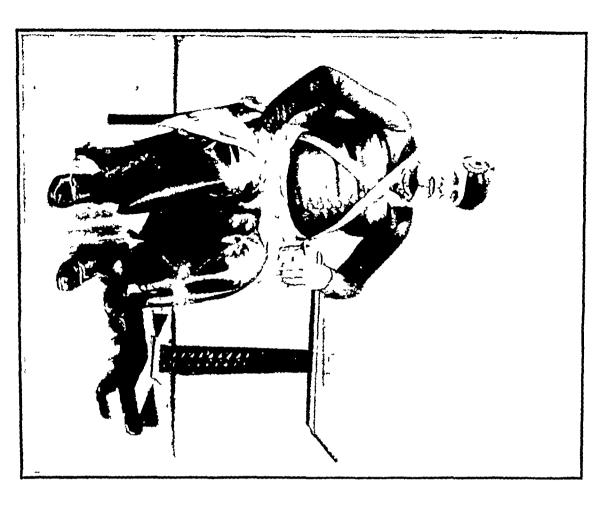
His son Rao Khangaris succeeded him at Johner and Rao Khangars younger brother Raja Ramchandra went with Maharaja Man Singhli I on his north western expeditions and founded Jammu after Jammuwaya Mata, the family deity which developed into a principality Rao Khangarii was counted among the big Mansabdara during Akbars reign

Raja Manohardasii succeeded his father Rao Khangarii He had four sons of whom Rala Jait Singhii the eldest, succeeded him Raja Bholrai the youngest was a very famous generous and brave man who is well known as Raja Bhol of Naraina. He was a big Mansabdar of fame Raja Jait Singhii was succeeded by his grandson Raja Bijai Singhii His younger son Hardatta Singhii usurped the possession of one-third portion of Johner while the elder son Raja Bansi Singh succeeded his father Ran Singh Bharat Singh and Sangram Singh, the sons of Raja Bansi Singh murdered their elder step-brother Bhawani Singh. The father and the two sons were afterwards killed in a battle Umed Singh the son of K Bhawani Singh succeeded to his grand fathers a adddi

After this fratmoidal animosity the Jobner Mansabdars came under the shelter of the delpur Darbar After his death Deo Singhji became the heir He was a warlike Thakur who built the four forts on the Jobner hillock and defeated Amir Khan Pindari

Bhairon Singhii succeeded Deo Singhii His youngest brother Thakur Mahashdan Singhii succeeded him In the Mutiny of 1857 he greatly assisted the State in keeping peace. He died in Sambat 1976

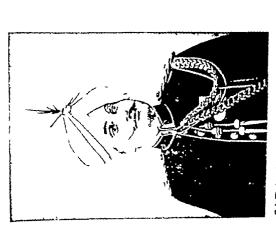
Thakur daswant Singhii succeeded his father. He was very tactful and generous and gave charities amounting to Rs 50 000 during the II months of his reign. He died at Shahpura Manoharpur in Jaipur State at the early age of 84 and was succeeded by Thakur Koran Singhii who was studying at the Mayo College Ajmer. He left the College after passing the Diploma Examination in Sambat 1842. He was greatly influenced by the life and teachings of Swami Dayanandji. In Sambat 1942 he laid the foundations of the Anglo-Vedic High School Johner for which a separate building was constructed outside the village. It has got a Boarding House apaclous enough to accommodate 125 boarders. He was appointed Superintendent of Hahakma Minegan. He died on the 1st July 1911. On the Dewali of Sambat 1950 Rao Bahadur Thakur. Narendra Singhli was born. He succeeded his father on Asadh Sudl Panchmi. Sambat 1988. In October 1973 he was appointed Bakhshi of the Bakshi Khana.



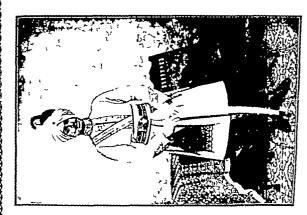
The Late Thakur Zorawarsinghji of Kanota



The Late Thakur Narainsinghji of Kanola.



Col. Thekur Amersinghiji of Konota Hon, A.D. C. to H.E. the Vicer of C. immind r. Japur Corps



Thakur Sheonathainghji (Kanotn)

Qilelat Shortly after he worked as President, Nukta Committee, and Search Committee His work was greatly appreciated by the State Council At the same time, when His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was being educated at Rambagh, the Thakur Sahib was appointed as one of the Sardars-in waiting, and on 3rd March, 1923, he was appointed a Member of the Mahakma Khas He was also given the charge of Kapardwara. He carried on all the work of four Departments simultaneously and creditably for two years. In 1925, when the State Council was reorganised, he continued to be a Member of the Council of State. Afterwards he was made the Education Member. During these years, many reforms were introduced in the Education Department.

During His Highness' stay at Ootacamund in the summer of 1932 and his Polo Tour to England during April—September, 1933, he was also the Senior Member of the Council of State For sometime he also worked as the State Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur His generosity and love of simplicity are exemplary. He maintains the Anglo-Vedic High School at Johner, and manages the affairs of his Thikana creditably

KANOTA

This Thikana was granted by His Higness Maharala Sawai Ram Singhli to Thakur Zorawar Singhji, who was the third son of Thakur Jivraj Singhji Champawat of Peelva in Marwar On the death of Jivraj Singhii, his eldest son. Abhey Singhii, succeeded him and his three younger brothers, Simbhu Singhli, Zorawar Singhli and Fateh Singhli came to Jaipur where they were given responsible posts by the Maharaja Sahib Fateh Singhii became Prime minister, and Shimbhu Singhji was appointed Member of the State Council and got the Jagirs of Naila and Goner with Tazims respectively The Maharaja gave Zorawar Singhji the Jagir of Kanota with Tazim and appointed him He was subsequently appointed a Member of State Council by Bakhshee Jagir Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singhji He died in 1908 at Kanota He was very fond of buildings and built a house in Jaipur and the Fort at Kanota a very religious man He had three sons, Narain Singhli, Bheem Singhli, and The youngest son died during his life-time and the eldest Gambhir Singhli succeeded to the Thikana in 1851

Thakur Narian Singhii was greatly favoured and trusted by Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhii During his earlier years he was a companion of Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhii when he lived at Jaipur He was popular with many Europeans and the Ruling Princes of Raiputana He had a good knowledge of horses, shooting and pig-sticking During the life-time of Maharaja Ram Singhii he was in charge of the Atish. He was afterwards appointed Nazim of Jhunihunu, and then General Superintendent of Police and organised the

Police Department Then for some reasons he had to leave Jaipur and was first appointed guardian to His Highness the Maharala of Alwar and then as Member of Council The Maharala of Alwar offered him a Jagir of Rs 11000 with a second seat in the Durbar but he refused to accept the same. He was called back to Jaipur by His late Highness the Maharala Sahib Bahadur to help him in the Adoption Case and was reinstated as General Superintendent of Police. He died in 1924 at the age of seventy four.

He left six sons Amar Singhii Sheonath Singhii Sardar Singhii Berisal Singhii Kesri Singhii and Govind Singhii of whom the eldest succeeded to the Thikana.

Thakur Amar Singhli was taken to Jodhpur by Maharala Sir Pratap Singhli and educated there with Maharaj Kumar Sardar Singhli and was kept as his companion Later on he was appointed a Risaldar in the Sardar Risala and went with it to the Boyer Rebellion in China as ADC to Maharala Sir Pratap Singhli and was presented a Cup for being the first in the regiment to spear a Chinaman At the Pekin Military Tournament he won the Open Steeplechase in which officers from all regiments were competing he loined the Cadet Corps and was one of the first Indians to get a Kings in 1905 when he got a Commission he was appointed ADC Commission to the GOC MHOW Division which appoinment he held until August, 1914 when he went to France with the Indian Contingent as ADC to GOC the Sirhind Brigade He stopped at Cairo for a month and then went on to France where he remained until the Indian Troops were moved out of France and went to Mesopotamia with the brigade where he served for six months until the fall of Kut when he returned to India on two months leave its expiry he was appointed ADC to General Knight at Bombay and remained there for two years working at the base. Then he was appointed to the 2nd lancers but as that Regiment was still over-seas he was attached to the 16th He remained there for about a year and then went with Cavairy in Delhi the Cavalry to Waziristan where he was in active service for eighteen months Then he took two years leave preparatory to retirement In July 1928 he was appointed as Commandant of the Jaipur Lancers and was also put in Command of the Cavairy and Artillery Corps including the Camel Risala and the Sappers & Miners In 1931 he was appointed Commander of the whole Jaipur Army with the rank of Colonel Besides he is still commanding the datour Lancers which he had raised. Two of his nephows are in the Regiment as officers while his brother Captain Thakur Kesri Singhii is working a ADC to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

KAMA

ムベルトさんこいいいいん しょくしんしん ファイト・レイト

His Highness Haharain Hirza Rala das Siaghli entrurted Haharai Kumar

Kiratsinghli, his second son, with the management of District Kama and Khori in about 1667 when the prince was only 14. After the death of the Maharala, the Jagir of Kama was conferred by Emperor Aurangzeb in the name of Kiratsinghli along with the hereditary title of 'Rala' and other honours. Kirat Singhli rendered valuable services to the Moghuls. He was succeeded by Rala. Udai Singhli who fought bravely in Bundelkhand. His son, Rala Jait Singhli succeeded him. As Rala Jaitsinghli died heirless, Maharala Ishwari Singhli gave. Thikana to Bilai Singhli of Sunara. But His Highness Maharala Sawai. Madho Singhli gave Bilai Singhli his old Jagir, and Hari Singhli of Khirni succeeded. Rala Jait Singhli.

Raja Hari Singhji was killed in a battle. During Raja Deo Singhji's time the estate was reduced to a few villages. He died and his son Raja Rattan Singhji came from Kama and lived peacefully in Jaipur with his son Ranjit Singhji. Raja Baldeo Singhji succeeded his adoptive father in 1852. His daughter was married to the late Maharaja of Vizianagram in 1873. In 1881 he made up his mind to lead a pions life at Benares, where he breathed his last in 1898 and was succeeded by Raja Benai Singhji.

Raja Partap Singhji, the present Raja, was born in 1877 and educated at the Nobles' School, Jaipur, and the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram He was married to the daughter of the Raja of Alipur in 1891, and his son named Kumar Kirat Singhji was born in 1900. The same year Raja Pratap Singhji Joined the Imperial Cadet Corps as a Cadet He received the Delhi Darbar Medal in 1903. He retired from the Corps after qualifying himself for a Commission in the Imperial Service Troops. In 1908 a second son was born to him. In 1911 the Raja succeeded to the estate after his father's death

Note—Colonel Tod makes Kirat Singhli the murderer of his father while other authors e g, Sir J N Sarkar think his conduct in this connection to have been wholly chivalrous, natural and filial worthy of a son, who wishing to avenge his father's death, tried to kill Udairal but in vain

KARANSAR

The estate belongs to the Ranawat sub class of Sisodias Rawat Udai Singhli came from Udaipur during the reign of Maharala Madho Singhli I, whom he had helped in gaining the throne, and in recognition of these services the Maharala granted him Tazim and Jagir The present Thakur Bahadur Singhli was born in 1857. He worked as General Superintendent of the State Police, and Faul Bakhshi (Commander in-Chief) till September 1925. He rendered good services during the Great War and was also a Member of the State Recruiting Committee. He was a Member of the Committee of Sardars He has one son named Kunwar Kishore Singhli

KHACHRIYAWAS

Kachriyawas is about 40 miles North West of Jajour. It is in the Sambhar Nizamat and the Danta Ramgarh Tehsil The nearest Railway Station and post office is Renwal on the Rewari Phulera chord line some five miles east of The Khachriyawas Fort commands the view of the most of the dagir villages, which lie all around as if in a ring fence. Only two villages Guardi and Aloda are seven and fourteen miles respectively from the fort. There are two Jagirs one of fourteen horses from Jaiour and the other of twelve horses The Sardar of Khachriyawas has Tazim from both the States from Jodhour Khachriyawas is in fact a remnant of the old Jagir of Ramgarh which was granted by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii II to Thakur Goman Singhii in 1744 (Sambat 1791) The Jodhpur Jagir is of earlier origin. It was granted to Thakur Soor Singhii in recognition of military services.

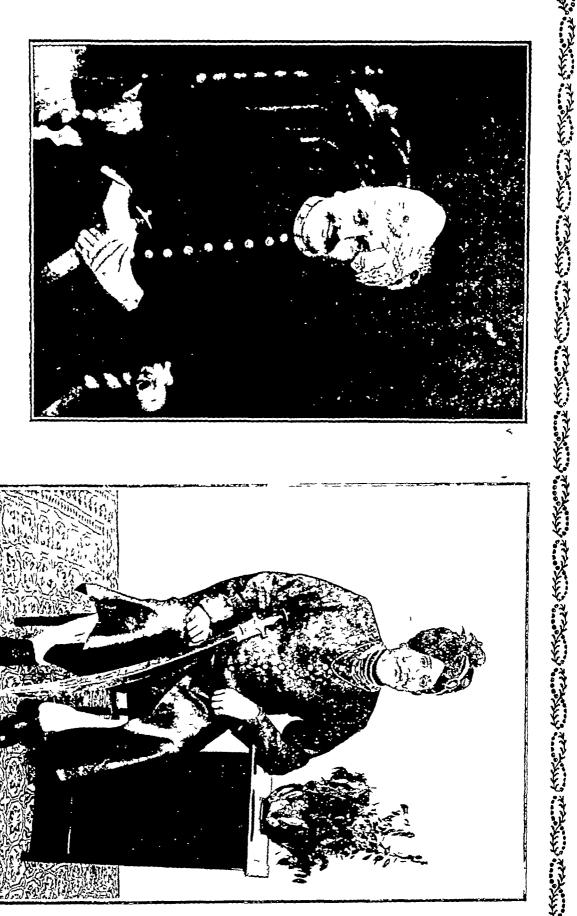
The Khachriyawas family belongs to the Ladkhani Branch of Shekhawats. The following is the pedigrea:-

(1)Maharaja Udai Karanji (2) Balaji (3) Mokalji, (4) Rao Shekhaji, (6) Raimulii (6) Rao Sujali (7) Rala Rai Singhii (8) Ladhkhanii (9) Madho Singhlii. (10) Soor Singhii (11) Alab Singhii (12) Fateh Singhii (18) Shiam Singhii (14) Guman Singhii (15) Duleh Singhii (16) Shivadan Singhii (17) Ram Singhii (18) Chatar Sal Singhii (19) Bijey Singhii (20) Govind Singhii and (21) Kalyan Singhii (present)

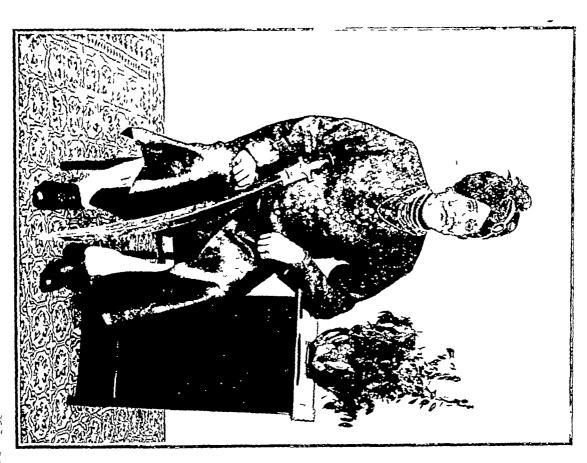
Thus Thakur Kalyan Singhli stands 20th in descent from Maharaja Udai Kerenti of Amber

Thakur Chatar Sal Singhii was held in high esteem by British Officers for his services to the Shekhawati brigade. The late Thakur Govind Singhili served the Jaipur State as head of the Shikarkhana. The present Thakur Kalyan Singhii was born on the 8rd January 1888. He graduated from the Maharaja c College, Jaspur in 1909 and was awarded the Northbrook medal for standing first amongst the graduates of the College. He is the first graduate in the Order of Tazimi Sardars. He was appointed a Judge in the Chief Court on the 26th of August, 1925 and worked there till the 10th of December 1982 He is the author of seven Hindi Books Medical relief and the Anglo-Vernneuler Upper Primary School at Khachriyawas are instances of his solicitude for his ryots.

The Thakur Sahib has five sons and two daughters. The eldest Kanwar Surendra Singhli passed the High School Examination in 1932 His marriage with the daughter of Shriman Apli Schob Onker Singhii Schib C I E. of Pajaitha, Member Mahakma Khas, Kotah was cejebrated on the 4th of > February 1933 The names of the other sons are Narpat Singhli Dharamvir Singhli Ghanshiam Singhli and dal Bahadur Singhli



Thakur Kalyansınghjı Shekhawat B A., of Khachariawas



Raja Sajjansinghji of Khandela (Pana Khurad)



JAGIRS AND JAGIRDARS.

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KHATOO.

The Thikana belongs to the descendants of Ladkhan Among the ancestors of the present Thakur, Thakur Bagh Singhli was a very brave Ralput noble who for his valuable help to Khetii was granted many villages of which ten are still in the possession of Khatoo. The Thikana has a separate Jagir of 9 horses.

Thakur Sobhag Singhli, the father of the present Thakur, was a very religious and brave Sardar who rendered meritorious services to the Government of India during the Mutiny. The interesting conversation on religious topics between him and His late Highness Maharala Ram. Singhli has been published in a Sanskrit work called 'Ram Saubhagya Shatikam.'

Thakur Hari Singhli, who is at present leading a retired peaceful life, was the Commander-in Chief of the Jaipur State Forces, and the Inspector General of Police during the reign of His late Highness During the Torawati rising of 1894 and subsequent years, his services were much appreciated. He also accompanied His late Highness to England in 1903. He had two sons of whom the eldest Kunwar Sheodayal Singhli died in his youth. The second son Kunwar Mool Singhli who was born in 1892, has three sons, Bhanwar Girdhari Singh, Bhanwar Pratap Singh and Bhanwar Lal Singh.

KHETRI.

The Estate of Khetri is a Chiefship under the Jaipur State It stretches from longitude 75 12° to 76 20° East and from latitude 29 3° to 28 28° North It is bounded on the North by the States of Bikaner and Loharu, on the East by Alwar State and Narnaul District of Patials, on the South by Nizamat Torawati and on the West by Bikaner State and part of Nizamat Shekhawati The area of the estate is about 800 square miles comprising 331 villages (whole 293, Share of Panchpana 38) The population of Khetri is 1,48,717 (excluding that of Joint villages)

For adminstrative purposes the Estate is divided into tehsils viz, Singhana, Chirawa, Babai and Alitgarh, each under a Tehsildar, while Kotputli enjoys the status of Nizamat and has its own Nazim and Naib-Nazim. The Estate enjoys magisterial and Judicial powers which are exercised by the Judicial and Revenue Courts established in the Estate. Khetri retains its own contingent and police, their number being 488 and 138 respectively.

The annual revenue of the Estate is Rs 10,04,170 out of which Rs 80,500 are paid annually to the Jaipur State

service from Maonda and Nizampur Railway stations on the Rewari Phulera Chord line of the B B & C I Ry I7 miles distant respectively. The Railway station of Dabla lies at a distance of I8 miles. A metalled road joins the Railway station of Maonda & Nizampur with Khetri while Dabla is joined with Khetri by partiy metalled and partly Kutcha road. Khetri also contains Imperial Post and Telegraph offices and Jains State C. 1997 The head-quarters of the Estate are at Khetri which is reached by motor Imperial Post and Telegraph offices and Jaipur State Post Office town is picturesquely situated in the midst of the Araveli range and is commanded by a fort of some strength called Bhopalgarh on the summit of a hill 7887 feet above sea level. Close to this fort there is another hill which is known as Baghore here too is a fort and a Kothi. The height of Baghore is about 2700 feet above the sea level

In the neighbouring hills there are valuable copper mines which have not been worked for many years

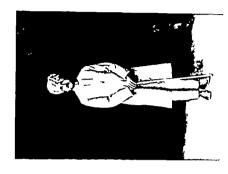
There are 27 Schools maintained by the Thikana (including one High School) and 48 privately owned educational institutions which include one High School also Khetri itself has an Anglo-Vernacular High School a Cirls School and a Sanskrit Pathshala a hospital an orphanage and a Veterinary Dispensary There are two Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres in the Thikana. A Lady Doctor assisted by trained nurses is doing the work under the supervision of the Medical Officer and this scheme is maintained by a public fund known after the Rala Bahadur as the Sardar Charity Fund Annual Baby Shows accompanied with Lantern Lectures take place Scouting has been in existence for many years, and numbers are rapidly on the increase The total number of scouts in Thikana at present is 460

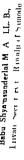
Keen interest is taken in the promotion of agriculture and two demonstration farms are maintained one with a tube well which was successfully put down 2 years ago.

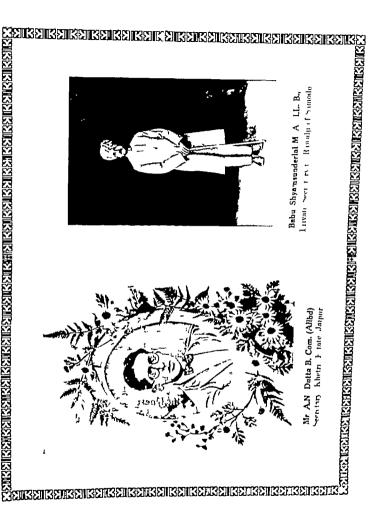
The present Reja Sarder Singhii Bahadur of Khetri is a minor of about 15 years and is at present studying in Switzerland. He is a Shekhawat descendant of Sardul Singhli who was descended from Moxul Singhli son of Palai, the third son of Raja Udarkaranji the I'th Ruler of Amber

The pargana of Kotpuli was at first granted in Istamrar Jagir by the Fast India Company to Raja Abbay Singhii in 1808 in recognition of military L assistance rendered against the Hahrattas but later on in 1806 the Jegir was converted as a perpetual free grant in recognition of the gallart services of the Khatri contingent in the disastrous retreat of Col. Hanson when 3 they were cut down to a man in the rear guard action fought by them under Lt 2 Lucan









The estate being under the management of Jaipur Durbar, Mr G A. Carroll is designated as Superintendent, Thikana Khetri. The other important Officials of the Estate are:

Assistant Suprintendent

Judicial Officer

Revenue Officer

Treasury Officer

Secretary Illas

Fauldar

Medical Officer

Suprintendent of Police

P. W. D

Asst Revenue Officer

Treasury Officer

Accountant

Head Master, High School

Agricultural Officer

Officer Commanding Khetri-Contin-

gent

- . Babu Raghuber Dayal B. A., L L. B,
- .. Mr Jai Narain Sachdeva B A, L.L. B,
- ... Babu Sheo Ghulam.
- . Chaudhari Onkar Singh.
- ... Mr A N Dutt B. Com,
- ... Pandit Mahabir Prasad BA, LL B,
- ... Dr. Gurcharan Singh M B BS.,
- .. Chaudhari Rameshwar Nath. Sardar Gurcharan Singh B Sc (Edg).
- .. Babu Pyarelal
- ... Lala Sri Gopal

L Sri Gopal

Mr Brijnandan Saxena BA, L. T.

Mr. Y N. Khale B Ag

Thakur Baney Singh.

PARGANAS.

Nazım Kotputlı

Naib Nazim

Tehsildar Singhana

- Chirawa
- Ajitgarh
- Bayai

- ... M. Masud Ahmad Minai.
- Mr. Baney Singh Dhabhai B A., L L. B.
- .. Munshi Fateh Uddin.
- Babu Madan Lal Gupta.
- Mr Ghanshyam.
- Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan.

KHASGI

Governess to Rajaji Bahadur

Tutor

- .. Miss D. Russell
- Mr S C. Mukerlı B A

KHANDELA (PANA KALAN).

This Thikana belongs to the Raisalote Shekhawats whose progenitor was Raisalii Darbari Girdharli succeeded Raisalli Khandela and Rewasso came into his possession Akbar the Great conferred upon him the title of Raja

The present Thakur Raja Hamir Singhii succeeded to the Thikana in He was for sometime a Member of the State Council He has got two sons Kunwar Partap Singhii and Kunwar Bhegirath Singhii

KHANDELA (PANA KHURD)

This Thikana belongs to the Raisalote Shekhawats. It is situated at a distance of 56 miles in the north west of Jaipur and was bestowed upon Raisalli Darbari by Akbar the Great together with the hereditary title of Raja Girdharlı succeeded Rassalıı bu he was killed in a battle in Sambat 1880 He was succeeded by Dwarka Dasji who was killed in a battle with Khan Jehan Lodi in Sambat 1688 His successor Bir Singhli served under Mirza Rala Jai Singhil in his campaigns in the Deccan Bahadur Singhil succeeded him and was killed in a battle in Behar. He had three sons Kesri Singhii Fatch Singhi and Udai Singhli Kesri Singhii suoceeded him. He killed his younger brother Fateh Singhu When he died in Sambat 1764 he asked Udai Singhlu to manage the affairs of the Thikana and to give the gaddi to Dhiral Singhli the minor son of his deceased brother Fateh Singhji But Udai Singhji took possession of the Thikana and did not give anything to Dhiral Singhii when he came of age. Afterwards in Sambat 1776 His Jate Highness Mahareja Sawal Jai Singhli decided that 2/5th of Thikana Khandela should be given to Dhirel Singhii whose Thikana is therefore called Pana Khurd and that 3/5th of the Thikana should remain in the possession of Udai Singhii whose Thikana is therefore called Pana Kalan

GaiSinghli Indra Singhli Partap Singhli Lakshman Singhli Singhii Jaswant Singhli Padam Singhli and Ranjit Singhli succeeded one after the other

The present Thakur Raja Seljan Sidghji was born in Sambat 1934 He constructed a garden and a palace outside the Chandpole Gate and manages the Thikana affairs creditably. His eldest son Jai Singhii died and the remaining three sons are (I) Kunwar Bhur Singhli (1) Kunwar Jait Singhli Ausistant Superintendent Court of Wards Jaipur and 13) Kunwar Himmat Singhii M A L.L. B.

MANDAWA (OF THAKUR JAI SINGHJI)

Maharala Udai Karanlis grandson Rao Shekhali was an extraordinary personality of a very dynamic character?

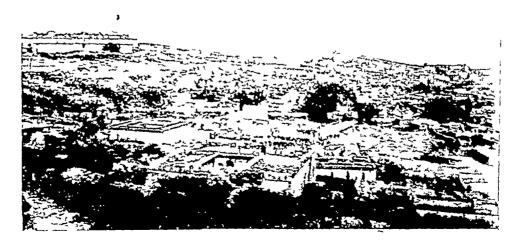
THE JAIPUR ALBUM



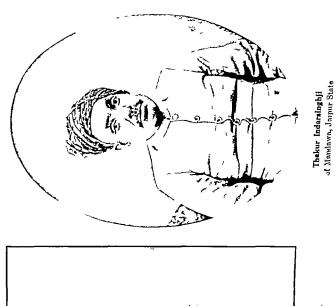
Mr. Sheoghulam Revenue Officer, Khetri, (Jaipur State)



Munshi Ahmadali Khan B A., Superintendent Education, Khetri



Bhopalgarh Fort, Khetri (Jaipur State)



Tbakur Jalsingh ji f Nandawa (Inipur Sta e).

Thakur Naval Singhli who founded Nawalgarh, was the third son of Shardool Singhli, and had four sons viz, Thakur Udai Singhli, Mohabat Singhli, Padama Singhli and Gyan Singhli. The first two sons received Nawalgarh, while the last two got Mandawa. In this way from the very beginning Mandawa had two Panes

After Thakur Gyan Singhli came Thakur Madhawa Singhli, who fought in many battles His son Thakur Anand Singhli had two sons named Thakur Hari Singhli and Bhagwat Singhli, and two daughters who were given in marriage to the Kishangarh Darbar.

Thakur Hari Singhji had two sons The elder is Thakur Jai Singhii who was born in 1903, the younger is Thakur Madan Singhji who was born in 1907. Thakur Hari Singhji breathed his last at Jaipur in 1922.

Thakur Jai Singhji succeeded his father. Thakur Madan Singhji, who was educated at the Mayo College, Almer, succeeded to the Thikana of Nawalgarh, when Thakur Roop Singli died heirless in 1925.

The present Thakur Jai Singhli is a promising young man. He is well educated and is a lover of education. He is the Member-in charge of the Executive Committee of Panch-Pana Sardars. He has got two sons

MANDAWA (OF THAKUR INDER SINGHJI)

Thakur Shardul Singhji Shekhawat had five sons, so the territory is called Jhunjhunu of five division (Jhunjhunu Panch Pana) Thakur Nawal Singhji who was his third son, founded the town of Nawalgarh He had two sons viz Narsingh Dasji and Nahar Singhji Thakur Narsingh Dasji had four sons and as mentioned above the Thikana was divided into panas

Thakur Padam Singhli had a son named Thakur Gopal Singhli latter had two sons named Thakur Rampratab Singhli and Thakur Jawahir Thakur Rampratab Singhli had two sons, Thakur Jait Singhli and Singhli Thakur Alit Singhli, while Thakur Jawahir Singhli had a son named Thakur Again the Thikana was subdivided As Thakur Sabal Singhli died heirless his nephew Thakur Alit Singhli succeeded to the Thikana Jait Singhii had two sons, Thakur Inder Singhli and Thakur Bahadur Singhli, and one daughter who was married to the Maharaja Sahib of Karauli Thakur Bahadur Singhli was adopted by Thakur Barisal Singhli of Nawalgarh Thakur Alit Singhli was appointed Judge of the appellate Court by His late Highness Maharala Mahdo Singhji Thakur Alit Singhji had two sons, Thakur Chatrasal Singhli and Thakur Roop Singhli Thakur Roop Singhli was adopted by Thakur Durlan Singhli of Nawalgarh

As Thakur Chatrasal Singhli died heirless, his Thikana was amalgamated with that of Thakur Inder Singhli, who was born in 1881 and took the reins

of the Thikana in 1905 He is interested in education and helps the local institutions

MANOHARPUR

This estate belongs to a senior branch of Shakhawat Raiputs The Raos of Mancharpur are the descendants of Rao Lunkaranji, whose son Rao Mirza Manchar was a Mansabdar in the Moghul army during Akbar's reign Rao Raichandi was killed in a battle near Buxar. The present Rao Pratap Singhi was born on the 18th February 1872 and succeeded to the late Thakur Sheonath Singhii by adoption in 1881. He has two sons who are receiving education at the Mayo College, Almer

The estate lies 80 miles north of the Jaipur City

NAILA

Naila belongs to the Peelwa Branch of Changawat sub-clan of Rathore The estate was originally granted to Thakur Fatch Singhii who was appointed Bakhshi of Qileylat by his late Highness Maharaja Ram Singhii in The Maharaja Sahib also conferred the honour of Taxim on him and appointed him as Prime Minister which post he held till the accession of Hislate Highness Maharaja Madho Singhli II Hisson Thakur Rup Singhli was born on the 75th November 1866. He was a Cabinet Member and later Sigha Member of the Council of State till 1981. He has two sons, Pratage Singhii and Duleep Singhii He died in 1934 & was succeeded by his son Thakur Partap Singhii who is a Judge of the Appellate Court

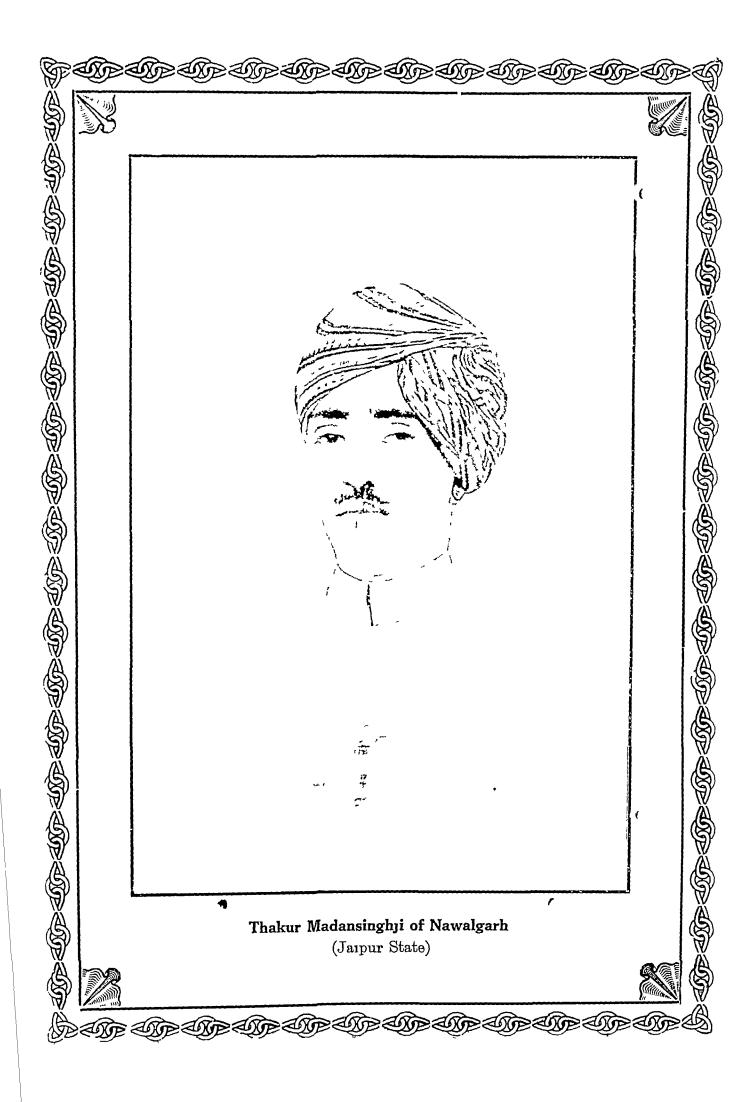
The Estate lies 12 miles east of Jalpur

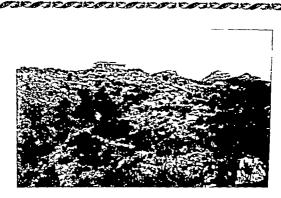
NAWALGARH (OF THAKUR MADAN SINGHJI.)

The town of Nawalgarh was founded in 1787 by Thakur Nawal Singhli son of Shardul Singhii Shakhawat and is situated in 27 51 N and 75 16 75 miles crows flight north-west of Jaipur city It is a fairly big town-third in Jaipur State-with a population of 18 900 It is a commercial centre of the locality There are several palatial buildings belonging to wealthy Seths carry ing on business in Bombay Calcutta and other business centres. There are sexc ral schools and dispensaries for the public.

Thakur Nawal Singhi was a hero of his time in Shekhawati. He won the hattle of Handan where his youngest son Lat Singhli was killed in ac ion was victorious in several other battles and rendered valuable military terriers to the adipur Durbar on several occasions.

NATURAL TARAKTARAKAN MANAKAN M



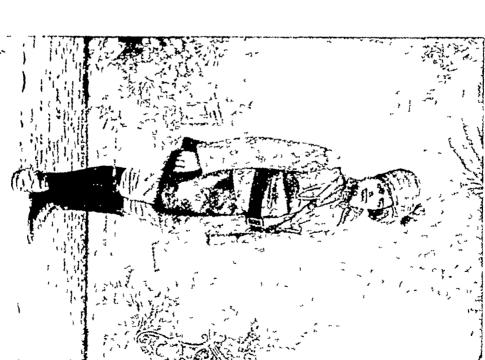


Baghore Khetri (Jaipur State).



Pannalal s Tank Khetri (Jaipur State)

K. Pratapsinghji of Pipla (Jaipur State



Lt K. Kuversinghji of Dhula (Jaipur State)





Thakur Baghsinghji of Nawalgarh (Jaipur State)



He built a number of forts, the chief amongst them are those of Nawalgarh, Mandawa, Mahensar, Pilani and Bhimsar The town of Nawalgarh was fortified with ramparts of masonary

Sixth in descent to Nawal Singhli was the late Thakur Rup Singhli of Nawalgarh. The present Thakur Madan Singhli succeeded him in 1928. He was educated at the Mayo College, Almer. He is a young man of twenty-five years and of sober habits. He has two sons and a daughter. He has been personally looking after the Thikana administration since 1928 with remarkable success, and has introduced a number of reforms in the administration of the Thikana. Electric light and conservancy arrangements are the special features of the town of Nawalgarh in this locality. The scheme of a Pacca Road from the Railway Station to the town—a distance of about three miles—is under consideration.

NAWALGARH (OF THAKUR BAGH SINGHJI).

Thakur Nawal Singhli, the second son of Shardul Singhli, is the founder of this House. He was a brave and courageous statesman who fought in several battles. At present his descendants are the Thakurs of Nawalgarh, Mandawa, Mahansar, Parshrampura Jhakora, Ismailpur, and Balonda etc.

The fort of Nawalgarh was constructed by Nawal Singhli in 1787 He had four sons of whom the youngest died early in the battle-field. The eldest son Nursingh Dasli got Nawalgarh and Mandawa, the second son Nahar Singhli got Mahansar, Parashrampura, Ismailpur and Jhakora, while the third son Dalel Singhli got Balonda

Thakur Nursingh Dasli had four sons, two of whom got Mandawa while the remaining two Udai Singhli and Mohabat Singhli lived in Nawalgarh Thus Nawalgarh was divided into four Panas

In the line of Sultan Singhli, the eldest son of Udai Singhli there was Thakur Savo Singhli while in that of the younger son Raghunath Singh, there was Thakur Chundra Singhli. The contemporary of these in the line of Govind Singhli and Nathu Singhli the sons of Mohabat Singhli, were Thakur Durlan Salli, and Barisalli. Of these the last three died nearly simultaneously So in 1899 the Panas were reduced to three and Kalyan Singhli, the son of Sheo Singhli, was adopted by the Panas of Chander Singhli, Roop Singhli, the son of Alit Singhli of Mandawa, by the Pana of Durlan Salli, and Bahadur Singhli by the Pana of Beri Salli. When Sheo Singhli died, Kalyan Singhli secured the possession of the estate in addition to that to which he was already adopted. Thus there came to be three Panas of Nawalgarh.

After some time Randhir Singhii, the only son of Thakur Bahadur Singhii, died in his infancy. Thakur Bagh Singhii, the elder son of Thakur Phool

Singhii of Mahansar was adopted by the Pana of Randhir Singhii. Thakur Kalyan Singhii also died in his youth without any issue and the Pana of Kalyan Singhii by the orders of the State was amalgamated with that of Thakur Roop Singhii also died without any issue on the 26th October 1976.

The adoption was contested by Eagh Singhli of Nawalgarh Madan Singhli and Inder Singhli of Mandawa the case was carried before the State Council and was decided in favour of Thakur Madan Singhli Thakur Bagh Singhli the present holder of the Thikana is a man of congenial habits and tactful nature. He has got three sons of whom the eldest Kunwar Prabhaker Singhli who was receiving education in England recently died there of consumption.

PATAN

This estate belongs to Tanwar Raiputs. The lete. Rao. Mukand. Singhli died in 1914 and was succeeded by the present Rao. Udai. Singhli who was born on the 28th April. 1892.

The estate lies 72 miles north of Jaipur

PIPLA

The Thikana of Pipla was founded by Rajkumar Chatarbhul the son of Maharala Pirthwirajil in 1515 Thakur Dalel Singhil of this Thikana accompanied Maharala Madho Singhil I to Udaipur and fought under him in several battles. On account of his mentorious services, the Maharala entrusted to him the Qiledari of the Amber Fort.

The present Thakur Ramnath Singhii is the 14th in the line of Chatur Bhujots His younger son Devi Singhii has been adopted by the Thikana of Chitora and is now Revenue Sigha Member Thakur Sahib has got two grandsons Bhanwar Pratap Singhii and Bhanwar Mohan Singhii

Pipla is situated 20 miles south of Jaipur

SAMODE

The Estate of Samode is a very old one and is one of the premier degir of Jaipur State Samode was to start with granted in Jagir to Copalli the fourth son of Isharraia Prithwi Raili of Amber Copalli was succeeded by his clidest son Nathali whose descendants are known by the term Nathawat Nathawai on his death was succeeded by his son Hanohar Dasi

Hanohar Dasi rendered very valuable services to Haharnia Han Sin, hit He went with him to Kabul and won about 22 big battler. He was there

fore, granted a further Jagir consisting of Hadota, but after some time Samode was given to his younger brother, Behari Dash

Behari Dash was in the service of the Moghul Emperor for several years and captured the fort of Ghazni. In recognition of his merits the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him

Behari Dash was succeeded by Kushal Singhli who got the hereditary title of "Rawal" Thereafter for six consecutive generations, Samode was held by the descendants of Kushal Singhli, and in the end it returned to the possession of the Raj

In the year 1757 Samode was granted to Hamir Singhli, the eldest son of Thakur Jodh Singhli of Chomu Thenceforth Samode has come down to his successors of whom Rawal Ram Singhli, Rawal Berisal Singhli, & Rawal Sheo Singhli gained very great fame and importance and deserve special mention

Rawal Ram Singhji had, at the tender age of 16, fought on behalf of Jaipur State against the Mahrattas near Kakore in the defence of the famous fort of "Ranthambor" He is to this day remembered for his valour in having kept on fighting for some time after his head was severed from his body and to have gained complete victory in the battle

Rawal Berisalli was a very wise and Judicious administrator and a perfect model of a statesman. It was he who signed on behalf of the Jaipur State the treaty with the British (East India Company) made during the time of Maharala Jagat Singhli in the year 1818. He was then at the helm of the entire administration of the State which he controlled with great credit. He was fully alive to the responsibilities of the high office which he held and earned universal gratitude by restoring perfect peace and order throughout the State. He severely punished the miscreants in order to establish peace in the State and succeeded in securing the remission of the arrears of the State's tribute to the East India Company amounting to several lakhs of rupees

Rawal Sheo Singhli was the Prime Minister of the Jaipur State for several years upto 1854. He was held in very high esteem by the Government of India who had permitted him to keep and carry with him 2,000 soldiers and all sorts of emblems of a Raja whenever he went out on trips or pilgrimages. He was also very much loved by the subjects of the State

Rawal Biley Singhli was the guardian to His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhli Bahadur He was of a very peaceful temperament

The present Rawal Sangram Singhli is also one of the most distinguished representatives of the Nathawat branch of the Kachhwaha clan. He was born on the Deepmalika day on the 22nd October, 1900, and is by birth the eldest son of Thakuran Devi Singhli of Chomu. He succeeded to the estate of Samode in the year 1905 on being adopted a successor to the late. Rawal Fateh Singhli after his death

He passed the Intermediate Examination in 1919 and read upto the BA standard in the Maharala's College Jaipur. He was first married to the daughter of the Rawati of Salumbar the premier Chiefship in Udaipur (Mewar). On the death of his first wife, he was married a second time in 1929 in Nepal to the daughter of Supradiptya Manyabar Commanding General Sir Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana K. C. I. E. the eldest son of the late His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal

For the last four generations Samode did not have a male issue born as heir to it but, by Cod's Grace, the present Rawalli was blessed with a Ralkumar in the month of September 1981

For several years he worked as a Sigha Member Council of State Jaipur. He is at present working as Judge Chief Court, Jaipur and is at the same time looking after the administration of his estate over which he was given full administrative control by the Durbar in 1920.

Samode is situated about 24 miles to the north of Jaipur and is about 8 miles from Chomu-Samode Railway Station on the Jaipur State Railway

SANTHA

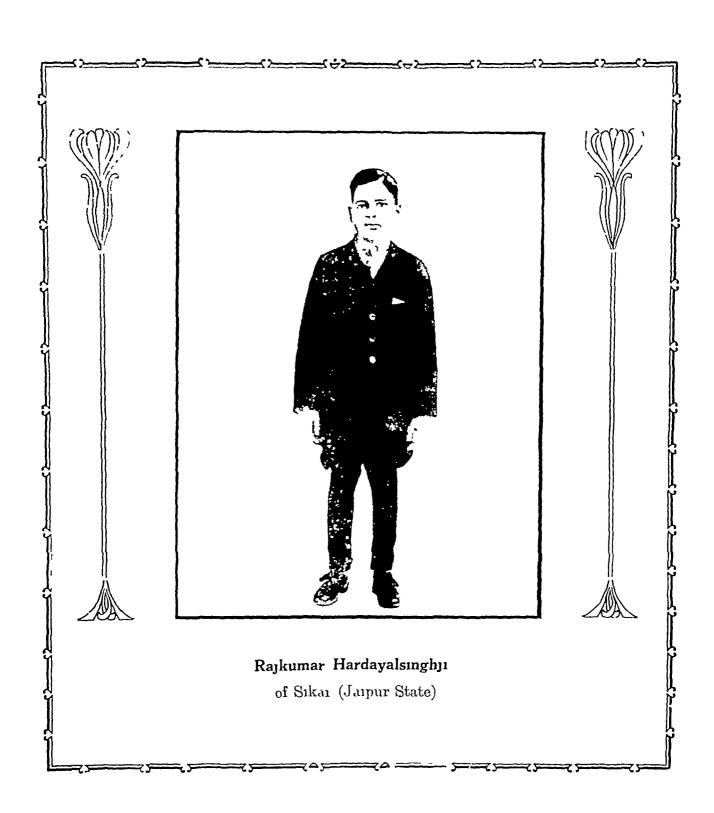
The estate belongs to the Peelwa branch of Chenpawat Sub-clan of Rathore Ralputs of Thakur Fatch Singhji by Mahareja Ram Singhli Thakur Shimbhu Singhli first held the office of Bakhshi Jagir and was then appointed a Member of State Council After his death Mukand Singhli was made Superintendent of Shutar Khana. The present holder of the estate is Thakur Kalyan Singhli Champawat

SHEODA

The estate belongs to the Karnot branch of Rathers and lies 40 miles west of Jaipur. The present Thakur Gopalkaranji was born on the 6th October 1907 and succeeded his father Thakur Inderkaranji on the 90th March 1918. He has also a younger brother named Shyam Karanji

SIKAR

Sikar is a feudatory Chiefship under the Jaipur State with headquarters at Sikar and an area of 1800 sq miles. It is bounded on the forth by the Bikaner State on the east by Shekhawati figurant of Jaipur on the south by Nizamat Sambhar of Jaipur and on the west by Bikaner and Jodhpur States.







Reengus, a detached portion of Sikar and to the south-east of it, is bounded on all sides by Jaipur villages

The population of Sikar territory is 2,23,594, and the number of villages and towns about 440. The territory is divided into 7 Tehsils, namely Reengus, Sikar, Singrawat, Nechwa, Lachmangarh, Fatehpur and Ramgarh. The annual gross income of Sikar is Rs. 11,87,709. The Estate pays Rs. 42,406-11-6, annually to the Jaipur Darbar.

The Jaipur State Railway passes through Sikar, and there are 3 Railway Stations in the territory There are 6 Imperial Post Offices in Sikar, of which 4 are combined post and telegraph offices

The town of Sikar is picturesquely laid out. It is situated on the Jaipur State Railway, and has a population of 26,808. The famous towns of Lachhmangarh, Fatehpur, and Ramgarh lie in the Sikar territory, with population of 12,861, 13,113, and 19,506 respectively, and are inhabited by wealthy bankers.

Rao Raja Sahib Bahadur exercises control over the whole administration and has got a Judicial Secretary and a Private Secretary attached to his Office Under the authority of Rao Raja Bahadur, the administration is carried on by the Senior Officer

The land revenue of Sikar amounts to about 8 lakhs of Rupees.

The Judiciary consists of the Senior Officer, with Appellate and Revisionary Jurisdiction, the Judicial Officer, with original and Appellate Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, the Faujdar, with powers of First Class Magistrate and Subjudge, the Tehsildars with powers of 2nd and 3rd class Magistrate on Criminal side and those of Munsifs upto Rs. 250 and Rs 100 respectively on the Civil side.

The receipts of Customs and Excise are Rs 117448 and 46502 respect-

There are 91 Schools and Pathshalas in the Sikar territory A High School is maintained at the Sikar town, while several public institutions are aided by the Sikar Thikana. The Boy Scout movement has received an impetus during the last few years and a Local Association, affiliated to the State Boys Scout Association, Jaipur has been formed with the Senior Officer as the District Scout Commissioner.

There is a Medical Officer attached to the Sikar Hospital with an Assistant and an England returned midwife and nursing Sister. There are several other Private Hospitals and Aushdhalayas in the different towns of Sikar territory. The Police force of Sikar consists of 252 rank and file (foot) and 104 mounted Sowars The contingent consists of 331 Infantry armed with Muzzle-loading muskets, 90 cavalry and 50 artillery.

The Rao Raja Bahadur of Sikar is the head of Raolika Branch of the Shekhawat sect (an offshoot of the Kachhwaha cian) which takes its origin from Baloli the fourth son of Maharaja Udai Karanli of Amber (1888 1888 A D)

Baiolis grand son Shekhan (1455 1488 A D) held many villages and established a separate and independent principality with its capital at Amarsar The descendants of Sheikhan are called Sheikhawats

In the times of the Moghals the Sheikhawat Chiefs rendered valuable services and many of them were Mansabdars. Raisalu distinguished himself in many battles in the time of Akbar the Great, and in recognition of his services got several parganas, high Mansab and the titles of Raia and Darbari.

Tirmal the third son of Raisai Darbari was given the title of Rao with the Pergana of Kasli by Akbar the Great. Rao Tirmal was the progenitor of the Sikar family

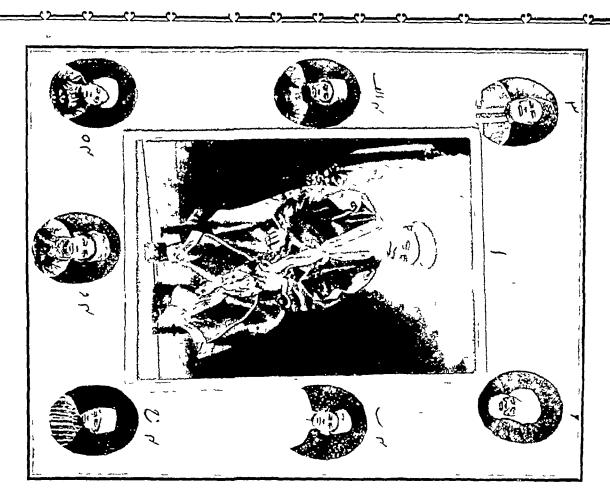
Fifth in descent from Rao Tirmalli was Rao Sheo Singhii (1721 1748) who was killed fighting for Japur against the Mahrattas at Japur

Rao Chand Singhji (1748 1768) and Rao Devi Singhli (1768 1795) rendered meritorious services to the Jaipur Darbar Rao Devi Singhji bullt Deogarh fort 6 miles to the North of Sikar in 1784 A D and Raghunathgarh fort 14 miles to the East of Sikar in 1791 A D and founded the town of Ramgarh 46 miles North of Sikar in 1783 A D

Rao Raja Laohhman Singhii (1795-1888) was a great warrior. He founded the fort and the town of Lachhmangerh (18 miles North of Sikar) in 1805 and 1807 respectively.

Rao Raja Rampratap Singhii (1883 1850) introduced many reforms. His brother Bhairoon Singhii succeeded him in 1860. In the Mutiny he rendered loyal services to the British Government, which were much appreciated.

Rao Raja Madho Singhli Bahadur succeeded him by adoption in 1865
A Panch Rang Flag was conferred upon him by his Highness Haharaja Sawai
Ram Singhli Bahadur of Jaipur and the title of Bahadur was conferred
upon him by His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Hadho Singhli Bahadur of
Jaipur He attended the Delhi Durbar of 1877 with His Highness Haharaja
Sawai Ram Singhli Bahadur and accompanied His late Highness Haharaja
Sawai Madho Singhli Bahadur to England at the Coronation of His Haje ty
King Edward VII and at the Delhi Durbars of 1903 and 191° In the great
European War he contributed about Eight Lakh, of Rupers to the various \ ar
Funds and loans and furnished a great number of recruits to the Ind an /rmy
and also supplied a considerable number of horses and camed. He was made
a Hember of the St John Ambulance Alociation in 1916 He was presented

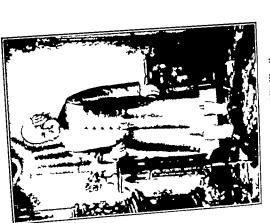


Mr Qurban Alıjı & his family



Munshı Mohammad Tehsınalıkhanjı ExFauj Bakshı, Jaipui State





Ilakim Salimuddin Khanji

The Late Purchit Ram Prasady of Sikar.

Purchit Sweroopparam of Sikar. The Late Purohit Ram Prasady of Sikar.

Purohit Swaroopnaran of Sikar.

Purohit Swaroopnaran of Sikar.

Purohit Swaroopnaran of Sikar.

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



The Late Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhji Bahndur of Sikar Chatting with Seth Jampalaliji Bajaj

Late Munshi Ramjidas Superinterslent Zanam Deorhi faipur



with a sword of honour by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in On the 1st January 1922 the title of K C. I E, Ralputana in January 1921 was conferred upon him He died in June 1922

The present Rao Raja Kalyan Singhli Bahadur, who was born on the 28th June, 1886, succeeded him on the 9th July, 1922. He has one son Rajkumar Hardayal Singhli, who is the heir-apparent of Sikar He is being educated at the Mayo College, Almer, and has been betrothed recently to the princess of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangdhara The Tika ceremony took place at Sikar on the 3rd March, 1934

The Rao Raja Bahadur has 2 daughters also, the eldest being married to the Thakur of Nimaj in Marwar Of his three sisters one was married to His Highness the present Maharawat of Partabgarh, the second is married to the Maharal Kunwar of Sargula in the Central Provinces, and the third to the present Raja of Bhinai in Almer

LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT SIKAR.

- Capt A W T Webb, Senior Officer, Sikar]
- 2 Thakur Sheo Bakhsh Singh, Officer, Home affairs
- 3 Capt Lal Singh Bahadur, O B I, I D S M Officer, Sikar Contingent
- 4 M Bala Bakhsh, Musahib Khasgi.

- 5 L Bhanwar Lal, Officer, Ilaga Ghair
- 6 Major Malik Mohammad Husain Khan, Police Officer.
- 7 Diwan Bala Bakhsh, Revenue Officer
- 8 Diwan Partu Lall, Treasury Officer
- 10 M Sheo Pershad, Private Secretary
- Mr Radhe Lal Jaiswal B A LL B, Judicial Secretary 11
- Pt Brij Kumar B A LL B, Judicial Officer 12
- B Panna Lal Mathur M A, Superintendent, Education 13
- Kr Kishore Singh, Supply Officer 14
- B Chander Shekhar, Faujdar 15.
- 16 Br Sheodan Singh B A, Superintendent, Customs & Excise
- Thakur Hira Singh, Officer, P W D I 7
- Pt Bhagwat Prasad Pathak, Accounts Officer 18
- Subedar Major Girdhari Singh, Officer Faul 19
- 20 Thakur Har Bakhsh Singh, Superintendent, Police
- L Madan Lal Afsar Bagaya 2 I
- Pt Ram Kumar Sharma, M B B S, Medical Officer 22
- Dr Diwan Chand Tirhan L M P, Asstt Medical Officer 23

Mrs Waters, Nursing Sister 24

- 25 B Sheo Dayal Charity Officer
- 28 M Abdullah Khan Supdt Palace
- M Daud Khan Supdt. Stables 27
- 28 Md Alim Khan Sikar Vakil at Jaipur
- 70 Thakur Jodh Singh of Khuri Personal Asstt to the Senior Officer

SINWAR

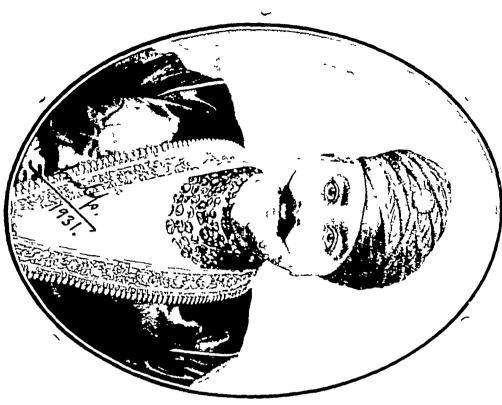
This is a leading family amongst the Parik Purchits. Purchit Ram Prasadi was a man of high character and became Prime Minister during the reign of Maharaja Sawai dai Singhii III. He was tutor and guardian to Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhli during his minority and was given Jagir Tazim an elephant and the privilege of wearing gold in foot His able son Purobit Jagannath Bakhshii succeeded him but he died prematurely in Sambat 1944

He was succeeded by his adopted son Purchit Ram Pratapli who was very intelligent and hard working. He gained a fair knowledge of Hindi Arithmetic Sanskrit and English He increased his knowledge by soll study and diligence He was extraordinarily well versed in fine arts, poetry pointing music photography and cinematography. He was fond of literature weapons and books. He took interest in the study of comparative Astronomy and installed at his residence a big astronomical telescope at a cost of Rs. 8 500 lt was purchased from Cral Zeiss Zund of Germany and is said to be the first of its kind in India. He had an eye for ment

The living monument of his laye of fine arts is the Rajputana Photo Art Studio which is the unique photo house of its kind throughout the whole of Reinutana and is famous for its work in India and abroad. The present Maharata Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur has greatly patronised it. He wrote certain novels and stories but undoubtedly his masterpieco is Shrikrishna Vigyan a translation in Hindi versa of Shrimad Bhagwaddita. His services to the Jaipur State were also considerable. He worked as the head of several departments (imerat Baghat and Foelkhana) and was a firmber of the Jaipur State Council

He expired on the 20th ffarch 1982 leaving behind him three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is Purchit Pratapharainti. Kaviratna, who is a distinguished poet. His works Nai Naresh and Kavya Kanan, have already been published. The second son is Purchit Udamarainji who is very fond of music and is an able Dewan of the Thikana. The third son Purchit Padan Kumarji who is an expert in photography and cinemato, raphy directs the Ralputana Photo Art Studio

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The Late Purohit Rampratapji of Sinwar (Jaipui State)



Purohit Pratapnarainji Kaviratna of Sinwar (Jaipur State)



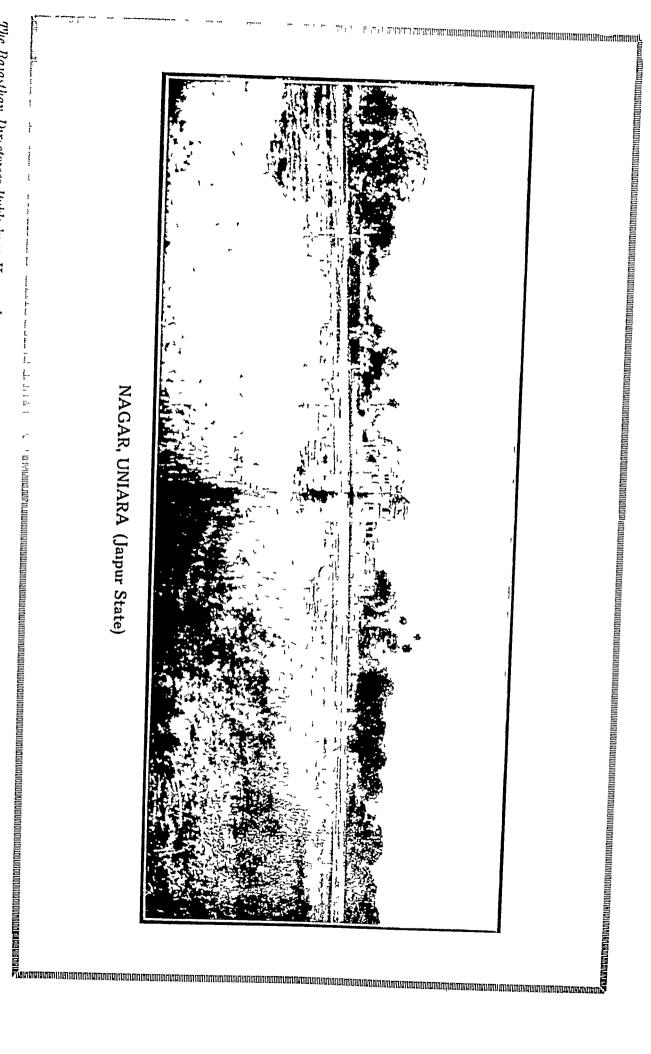




p Gattlialli Mualidar Gampur (Jaspur State)



Byas Krishangopalji 11





The Bajas han Directories Publishing House Jaspur

SIWAR

This estate belongs to the Rajawat sub-clan of the Kachhwaha Rajputs, descending from Maharaja Man Singhli I The late Thakur Ranjit Singhji died in 1883 and was succeeded by the present Thakur Mehtab Singhli who was a Member of the State Council during the time of His late Highness He was born in 1871 He has a son

The estate lies 55 miles south of Jaipur

SURAJGARH

The Suraggarh family belongs to the Shekhawat clan of the Kachhwaha The younger son of Thakur Keshri Singhli constructed the fort of Suralgarh in Aricha in Narurh district, but his head quarters were at Bissau His son Shyam Singhli had two sons Chan Singhli and Hamir Singhli

Chan Singhli got Suralgarh while Shyam Singhli remained at Bissau 189) Chiman Singhli succeeded his father Chan Singhli and died in 1906 His son Govind Singhli succeeded him

Thakur Govind Singhli had four sons, Hari Singhli, Chandra Singhli, Vilai Singhli and Jiwan Singhli The three brothers died heirless, so Thakur Jiwan Singhli succeeded his father Afterwards he adopted Raghubir Singhli, the son of Thakur Bishan Singhli of Bissau, on the 19th August 1915 Thakur Jiwan Singhli died in 1916

Thakur Raghubir Singhli, the present holder of the estate, was born on 28th June, 1914 He received his education under his tutor Mr F A Jones M A.C B E, He has been recently entrusted with the management of the Thikana and has now gone on a Continental tour

UNIARA

The Estate of Uniara is a feudatory Chiefship situated to the south at a distance of about 70 miles from Jaipur It lies between Latitude 25 40° and 26 30° and Longitude 75 30° and 76 10°

It is bounded in the north and north-west by the Tonk State, on the south by the Bundi State, on the east by the Tonk State, and on the west by the Jaipur and the Bundi States The area of the estate is about 375 Square miles comprising 177 villages

For administrative purposes the estate is divided into 4 Tehsils, 7 Talukas. 5 Police Stations and 7 out-posts There are civil and criminal Courts in the Magisterial powers are exercised by these and revenue courts The estate maintains its own contingent and police, the numbers being 327 and 192 respectively The annual revenue of the estate is about 3 Lakhs, out of which Rs 38,440 are paid annually as tribute to the Jaipur State

The head quarters of the estate are at Uniara which is reached by road from Chauth ka Barwara or Isarda Railway Stations on the daipur State Railway There is a combined Imperial Post and Telegraph Office and also a daipur State Post Office at Uniara The population is 86 782

There are many places of historical and architectural importance in the Uniara Thikana. Nagar is situated at the site of a very ancient city. Popular tradition associates it with Karkotak Nagri. At present there is a very large tank on which stands a very beautiful palace. The scenery is very picturesque. There are many ancient shrines and old forts and fortresses of architectural importance. The Jagat Shiromanilis temple and Raghunathiis temple at Uniara and Shrilis temple at Banetta, Shiamijis temple at Nagar and the Jain temple at Awan are very massive and beautiful buildings. Gothara presents some of the linest specimens of sculptural skill and strategical taste of the ancient times. At a distance of about two miles from Kakore, there is a life size stone statue of an elephant known as the Hathi Bhata. It is carved out of a single rook.

The Uniara family belongs to the Naruka clan of the Raiputs. About 400 years ago the descendants of Rao Dasa, the progenitor of this family "rendered maritorious services to the Rulers of Apipur and the Moghul Emperors, and as a reward they got high Mansab Mahi Maratib and titles in addition to the several parganas that constitute the estate

Chandrabhanii the fifth descendant of Rao Dasa fought valiantly in Baikh Badakhshan and Kandhar under the banner of Shahlehan and his son Fatebsinghii participated in the war of succession against Shuja. Rao Sangram Singhii joined his forces with those of Jaipur and Jodhpur against Hussain Ali and Abdulla Khan of Sambhar The flag snatched away in the battle is in the Thikana even today

Rao Aleet Singhii acknowledged the sovereignty of the Maharala of Jaipur He fought on the side of the Ruler of Jaipur

Rao Raja Bahadur Sardar Singhji I was very chivalrous, and his personal attributes and victories in battles were much appreciated by Emperor Shah Alam and the then Ruler of Jaipur

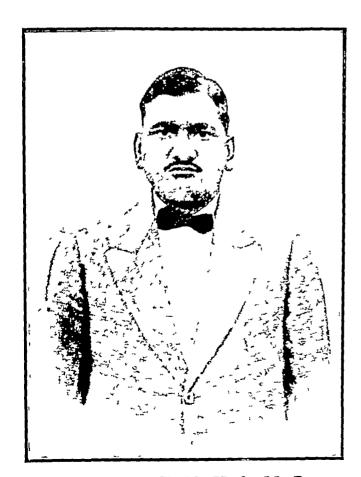
Bishan Singhli gained many viotories in battles Rao Raja Bhim Singhli was a great warrior

The present Rao Raia Sardar Singhji Bahadur who was born on the 3rd october 1894 succeeded his father on the 18th March 1913. He enjoy, all the hereditary honours and titles and carries on the administration of the estate in accordance with the spirit of the modern times. He had opened a dispensary at Awan in addition to the one at Uniars raised the Upper Primary School to n Middle School and opened branch schools in all the Tehsits. During the Great Var he Jurnished 250 recruits and subscribed Rs 20 000 to the Var I can

A KALAMAYAYAYAYAYAYAYAYAYAYAYAY



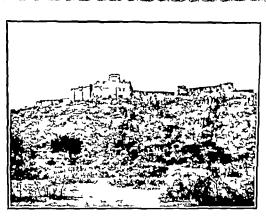
Khansahib Zahur Mashih EAC (Retd) Senior Officer Uniara Estate, Jaipur



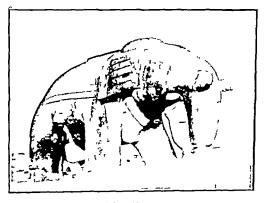
Pandit R. N. Shukla M. A., LL. B., Judicial Officer, Uniara



Kunwar Vishnusingh Private Secretary to Rao Raja Bahadur of Umara



Kikore Fort, Uniara, Janur State



Elephant at Uniara (M. le. f. n. St. n.)

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He has three Rajkumars. The first Rajkumar Rajendra Singhji was bron on the 2nd November 1929, the second Rajkumar Tejainder Singhji was born on the 30th January, 1932, and the third Rajkumar Digvijai Singhji was born on the 21st April, 1933. The Rao Raja Bahadur is very social and popular. He carries on the administration of the estate with the assistance of a Senior Officer and officials.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS OF UNIARA THIKANA.

ı.	Senior Officer	Khan Sahib Zahur Masih E A C.
a	Indianal Office	(Retd)
2	Judicial Officer	Pandit R N Shukla M A., LLB,
3	Private Secretary	Kanwar Vishnoo Singh
4	Secretary Illas	Kanwar Hari Singh
5	Revenue Officer	Syed Mahmud Alı
6	Medical Officer	Dr Nand Lal Dhruv MBBS,
7	Vakil attached to the Council of State, Jaipur	L Kıshan Chandra
8	Superintendent, Police	Mohomed Mukhtar Ahmad
9,	Inspector, Excise and Customs	Thakur Onkar Singh
10	Superintendent, Education	Pandit Ram Narain M A,
11	Superintendent, Public Works	Kunwar Behari Lal Mathur
12	Officer, Junglat and Guest House	K V Singh
13	Accountant	Sanghi Raju Lal
14	Treasury Officer	Purohit Bhura Lal
I 5	Tehsildar Uniara	Mohammad Mazıdulla Khan
I 6	., Banetta	Thakur Baney Singh
17	,, Nagar	Thakur Padam Singh
18	,, Awan	Thakur Sheo Ratan Singh
I 9	Officer Commanding, Estate	Thakur Swarup Singh
	Contingent	
20	Risaldar	Thakur Pane Singh, Dafedar Major (Retd)
21	Irrigation Muntazim and Superin- tendent, Baghat	Mırza Ihsan Ullah Khan
22	Head-master, Sardar A V Middle School	Shri Kishan Singh B Sc.
23	Governess to Rajkumars	Mrs M E CursetJi
24	Superintendent, Jail	Dr Nand Lal Dhruv MBBS,

MISCELLANEOUS

HAKIM SALIM UD DIN KHAN (BAHRA HAKIMJI)

Hakim Wasal Khan who resided first in Kashmir and later on in Delhi came here during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jagat Singhii and was granted a dadir of an annual income of Rs 50 000 in 1812. His daughters son and successor Hakim Azim Khan inherited the Jagir of an annual income of Rs. 12 000 and in addition to his professional work served the State in other capacities also. His son Hakim Salim Khan succeeded him. He worked as Muntazim Khabar Department and Secretary State Council and retired in 1880

His daughter's son Hakim Salim-ud-din Khan who was born in 1904 succeeded him in 1912. He studied medicine under Hakim Ajmal Khan Masihul mulk of Delhi and afterwards at the Tibbia College Delhi At present he is practising as a Hakim in Jaipur

MIR QURBAN ALI SHAH

Sved Ourban Ali Shah is Nagri Syed in descent Hanifi in sect he belongs to the Naoshbandi line of Darveshes. This branch of Sveds is called Rukhari His grandfather Sved Zulfjoar Ali Shah was a Risaldar at Lucknow

in 1868 he was called to Jaipur by Nawab Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur of He was gradually appointed Member State Council in 1875 and several honours of elephant palki etc. were conferred upon him. In 1882 he was granted certain villages as Inam He died on 18th August 1907

He was succeeded by his son Syed Abdur Rahman who held several ports in the State and died in 1932

Sved Anwarul Rahman Biamil who has succeeded him was born in 1886. He served for sometime as Munsif and Magistrate during His late Highness reign. He is a poet of Urdu Perzian and Arable. He has five sons the eldert Syed Hisbahur Rahman Bukhari passed the Munshi Fazil Examination of 1931 and the Intermediate Examination in 1934

KATHABHATTA JAGDISH CHANDRAJI

When Thakur Shyam Singhii the younger son of Thakur Devi Singhii of Pokaran (Harwar State) came to Jaipur and received the Jagir of Gerigarh from the Jaipur Darbar Pandit Jakannathii Namawal the Purchit of the estate of Pokaran also came here with him. Hi grand on Pandit Hars ovindly attained by great efficiency in saying the Katha of the Hahabharat and the Phanwat Hah Sahiba Champawatji granted him a temple in Jaipur in Sambat 1891 along with

a village named Kuwa which was later exchanged for Jaitpura In Sambat 1918 His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Ram Singhli Bahadur granted him Chanwar, Palki, gold in foot, Tazim, Lawazma and the title of Kathabhatta along with the villages named Ramniwaspura and Mudoti

The Jagirdars of several estates began to regard him as their preceptor. He had three sons, viz, Vrindavanli, Shrinarainli and Shivanarainli. He died in Sambat 1937 and was succeeded by his son P. Vrindavanli.

P Vrindavanji was succeeded by his son Pt Chandreshwarji whose son Pt. Krishna Chandraji inherited the Jagir At present his son Kathabhatta Pt Jagdish Chandraji holds the Jagir He was born in Sambat 1973, and is studying in the Shastri Class

The descendants of Pandit Shivanarainji and Pt Shri Narainji, the younger sons of Kathabhatta Pt Hargovindji are Pt Jaychandji, Pt. Vijaichandraji, Pt Harinarainji, Pt Jiwanandji, Pt Ishwarichandraji, Pt Vijai Narainji, Pt Dhannalalji, Sahityacharya Pt Nandkumarji, Vedant Bhushan Pt Nandkishoreji Sahityacharya Research Scholar, and Pt Anandilalji Shastri

RAIPUR.

The House of Raipur belongs to the Ladkhani family who trace their origin to Raja Lal Singh of the Bar Gujar clan afterwards known as Lalkhan, whose eldest son, Sali Bahan, embraced Islam in the reign of Emperor Jahangir

This Jagir was bestowed upon Khan Bahadur Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Mohammed Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, CSI, KCSI, of Pahasu, and he was gradually made Prime Minister—In 1894 he was succeeded by his son Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daula Sir Mohammed Faiyaz Ali Khan Bahadur KCSI, C.SI, KCVO, who was made a Member of the State Council and Prime Minister here—Later he was appointed a Member of the Cabinet—He died in 1922. As his son, Mohammed Ikram Ali Khan, had died during his life time, his grandson Nawab Mukarram Ali Khan succeeded him and is the present holder of the Jagir

SRI RAJGURU PUNDARIK PADMAKARJI

First of all Ratnakarji was brought from Benares by Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghji in Sambat 1770. He was the Acharya of the Ashvamedhayajna performed by the Maharaja, who gave him a Jagir of Rs 24,000 after the successful completion of the Yajna. He was awarded the title of "Samrat" and then of "Pundarik". He wrote an excellent book in Sanskrit called "Jeysingh Kalpadruma". He was called by the Maharaja of Karauli but accidentally he breathed his last there. A chhatri was built there by the Maharaja. Maharaja

Jai Singhi also built Ratnakar Sagar and a chhatri in his memory in the fort of Amber

He had four sons Gangaramji Jeyramji Sudhakerji and Devakerji Ratnakerji divided his estate into four equal parts

Divakarli s descendant Karunakarji who was born in Sambat 1938 was adopted by Narayankarji who died in Sambat 1958 Karunakarji succeeded him He was interested in Astrology Ayurveda and Poetry and published an Indian Almanac (Panchang) in Sambat 1985 He died in Sambat 1985 He had three sons the eldest of whom is Pandit Pundarik Ralguru Padmakarji

Padmakarji was born on 22nd November 1908 and was educated upto the Matriculation standard in the Maharala's College. His younger brothers Anandkumar born in Sambat 1974 and Shrikar born in Sambat 1981 are studying in the Jaipur Sanskrit College

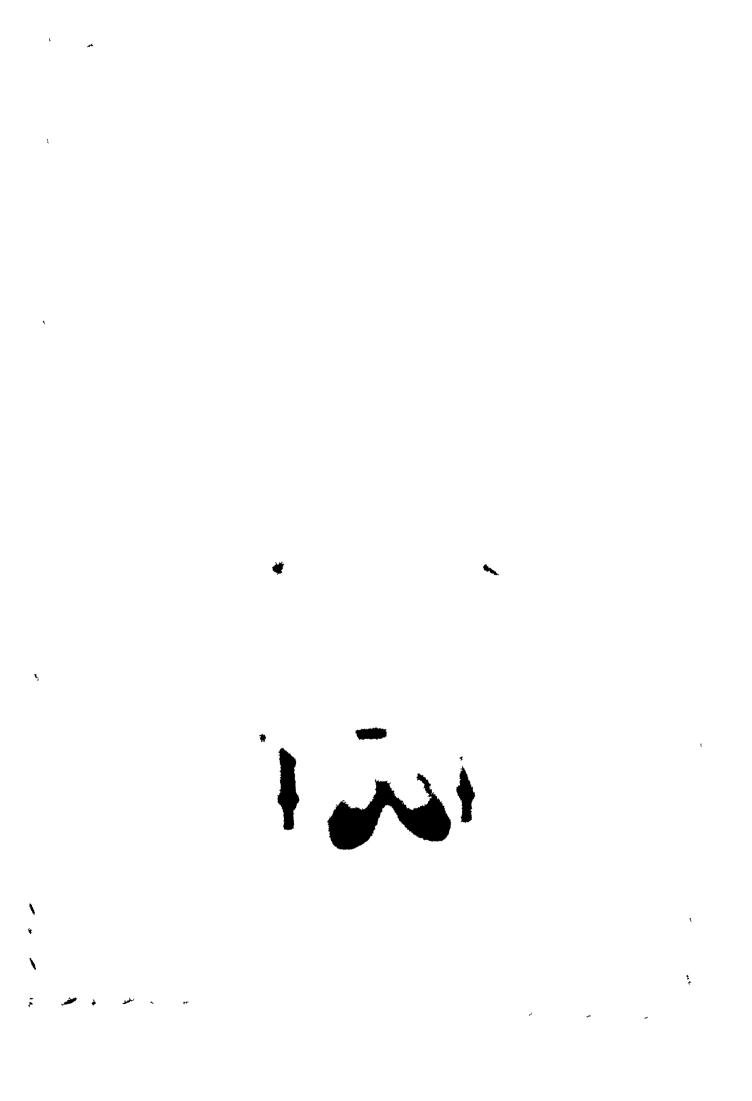
MUNSHI RAMJIDASJI.

This is an old and respectable family of Kayasthas of Jaipur Its origin is traced to Rai Mukandii who was Deputy Prime Minister in the time of Jehangir and was given the Kanoongoi of the Parganas of Narnaul Kot-Potli Bahror and Singhana. He died heirless and his uncle Dalchandiis sons, inherited his property By virtue of a Shahl Firman a Jagir was granted in Kot-Putli and when in the year 1808 this Pargana was granted to Raia Abhay Singhii of Khetri a clause was inserted which afforded security to this Jagir On the downfall of the Moghuls the family came to Jaipur and Maharala Sawai Jai Singhii gave them high posts in the State In Maharafa Partap Singhii s reign they went to Narnaul but Maharala Jagat Singhii called them back and appointed Munshi Jawan Buxii to help Rawal Berianiii of Samode in negotiating a Treaty at Delhi

His son Munshi Nand Kishore was the right hand man of Rawal Berisalii and worked with him in framing laws etc. In 1904 he was appointed Mir Munshi to His Highness. His brother Hunshi Brilmohan successfully negotiated the marriage affairs of His Highness at Rawah. In 1911 he was granted one village and some pieces of land in Jagir. On his death the family received the honour of a condolence visit from the Haharaja Sahib.

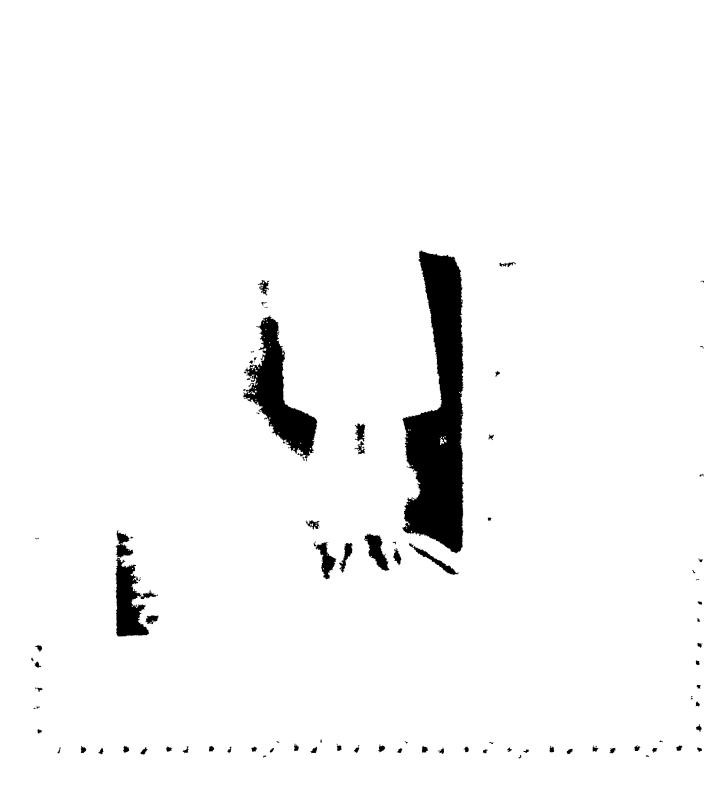
His son Mushi Ramiidasii was granted Palki Siropao and some land in Musli in Sambat 1928 and he successfully negotiated the Royal marriage at Dhrangdhara He was well-known for his loyalty and vice and farzishted policy. He also worked as Mumtazim Zenani Deorhi. He died at the rife age of 76 in 1909 and received the honour of a visit from His Highness during his illness.

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Bakshi Sanghi Bhagchandji Chhabra Jaipur





Rai Bholanathii & his son L. Shambhunathii

His son, Munshi Srinarain, died young, and his grandson Munshi Radha Krishna, after winning a medal at the Delhi Coronation Darbar, died in the service of His Highness at Hardwar

His son Munshi Krishnachandra enjoyed the honour of Palki Siropao and died at the age of 22. Now his son Munshi Sarju Beharilal, a promising youth of 16, holds the family honours and the Jagir.

Munshi Rampartap, brother of Munshi Ramlidas, was on the personal staff of His Highness. His son Munshi Govind Narain, who died young, was the author of a book in Persian entitled Insha-i-Govindnarain and his grandson, Munshi Chandbeharilal, better known as 'SABA," his poetic pseudonym has already made a name in the field of Urdu Poetry. He was the recipient of a gold medal at the Delhi All-India Poetic Kayastha Conference held in the year 1928

The members of the family are treated as IMTIAZIS, have a seat in the Darbar, and receive Siropao and Dushala at Matmi

MOHAMMED TAHSIN ALI KHANJI, LATE BAKHSHI FAUJ.

This family belongs to the Bar Gujar clan of Lalkhani Rajpust Nawab Mazhar Ali Khanji first came to Jaipur before 1857. Later Mohammed Imdad Ali Khanji, the younger brother of Nawab Faiz Ali Khanji, was made Bakhshi Fauj, and served the State for 8 years. His son Masroor Ali Khanji served as Bakhshi Fauj for about 32 years, and died in 1904. His eldest son, Mohammed Tehsin Ali Khanji was granted Tazim in 1918 and appointed Bakhshi Fauj After the demise of His late Highness he retired from service and went to his Khelia estate, District Bulandshahr. He is a Tazimi Sardar and Rozindar in Jaipur

PARVNIKARJI

In Sambat 1737 a village named Bilahi was bestowed upon P Jairamji, and in Sambat 1860 another village named Seelki was given to P Lakshman Bhattii, who died in Sambat 1874. His two sons Sakharamji and Sitaramji were reputed scholars of Sanskrit. On the death of Sakharamji's son Gangaramji, Lakshmi Narainii was adopted. He adopted Mukandramji who was born in Sambat 1974 and is a learned and social man

Note:—The accounts which have received late are given below. Editors.

BAKSHI BHAG CHANDJI

Bakhshi Bhag Chandii is a Digamber Jain and a Tazimi Sardar His ancestors always remained with their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur at Dausa, Khoah, Ramgarh, Amber and Jaipur Balchandii, Rai Chandii and Manna Lalli were famous persons and served as prime, ministers here Bakshi Kistoor Chandii died on the 23rd April, 1932 His son Bhag Chandii aged 9 is the present holder of the estate

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DHULA

The Thakurs of Dhula belong to the Durian-Singhot branch of Rajawat Kachhwahas descended from Maharaja Mansinghii I Their ancestor Thakur Dalel Singhli held the office of Fauldar and Kotwal of Amber during the reign of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii II Thakur Jaswant Singhii and his son were killed while fighting against Raja Jawahir Singh of Bharatpur In recognition of his services a grant of villages was made to him. The Durbar conferred on Thakur Raghunath Singhii he title of Rawat. Rawat Ranjit Singhii was made a Member of the Panch Musahibat and was afterwards made Nazim of Shekhawati and Torawati. The present Thakur Rawat Bairisaljii by adoption on the 12th October 1884 and succeeded late Rawat Bairisaljii by adoption on the 23rd March 1898. In Sambat 1972 he was appointed Revenue Member of the State Council and worked for four years. He has got two sons the eldest son K. Kuversinghii is receiving military training in the Jaipur Lancers and the younger son K. Raghunath Singhii has been adopted in Thikana Tetra.

The estate lies 25 miles east of Jaipur MENDWAS

The Mendwas family belongs to the Khangarot brench of the Kachhwaha Raiputs. The estate lies about 40 miles South East of Jajour

The late Thakur Hari Singh of Diggs who made Lamba his residence was the brother of Thakur Biley Singh alias Maha Singh, one of the ancestors of the Mendwas family Kalyan Singhji the then Thakur of Diggs was adopted from Mendwas Thikana Thakur Ishri Singh the present holder of the estate, has two sons Kalyan Singh and Devi Singh He is a Tazimi Sardar

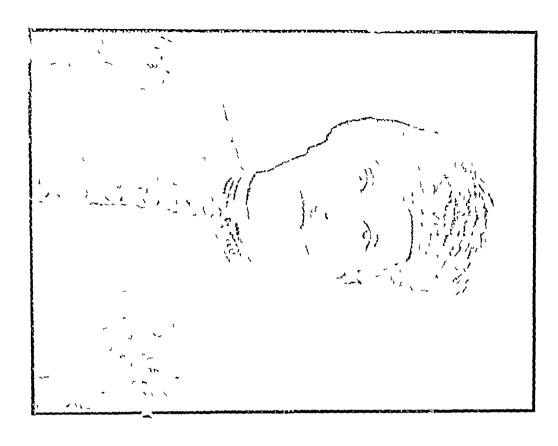
NEEMEDA

The Neemeda family belongs to the Puranmalot clan of the Kachhwaha | Rajputs. The estate lies in Tahsii Malpura about 86 miles South East of | Jaipur Thakur Devi Singh the present holder of the estate, is a Tazimi Sardar | SHERPUR

Hirza Imam Bux, the grand father of the present Jagirdar was Qiledar of the Ranthambhor fort and he made it over in 1861 to Haharaja Sawai Hadho Singhli Bahadur I who bestowed upon him a Jagir of the value of Rs 40 000 with Tazim and other privileges

Hirza Liyaqat Ali Beg the present dagerdar was born in 1888 in 1800 he was adopted as a son by his maternal grand father Hirza's linyat Ali Leg. He is a Syed and a Tazimi Sardar. His real father Haxim Syed Saadat Ali Khan was a respec able man of Hisseehi family related to the special physician of the Juipur Darbar Hakim Hisseehu. Zaman Whan who was formerly in the service of Emperor Hohammad Shah.

CANTON TOTALISTICATION OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE



Thakur Kalyan Singhji of Ajuratpura (Jarpur)



M. Sarju Beharılaljı (of Munshi Ramjıdasjı





Late Rao Bahadur Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerji C I E, Prime Minister, Jaipur State



BAGDI.

(VIDYAGURU B SATCORI MUKERJI B.A.)

The original recepient of this estate was Rao Bahadur Babu Kanti Chandra Mukern C I E., who was born on 9th February, 1835 at a small village in Pengal and after a meagre education worked as a village teacher at Janai. He was appointed Headmaster of the Maharaja's College in 1865, and later on raised to the position of the Principal and also employed as Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharala Sahib- He got the institution affiliated to the Calcutta University in 1873 and was promoted to a seat in the Council three years later. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib as well the British Government duly appreciated his great administrative abilities, honesty of purpose and integrity In 1885 His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to confer upon him the distinction of Tazim in 1885 and a hereditary Jagir yielding an annual income of Rs 15000, which was increased when the Maharaja acknowledged him He was appointed Chief Member of the Council in 1886 his Guru in 1900 The British Government honoured him by confering the title of Rao Bahadur in 1887 and making him C.I.E four years later. He very creditably carried on Famine administration at Jaipur during the years 1899-1900 He was selected a Member of Famine Commission and died during its sittings at Nagpur on 15th January in 1901.

Col. Prideaux, the resident, wrote to him in April, 1895. acknowledging his services His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Gurzon, in his message of condolence, remarked. "The Dewan terminated his life as he had lived it in work of public usefulness and will be remembered in Jeypore and elsewhere as representing the finest type of public servant"

The Government of India in their Notification recorded, "x x x. His Excellency in Council desires to place on record his sense of the loss the State of Jeypore and the British Government have sustained by the premature death of so able and so devoted a public servant"

H H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur in his letter to Mr. Cobb, the Resident, wrote, "What he was to me, no one knows but myself. He w s so trustworthy and loyal that I felt I could leave my own interests which were always bound up with the interests of the State, entirely in his own hands, I have, never, on any occassion, had to regret my confidence in him or to feel that my confidence was mis-placed. I am filled with sorrow for not only did I trust him in the affairs of the State but I personally had the highest esteem and regard for him as a friend."

His third son Vidyaguru Rai Bahadur Babu Ishan Chandra Mukerji succeeded his father on his sad demise. He was born at Jaipur in December 1872 and after his education at the local Maharaja's College, he was appointed a Judge in the Appellate Court. He was subsequently raised to a seat in the state Council as Revenue Member in 1901. He worked as a Member of the Council in several departments with great success. He retired in 1925. He founded a high School in his villege to commemerate his father and met its entire expenditure. He expired on the 19th January 1935. Of his four sons, Vidayaguru Babu Satkari Mukerji B A-, succeeded to his father's estate

THE HOUSE OF RAIJI (RAI BHOLANATHJI)

Raja Ayamai Khatri who occupied a high position in the Court of Aurangzeb was brought to Amber by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii and was given the post of Minister (Musahib) and a Jagir The Raja discharged his duties creditably and greatly helped the ruler in founding the present capital. The Maharaja conterred on him the distinction of Naubat at his residence and honoured him by allowing his cremation at Gatore (The Royal Cemetry) when he died in Sambat 1808. He was succeeded by his son Raja Keshodas to the post of Minister

During the dispute between Maharala Sawai Ishwarisinghli and Kunwar Madho Singh he worked very tactfully but due to Court intrigues he had to lose his life. When the latter occupied the Gadi of Jaipur Raja Har Sahai the son of the late Minister was made Commander in Chief in Sambat 181. Next year he was conferred the title of Raja and the post of the Musahib During the battle of Maonda between Jaipur and Bharatpur in Sambat 1874 he fought very bravely and was killed in action. Rai Ratanial succeeded his father to the Ministerial position in Sambat 1884 and worked during the reigns of the Maharalas Prithvi Singhii Pratap Singhji and Jagat Singhli. In Sambat 1856 he was conferred Taxim by the Bikaner Durbar when he went to Bikaner on behalf of Jaipur. He died in Sambat 1871

He was succeeded by his son Rai dwalanath who took up his traditional post in Sambat 1875 and handled the situation very tactfully during the minority of the ruler. He had to live at Delhi on State business where also he was greatly praised for his work. After his death in Sambat 1881 his son Rai Shrinath succeeded him who was appointed a Member of Panch Musahibat (Council of five members). He died in Sambat 1911

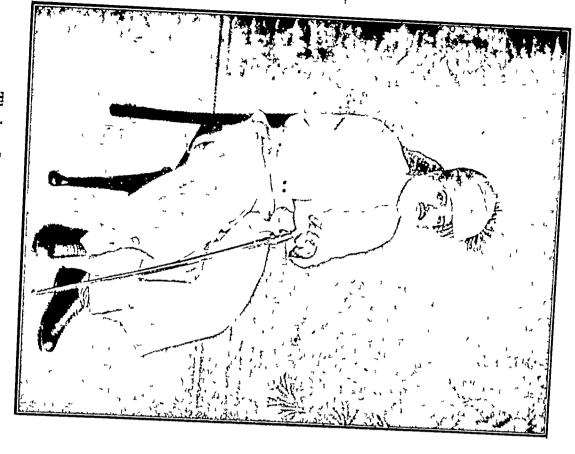
His son Rai Sheonath was appointed Residency Vakil He was succeeded by Rai Vilainath who died in 1981 He has been succeeded by the present Rai Bholanath who has a son named Kunwar Shambhunath

RAJ GURU SAMRAT GOPINATHJI

Samrat Jagannath was brought by Maharnia Sawni Jey Singhii from Ujiain and regarded as his precepter. He was granted the village of Manbhata after wards called Jagannathpura and Shri Kishenpura. He was a very great astronomer and was chiefly instrumental in the construction by the Maharnia of the Astronomical observatories at Jaipur Ujiain Benares. Muttra and Delhi He was the author of 'Samrat Siddhanat a famous work on Astronomy

His oldest son Samrat Copinathil succeeded him and was followed by his younger brother Samrat Shivanathil. His son Samrat Baijnathij and grand son Samrat Vishvathil then inherited the dagir. Haharaja Sawai Ram Singhii bestowed two village. Alipura and Khanwas upon Samrat. Vishwanathii bestowed two village. Alipura and Khanwas upon Samrat. Vishwanathii and Samrat other successors were Samrat Mathuranathiji Samrat Kashinathii and Samrat. Hukundnathii. The present Samrat Copinathii who was born in Sambat. 1936 gave Gayantri Hantra to His Highners Haharaja Sawai Hantinghiji Bahadur. He partakes in religious functions held in the ralaces and on the occasion of Dashehra Divali. Hell etc. in the absence of His Highness from the Carital performs the occamonics on His Highness behalf. the Santarit Colle c.

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Thakur Isrisinghji of Maindwas,
(Jaipur State)



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Thakur Devisinghji of Nimbhera,
(Jaipur State)

RY

RAI BAHADUR SETH H M CHAMRIA

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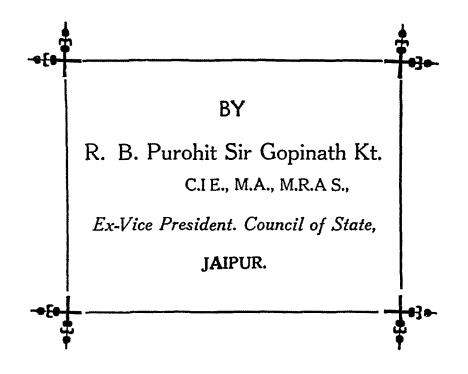
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CHAPTER XV



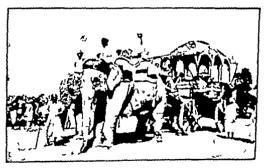
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INDIA



A State Procession Jalpur



Inder Biman (Elephant Charlot) Jalpur

Fairs and Festivals.

AIPUR being a historic city, connected with the Moghul times, the fairs and festivals in the Jaipur State are mostly of oriental character, though the 20th century has given many of them a modern shape

Moreover, the atmosphere of joy and romance traditionally prevalent in the Jaipur State has also greatly affected the Jaipur people, hence the fairs and festivals, which contribute greatly to the picturesqueness and gaiety of the city, are a clear indication of the jolly and sportive spirit of its citizens. The Hindu festivals occuring at fixed periods of every year have an additional charm of seasonal appropriateness and they are solemnised with due ceremonies in keeping with the spirit and tendencies of the season

All classes of people join heartily to enhance the splendour and magnificence displayed on these occasions, and they are thus the best means of creating a corporate life and harmonious relationship between the various sections of the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The fairs and processions, which the enlightened Ruler of Jaipur graces with his presence, bring him into close touch with his subjects, and afford a good opportunity to the citizens and the villagers who come to Jaipur in thousands from the surrounding villages, of having the coveted darshan of their beloved master, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur

A study of the fairs and festivals of a community helps one to acquire an insight into their peculiar manners, customs and character. It throws a clear light upon the state of the Society and its social and economic conditions. Hence a brief description of the festivals and fairs in Jaipur is necessary.

(Editors)

BASANT PANCHMI.

Magh Shukla Panchmi is called Basant Panchmi. This day is considered as the harbinger of spring. The Ranas, Dholis etc., bring in green Doobh blades and present them to the nobility and the gentry as a mark of the beginning of the bright and merry season.

The worship of Sarsaicati (the goddess of Knowledge) and Kamdeo (the god of Love) is also performed this day

Formerly a Darbar was held on this day when all those who attended it wore Breants or pink head dresses. The boys play with small glass vials and phials filled with red or yellow water sold in the Bazar in large numbers

BHANU SAPTMI

The 3rd day from Basant Panchmi is the Bhanu (Soorya) Saptmi day on which the image of the Sun god whose temple is located on the Galta Hill is driven in a palanguin upto the Ramganj Bazar from where it is carried in procession in a big and beautiful chariot.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur followed by his Sardars and officials and with full Mahi Varatab Lauraema (paraphernalia) consisting of elephants horses camels chariots etc. leave the Palace by the Sireh Deorhi gate in the morning and meets the Sun god at the aforesaid place

From here His Highness with his retinue follows the Sun god's procession which takes a round of the main street up to the Amberki Chopar When the procession returns His Highness with his Lawazma goes to the Palace via the Tripolia gate while the Sun god with the retinue is taken to the Ramgan; Bazar from where it is carried in a palanquin to the temple on the hill

As the Ruling Family of the Jaipur State traces its descent from the Sun god and is called 'Soorya Vanshi this day is regarded as very sacred in the year and a fair held in honour of the Sun god is one of the largest and most picturesque fairs. The crowd assembled to see the Sun god and His Highness procession is enormous. All communities take part in this fair which is certainly worth seeing. It is indeed a very charming scene to see the roofs of the houses and the streets as well as the roads filled with men women and children in their best and multi-coloured dres es

MAHA SHIVRATRI

The 14th of the dark of *Phalgun* is known as the *Maha Shearata* day on which a large number of the Hindus particularly the *Shaetas* and *Shaktas* keep a fast the whole day and night in honour of god Shiya coc of the Hindu Trinity. The god is vershipped at every quarter of the night and

those who keep the fast and perform the Pooja, keep themselves awake throughout.

A large fair is held in the evening when people go to the old temple of Shri Dhabeshwarji, have Darshan and perform the Pooja of Shiva

HOLI

The last day of *Phalgun* is the *Holi* day which is observed as one of the 4 great festivals of the Hindus It is traditionally known as a festival of the *Sudras* but now it is observed by all the 4 *Varnas* of which the Hindu community is composed. The actual *Holi* worship is done in the night at a time fixed by the astrologers. After its being worshipped, the *Holi* which is represented by a stack of *Pharda and Pani Poolas*, cowdung cakes etc., heaped round a green branch of the *Senhjana trees*, is set on fire. When the *Holi* poola is performed, people make a great noise yelling all sorts of cries.

They say that the great boy-saint Prahalad who persistently disobeyed his demon father $Hiranya\ Kashyappa$ was, as a last resort, handed over to his demon sister Holika Holika took the boy into her lap and was covered with all sorts of ignitable material which was set on fire. The demoness had a Bardan (boon) from the gods that fire could not burn her, so Hirnaya Kashyappa thought that his sister would remain alive while his son would be burnt to ashes. But through the Grace of the Almighty, Holika was burnt to death while Prahlad was seen sitting there calmly and uttering the holy name of Rama as usual.

It may also be noted here that tradition has it that a *Rakshasi* (demoness) named *Dhundha* visits every house this night to find out children for her supper. So all young children are given mock (wooden) swords and shields to protect themselves from the attack of the demoness.

A curious ceremonial is also held in the night called the *Dhoond* when in every house children born during the last year are brought into the courtyard where they are made to sit on a *Chowki* and the *Ghair*-people take up a *Duf* over their head, play with their hands and receive sweets and *Phoola Papris* from the parents of the children. Thus it is thought that the safety of the children is secured from the attack of the evil spirits

DHOOLANDI

The day following the Holi is known as the Dhoolandi day

THE WAY STATES AND THE STATES AND TH

The Gangor worship is commenced from this morning by the maidens and Suhagan Ladies

DAWAT POOJAN

The day following the Dhoolands is the Davat or Kalamdan Poojan day. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur with his councillors worships the Kalamdan in the Council Hall at a fixed Muhoorat. If His Highness cannot attend in person his place is taken either by the Senior Raj Guru or the Acharya. After the pooja sweets specially Laddoos are distributed to all present.

It may be noted here that new ink is poured into the inkpots and new pens are also put in the halamdans (pen-racks)

The Kalandan I oojan is a great festival particularly of those who carn their living by clerical work

SHEETLA ASHTMI

On Chaitra Krishna Ashtami comes the Sheetla Ashtami festival when the goddess *Shitla Devi* is worshipped early in the morning by every Hindu female.

A very large fair the biggest in certain respects is held at Seel Matakt Doongri situated near Chaksu some 15 miles south of Jaipur. The special feature of this fair consists in the assembling of an enormous number of people bullock-carts camels and other conveyances from the different parts of the State.

Though there is not a single hut or house to live in near the small hillock excepting the small Chilatries occupied by the goddess all the people who go there live throughout the night in the open air waiting for the day n when the goddess is worshipped. Up to 9 or 10 in the morning the whole place within a radius of 3 or 4 miles round the hillock is full of life and activity and standing on the hill and looking over the fair one ces a seething mass of humanity.

About 2 lacs of people and a large number of conveyances gather there every year

GANGORE

The 3rd day of the bright half of Chutra is the great (tun) or day

when not only those maidens and ladies who have been worshipping the *Gangore* for the last 15 or 16 days, but also other ladies join them in worshipping the goddess Gauri (the wife of Lord Shiva). The idol of Gauri (earthen or wooden) is also dressed in costly picturseque robes and valuable ornaments.

In the evening the goddess is carried out in procession from the Zenani Deorhi after her being worshipped by the queens, a very large number of men, women and children gather in the main streets of the Bazar to have The procession is followed by full Lawazma consisting of her Darshan the State officials, elephants, horses, camels etc., The Zenani Deorhi people who go with the goddess, wear red clothes His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur accompanied by his Sardars and officials goes to the Moti Burg from where he sees the Goddess and the procession goddess is then carried to the Pal-ka-Bagh from where it is ultimately taken back to the Zenani Deorhi through a different route lying within the palace precincts In the meantime His Highness leaves the Moti Burj and goes to the Badal Mahal where a Darbar is held. His Highness and all the Sardars and Officials wear red dress. Nazars are presented to Afterwards His Highness is garlanded and he Highness by the Darbaris then goes to the Chandra Mahal in a Takht Rawan The playing of the hundreds of fountains and the singing of the dancing girls greatly enhances the beauty of the scene

SECOND GANGORE DAY

The day following is the second Gangore day when the whole programme of the previous day is followed $in\ toto$ excepting that His Highness and the Darbaris wear green dress and Nazais are not presented

RAMNAWMI

The 9th day of the bright half of Chaitra is the birthday of Shri Ramchandra Maharaj, and is considered by the Hindus as one of the most sacred days. As the oldest temple of Shri Ramchandra Maharaj, here is in Galta, many persons go there to have Darshan of the God. In the evening a large number of citizens and villagers from far and near assemble in the main streets. This fair is very thick from the Amber-ki-Chopar to the Surajpol gate.

A STATE OF THE STA

MAHAVIRJI

WANTED WATER BUILDING TO SHOW THE SHOP OF THE SHOP OF

On Chautra Shukla Purnima every year a great Jain fair is held at Mahaviri a place of pilgrimage of the Jains situated near Patunda-Mahavir Road Station in the Hindaun Nizamat. Here about a Lakh of people assemble not only the Jains in particular but all classes of people especially the Minas and Gujars who make the fair very picturesque by their peculiar mode of singing and dancing. The fair lasts for 3 days and disperses on Baisakh Budi 2nd

AKSHAYA TRITIYA

The first great festival during the month of Baisakh usually in May, falls on the 1kshaya Tritiya day which is also known as the Parasram Jayant: A fair is held in the morning when the Hindu women go to the hillock known as Badrinath; kn Doongri situated in the north-eastern corner of the city to have a Darshan of the god Badri Nath

GANGA SAPTMI

The 7th day in the bright half of Bassakh is the Ganga Saptnu which is the birthday of Shri Gangaji. A very big fair is held near Kalyanji s temple in Diggi, Nizamat Malpura

Fairs are also held in Jaipur in honour of Shri Narsinghji and Shri Barahji on the last two days of Baisakh

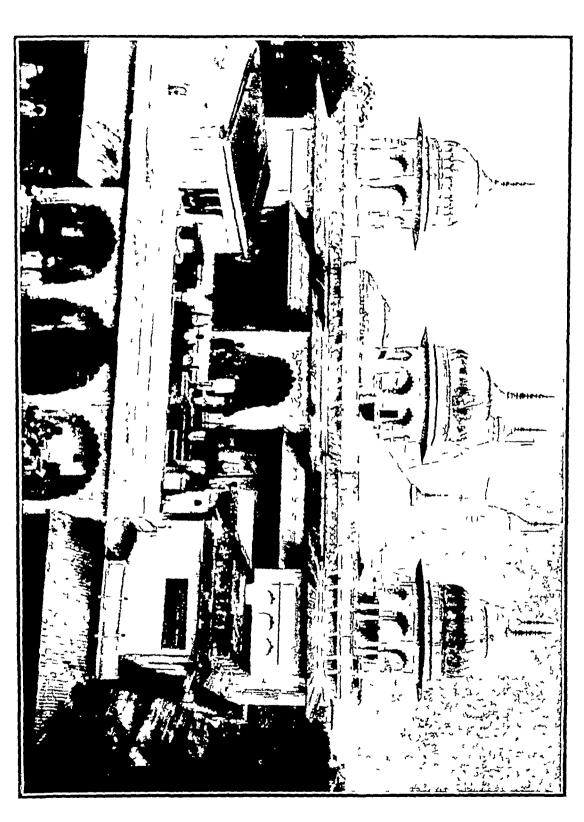
BAT SAVITRI

The 15th day of the month of Jeth is the Bat Savitri day when the Hindu ladies worship Savitri

ASHADHI DASHERA

The 17th day of Ashadh is known as the Ashadhi Dashera day. His Highness accompanied by his Sardars and officials starts from his Palace and follows the god Sitaramii with full Laira ma (paraphernalia) and goes to a tent pitched in front of the mint situated in the Sireh Deorhi Ba ar His Highness sits there with the Darbaris for a few minutes when the usual worship of the aforesaid god seated in a chariot is performed.





The Famous Jain Temple of Sri Mahaveer Swami at Chandan-gaon, (Naurangabad) Nizamat Hindaun.





Part of a Statae Procession



A display of the Naga Forces, Jaipur

GURU PURNIMA

The last day of Ashadh is the Guru Purnima day when people worship their Gurus (teachers) In the evening the Jyotishis ascertain from which particular direction the wind blows just at the time of the sunset, and from this they foretell the nature of the coming year. This festival is also known as Pauandharna day

NAG PANCHAMI DAY

The first festival in the month of Shravan (corresponding to July or August) is the $Nag\ Panchami$ day People go to the temple of Shri Hardeoji outside the Chandpole gate from morning to evening where they worship the serpent demi-god. The sweepers worship their $Lal\ Guru$ whose small Chhatri is situated close to the temple of Shri Hardeoji

RAKSHABANDHAN.

The last day of *Shravan* is known as the *Rakshabandhan* or *Rakhi* day (Thread tying day) and the Brahmans tie *Rakhis* to the wrists of their patrons, who give them *Dakshina* All sisters tie *Rakhis* to the wrists of their brothers

BARI TEEJ

The Kajlı or Barı Teej or Satoori Teej falls on the 3rd day of Bhadra, pad Hindu maidens and ladies keep a fast on this day

JANAMASHTMI

The important day of *Bhadrapad* is the *Janmashatmi* day, the birthday of Lord Shri Krishna. As Lord Shri Krishna was born at midnight, people keep a complete fast upto midnight when the auspicious birth of the Great God is proclaimed by beat of drums and blowing of conches etc, in the temples. People then have a Darshan of the God and after taking *Panchamrit* and *Panjiri* break their fast

GOGA NAUMI

The day following Janmashims is the Goga Naums day on which the great hero Gogaji is worshipped

HIS HIGHNESS BIRTHDAY

The auspicious birthday of His Highness Maharaja Shri Sawai Man Singhii Bahadur falls on the 13th day of Bhadrapad and is celebrated with great pomp and show

Early in the morning His Highness Sowari goes to the Laguashala in the Sitaram Duara where His Highness performs the Lagya and worships His Highness has Darshan of Sri Sitaramii and offers present to his Gurus the god. The procession then goes to the temples of Shri Govind Deoii Gopalii etc. and to the Chhatri of Shri Ishwari Singhii where presents are offered as usual. On his return to the Chandra Mahal. His Highness makes a bow to Shri Brahmchariji and other saints and Mahants. The Varsh Poojan is then performed in the Sukh Niwas. In the afternoon a Darbar is held in the Diwan I. Am where A azars are presented to His Highness by all the Sardars and officers etc.

At night His Highness goes to the Zenani Deorhi with full Laira, ma where a Masha is held On return from the Zenani Deorhi His Highness gives a grand feast to the Sardars.

KUSHAGRAHANI AMAVASHYA

The 15th day of Bhadrapad is the Kushagrahani Amavashia on which all Karamkandi Brahmans go out in the jungles for taking out the grass known as Kusha which they use for many religious purposes through out the year

JALJHOOLNI AKADASHI

On the eleventh day in the bright half of Bhadrapad falls the Jaljhoolns Arkadashi when the images of the gods in all the important temples in the city are carried in procession in their Vimans or Rainaris to the Rajamal ka Talab where they are bathed and worshipped in the evening

ANANT CHATURDASHI

On the 14th day in the bright half of Bhadrapad falls the Anant Chaturdashi day when the Hindus keep a fast and worship Shri Anantdeva This day is also a fast day for the Jains, who keep a complete fast

AMBER-KA-MELA

On the 6th of the bright half of Ashuin is held the famous fair of Amber otherwise known as Chhat-la-mela This fair begins from 4 in the morning and ends at 10 in the night and is attended by thousands of persons The day following is the Balidan day when many persons go to the temple of Salla Devin (Goddess Kalıka) at Amber

DURGA ASHTMI

The next day is the Durga Ashtmi day when the Kul Devi is worshipped

DASHERA.

The 10th day of the bright half of Ashwin is the Vijaya Dashmi day otherwise known as Dashera On this day His Highness after performing the Shastra and Sinhasan Poojas, holds a grand Darbar in the Sharbata Palace The worship of the deities of the various means of conveyances follows the Darbar At about sunset His Highness accompanied by the Sardars and officers starts from the Diwan Khana and proceeds with full Lauazma to the Vijaya Bagh through Sireh Deorhi gate Here Shami Poojan etc. are done and His Highness then returns to the Palace at about 9, p m

SHALAK

The next day of the Dashera is known as Shalak day In the evening His Highness goes with full Lawazma to the Fateh Teeba via Sireh Deorhi and Jauhari Bazar His Highness then gets down from his elephant and sits in the beautiful chariot drawn by two elephants The artillery, cavalry. camel sowars and Infantry then fire five rounds each

It is a famous fair and a very large number of people assemble there to

see the unique spectacle $\mbox{ His Highness procession then returns to the Palace at about 9 p m$

SHARAD POONAM

Some 4 or 5 days after the *Dashehra* is the *Sharad Poonam* day when His Highness holds his Moonlight Darbar where all the Darbaris appear in white dress

DIWALI

The 15th day of the month of Kartık is known as the great Divaliday which is one of the greatest festivals of the Hindus Every Hindu house and shop is thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed every year on this festival. In the evening there is a grand illumination throughout the city which presents a very beautiful and picturersque sight. It may be noted that other communities also join the Hindus by illuminating their houses and shops. At sunset His Highness holds a Darbar in the Sharbata where all the important Sardars and officers present Natars to His Highness.

ANNAKOOT

The next day of the Diwali is the *Annakort* day when all sorts of edible articles are prepared and placed before the gods in all the temples. *Gover dhan* is worshipped in the evening

This day His Highness holds the Margpali procession and goes with full Lawazma via the Sireh Deorhi Nakkar Khana and Banderwal gates to the Manak Chowk or Sanganer-ki-Chaupar and then returns to the Chandra Mahal via Tripolia

MAKAR SHANKRANT

The Malar Shankrant generally falls on the 14th of January which is observed by the Hindus as a sacred day on which they give in charity all sorts of things to the poor particularly rice moong til and laddoos phinites til.shakries etc. This day is also a great kite flying day of the year when thousands of men and children fly kites from very early in the morning till nightfall. It is a splendid sight to see the sky strewn up with thousands of kites of various colours

MOHAMMADAN FESTIVALS.

The important festivals of the Mohammedans are as follows —

SHABBARAT

It is some what similar to the Shradh days observed by the Hindus The Mohammedans offer Fatilias to their departed forefathers.

ID

The greatest and the most important festival is the Id which comes at the end of the well-known fasts observed for a month in the Ramzan. fast is kept from sunrise to sunset, and our Muslim brethren after breaking the fast in the evening are at liberty to eat what they like in the night.

The satisfactory close of the Ramzan is celebrated as a sacred day and is observed as the greatest festival. In the evening people assemble in the Ramniwas Gardens in their best clothes

MOHARRAM.

The Moharram week occupies about 9 days and is celebrated with great On the 10th of the month the Tazias are taken out for burial to solemnity the Karbala outside Zorawarsingh's gate on the way to Amber of Taboots followed by thousands of persons, are carried through the main streets of the city with beat of drums etc. Though it is a Muslim festival, the Hindus and people of other communities here also take part The State also sends its gold and silver Tazia in the procesin the fair sion.

ID.LMILAD (BARAWAFAT)

It is considered as a sacred day, as it was on this day that the great Prophet Mohammad Sahib was born

MUSLIM FAIRS

There are two fairs in connection with the great Urs of Khwaja Sahib One is held on the day on which the party of pious Muslims at Aimer

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leaves Jaipur for Aimer and the next is held on the day they return here from Aimer These fairs are commonly known here as Chilary La Melas

There are two fairs in honour of the great Saint Amani Shah Sahib after whom the stream known as Amanishah ka Nala takes its name. Both of these are held outside the Ajmer gate. The Amanishah's Dargha is situated about 2 miles on the northwest of the Chandpole gate.

There are two fairs held in honour of the great Saint Maulana Ziauddin Sahib whose *Dargah* (Shrine) is situated outside the eastern gate of the *Char Darwara* of the *Moth Katra*

Another great fair is held in bonour of the Pir Sahib of Tala Dhola a village 20 miles northeast of Japur

4 fairs are held on the 4 Sundays of the month of *Bhadwa* in honour of *Ghada Pir* on the other side of Amber

JAIN FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

The Jains are a very prominent community in Jaipur and their fairs and festivals enumerated below deserve special mention —

Bhadon being the most sacred month among the Jains is replete with several festivals and closes with the most sacred festival via Parica Dhoal Day (the Jain Day of Universal Forgiveness)

The following are the important fairs of this community -

Two fairs are held at Bason & Nasian situated outside the Gangapol gate one in Chast and the other in Aso;

Two fairs are held at Jaga kr-Baors (on the other side of the old Ghat) one in Aso; and the other in Chait

A fair is held at Khasanchi ki Nasian situated outside the Chandpole gate

A fair known as Salmear fair is held about 15 miles northeast of Jaipur

Two fairs are held at Sanganer one in Chait and the other in Aso;
Two fairs are held at Amber one in Chait and the other in Aso;
A great Jain fair is held on Chaitra Shukla Purnima every year at
Mahavirii near Hindaun

Two fairs are held near the Railway Station, one in Chait and the other in Aso;

Other ordinary fairs are also held at the following places -

1801 - Mohanbari

Bhatarakji-ki-Nasian

Kanı Khoh

Sheon Godha-ki-Nasian

Bagrana

Katik -- Kukas

Jamwaramgarh

1'08 - Nagorion-ki-Khoh.

The 8th and 14th days of every month are generally considered sacred and many people of this community keep fast on these days



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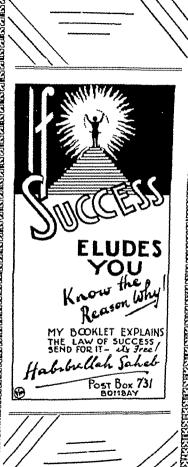
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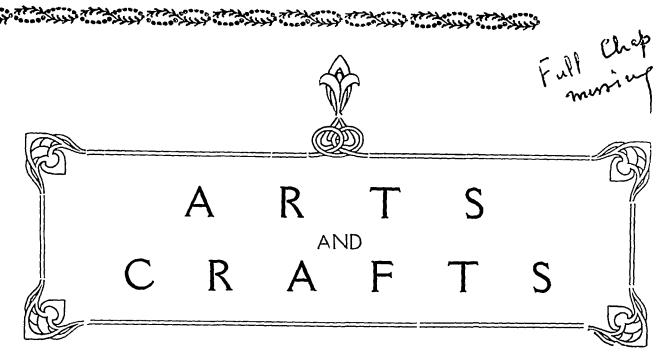
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INDIA





CHAPTER XVI

- (1) GENERAL by Pt Hanuman Sharma of Chomu
- (11) A GLIMPSE INTO JAIPUR ART by Mr. K K Mukerji D P D (Lond) Principal, Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts, Jaipur

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(111) INDUSTRIAL ARTS by Mr Hanuman Prasad Vaishya B A, Curator, Jaipur Museum, Jaipur

THE
Rajasthan Directories Publishing House,

JAIPUR, (Rajputana)



KARAKARAKARAKARAKARAKARA

Mr K. K. Mukerji D P D (London) Principal, Maharayas School of Arts & Crafts, Jupur



L. Hannuman Prasad Vaishya B A., Curator Jaipur Museum, Jaipur



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PLACES OF INTEREST



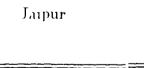
CHAPTER XVII



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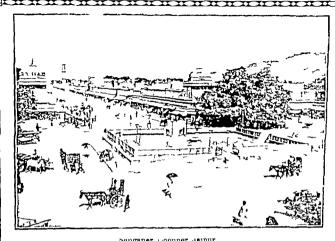
Chaubey Biswesarnath BA,

Fx-Secretary, State Council
Jappur

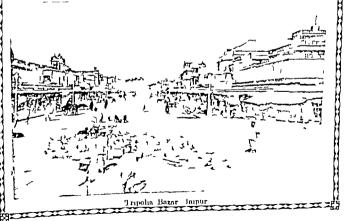




Late Chaubey Biswesarnath B A



Sanganer Onouper Jaipur



PLACES OF INTEREST.

JAIPUR CITY

takes its name from its founder, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii who was an intellectual prodigy, being a great mathematician, astronomer, statesman and warrior. All these qualities, embodied in him resulted in the unique impression, brought to bear upon Aurangzeb. who showed his genuine appreciation by conferring upon Maharaja Jaisinghii the title of Sawai, meaning, 'One and a quarter', thus signifying that he was above all his contemporaries.

Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghii was well versed in Shilpa Shastras—works on Hindu architecture—and his master mind produced this marvellous plan of the first Hindu city of its kind, and thus immortalised his memory by removing his capital from Amber whose cramped position did not permit him to give full expression to his fertile artistic architectural imagination, inspired by his growing prosperity

The site selected for the present city is very picturesque a small plain surrounded on all sides by rugged hills except the South High summits of these ranges of hills are crowned with forts at important These ranges and forts add to the naturally charming view of the At the North-West end of the ridge, overhanging the city, stands the Nahargarh Fort (Tiger Fort) The ridge slopes down towards Amber on the North

The city is laid out on the straight line principle with great regularity. Two wide roads cross the central long road. The city is thus divided into six equal réctangular blocks These are again intersected at intervals forming lanes on either side of the main roads

The main-road—a straight line between the Eastern gate, the Surappol, and the Western gate, the Chandpol-is two miles and forty yards in length and the main streets are one hundred and eleven feet wide.

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WATER STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF The central block on the North is occupied by the palace and covers the seventh portion of the whole town. There are seven gateways. The wide thoroughfares are flanked on either side by beautiful State buildings magnificent temples and the large mansions of the leading personages. The shoos throughout the city are built on a uniform plan which strikes the eve of a visitor with wonder and admiration. His Highness the late Maharaia Sawai Ramsinghii had the whole city coloured in pink, which has considerably enhanced the beauty of the main streets and the city is now appropriately called The Rose Pink City

The city is protected by a masonry wall about 20 feet in height and 9 feet in thickness running all round it. The seven gates or entrances are fortified. They have beautiful screen walls above them with two kiosks.

There are three squares at places where roads from Ghat Gate, Sanganeri Gate and Aimer Gate cross They have fountains placed in the centre of square platforms covered with turf and surrounded by open balustrade. Here people gather in the evening and enjoy the pleasant views around in a cool amosphere

A lofty tower known by the name of Isarlath stands on the edge of the Palace enclosure on the road lt was erected by Maharaja Sawai Isarisinghii Its peculiar position and height is rendered conspicuous by its magnificence On nights when the city is illuminated this tower with numerous electric bulbs 1 in diversified colours shines very brilliantly and is observed from great distances outside the city

JAIPUR PALACES

Jaiour palaces or State buildings occupy very extensive grounds in the city They are entered by several gates. Their area is one-seventh of the total area of the city. They include not only the Royal Palaces for the special residence of the Ruler and queens but also accommodate the personal establishment of the Maharaja public offices royal gardens and shrines of the household gods. The Palace is generally entered by the Tripolia Gate on the main road Tripolia Gate leads to the palace proper On the right in a corner we have the famous Maharaja Jaisinghii s Astronomical Observatory

Triside the Palace the first building seen is the Mubarak Mahal built by His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Madhosinghii Bahadur In this beautiful edifice built in Jaipur marbles and other local stones we have an exceedingly delightful example of Hindu architecture) embellished with artistically

carved screens balconies arches and brackets

This building and all other buildings round the enclosure are occupied by the Mahakma Khas or the Council of State, which is the highest administrative body presided over by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur It is very beautifully situated in the centre of the enclosure on a raised plinth

Passing by the building described above, we see a beautifully carved marble gate with heavy brass doors—a pretty example of local brass work. On either side of this gate there are fine frescoes depicting Hindu gods in the foreground and places of interest in Jaipur in the background. It is really a grand entrance to the Palace within. This gate is opened on ceremonial occasions and there is a small entrance on the left which is kept open for the use of all persons. Inside we find before us the Diwan-i-Khas where public Darbars take place and State banquets are held. This is in the centre of the paved square called Sharbata. This is a very big hall open on all sides and protected against light and heat by nice red cotton stuffed curtains. This hall is exquisitely painted with colours and is lighted with enormous crystal chandeliers. It has in a corner standing against the wall a very large beautiful mirror reaching almost to the top of the ceiling and on festive occasions enhances the splendour of the gay and happy gathering. In the South-east corner of Sharbata Court stands the clock tower striking hours and their portions on a deep gong

There is another larger square on the East of the Sharbata to which an entrance leads. Here we see a very big hall on a raised platform open on three sides having beautiful scalloped arches. On one side is a double storied structure (Duchhatti) forming a portion of this big hall. This Hall is Diwani-Am or the public audience hall. Here all the important State Durbars are held to which all nobles, State officials and the public are invited. Most fascinating and enchanting scenes are witnessed in this Diwani-Am on ceremonial State occasions when His Highness is seated on a most magnificent gold throne under a State canopy with the Darbaris on either side and the State guests in Duchhatti in the rear

The Diwan-1-Am has been recently decorated with delicate colours on ivorine ground which has given the edifice a very delightful appearance. There are no bright colours to tire the eye, but the soft tints on an ivory ground of the ceiling, columns and walls, produce a very cool and pleasant effect

It has been said above that the Palace or State block occupies one-seventh of the total area of the city. The founder and planner of it had very sagaciously and wisely designed the whole plan. He placed all the buildings required for Royal residence, personal staff, public courts, recreation grounds, gardens and house-hold deity chapels in one block.

Passing through the front gate of the Diwan-LAm court which is provided with massive brass doors we come to a small court. Here on the left is the State Treasury Another entrance further takes us to the State Palace Gardens on one side of which stands the Chandra Mahal, His Highness chief residence a magnificent superb edifice unique in construction and decoration of the interior—lis situation is most appropriate commanding a view of the most delightful garden in front with the temple of Shri Govind Deoji facing it)

Chandramahal is a seven storied building. The uppermost story is known as Mukut Mahal or the Crown Palace. From this story the spectator observes a splendid view of the whole city with a distant view of Amber, and

the surrounding hills crowned with forts

The Palace Gardens are very extensive. They have the Chandra Mahal on one side and Badal Mahal or Cloud Palace at the other end with the temple of Govind Deoji in the middle. A very delightful and luxurious system of fountains covers the middle of the paved path between the Chandra Mahal and the Badal Mahal on the Talkatora. On the festive occasions of the Teej and Gangor processions are held in which His Highness goes in state accompanied by the State nobles and high officers when all these fountains play. There is on such occasions a most chamming and enchanting scene—which is rarely to be witnessed any where in oriental sorroundings.

The Badal Mahal stands on the edge of the Talkatora a lake in the midst of beautiful natural hilly scenery. In the Talkatora there are crocodiles which in response to the call of the keeper readily come out of water on

the dry bank

Having finished the pleasant walk in the gardens we return and passing bout by the Eastern gate which is the chief entrance to the Palace proper a

we come to the Jaleb Chowk

This is a very big quadrangle entered by three gates. It is surrounded on all sides by open rooms where in there are all the civil criminal revenue military and other miscellaneous public courts and offices. The Jaleb Chowk has in the South-east corner a big gate leading to the Council Houst where the Chief Court, the highest Court of Civil and Criminal Judicature is held to will thus be observed that the Mahakma Khas the Palaces, the Public courts and the Chief Court are all situated close to one another.

The Jaleb Chowk as its name indicates was originally intended to accommodate all the State paraphernalia required on the occasion of State processions. It is here that all State convoyances, elephanis and horses are

brought together to marshal a State procession accompanying His Highness, attended by all the Sardars, officials and retainers

HAWA-MAHAL OR THE PALACE OF WINDS

Hawamahal is a big spacious and beautiful State building in the Palace block and overlooking the public street in the city. It is really a superb building intended for His Highness the Maharaja's royal guests The rear portion standing above the public thoroughfare leading to the Sire Deorhi (the chief entrance gate to the Palace) and Amber is a unique structure. Its form and shape is more like the back of thrones of the Hindu idols, called singhasans. In appearance it is most fascinating and consists of nine stories with overhanging balconies having latticed windows placed one over the other, giving the whole structure a pyramidal appearance. These screens actually make the building very airy at all seasons of the year. The building, besides being a very attractive corner of the chief central square of the city, is very useful to the ladies of the Palace, who can witness processions passing through the streets from behind the screens without being seen by others Hawamahal really imparts to this portion of the city a most charming and wonderful look, which one could gaze on continually without feeling tired.

RAMBAGH PALACES

Rambagh was originally built outside the city by His late Highness Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii, and at present, the building is being used by His Highness the Maharaja as his chief residence, and many extensive additions—most magnificent and up-to-date including the bath rooms, gardens, playing grounds, office, Zenana palaces etc — have been made to the original buildings. The Maharaja, when present in the capital, resides in these palaces, and goes to the city palaces only on ceremonial occasions

THE RAMNIWAS PUBLIC GARDENS

The Ramniwas public gardens of Jaipur lie to the South of the city. They run parallel to the Aimer Road outside the city between Aimer and Sanganer Gates

It was in the year 1868 that His Highness the late Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii selected this most suitable and convenient site for laying out the public gardens called after the name of His Highness for the benefit of the citizens of Jaipur Being situated close to the city the inhabitants of Jaipur take full advantage of these gardens which are kept open to the public throughout the year till late in the evening

The laying out of these gardens was originally started as a relief measure during the famine of 1868 to give employment to the poor and famished people of the State. They cover an area of 33 acres and were laid out at a cost of more than four lakhs. They were designed by Dr. de Fabex, who was at that time Principal of the School of Arts. Jaipur

The gardens have a very interesting and fine menagerie and aviary. The animals are very well taken care of and are well protected.

His Highness the Maharaja's band plays twice in the week for the entertainment of the people and seats are liberally provided all over the gardens on suitable spots for the use of the public who frequent the gardens in large numbers every day

The gardens are very popular in every way. They have very beautiful lawns for cricket tennis and football. Besides these there is also an open air gymnasium.

On the Southern side of the gardens stands the Albert Hall or Museum a sumptious modern building.

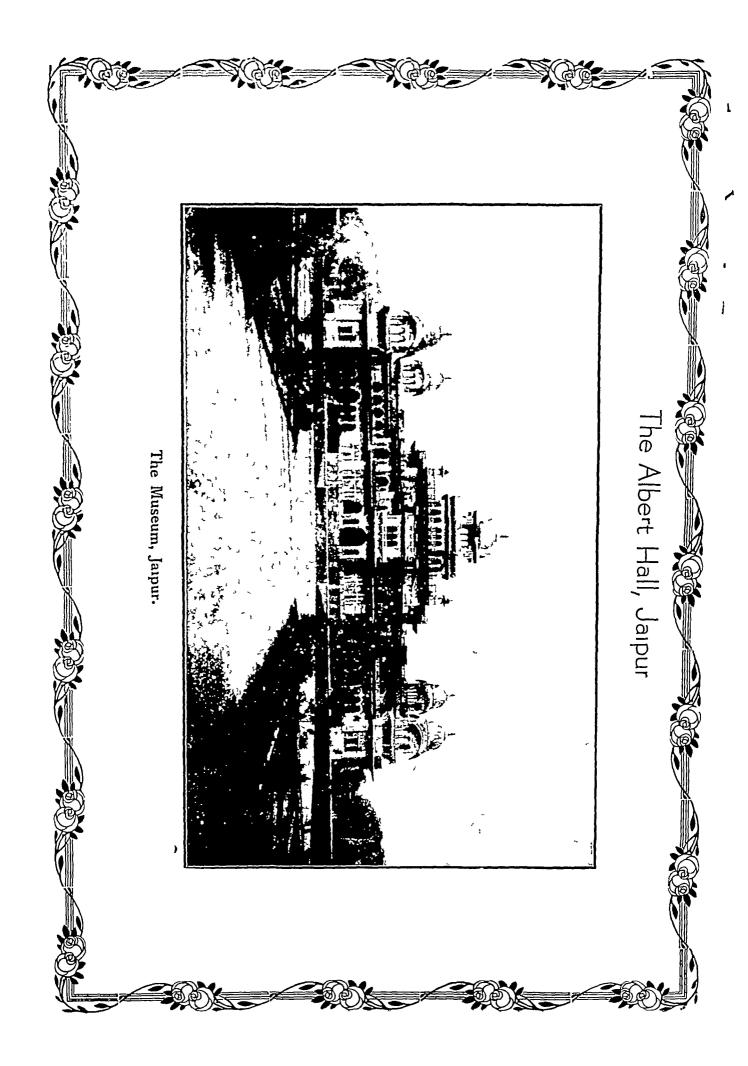
There is a fine statue of Lord Mayo in the gardens looking towards the Mayo Hospital on the East

THE ALBERT HALL AND MUSEUM

The foundation stone of this building was laid by His late Majesty King Edward VII when he came out to India in the year 1876 as the Prince of Wales.

Wates.

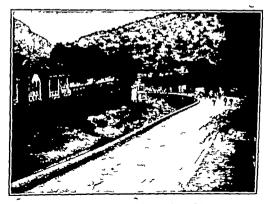
His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Ramsingh Ji Bahadur started the building to commemorate the visit to Jaipur of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The building was completed during the reign of His late Highness. Maharaja Sawai Madhosinghii Bahadur. It was designed by Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob who was the State Engineer in Jaipur for many years. It is a grand and beautiful building in the modern Indo. Saracenic style



THE JAIPUR ALBUM



Temple of Shree Vishweswarpee Chaura Rasta Jaipur



The descendant leading to Parana Ghat, Jaipur

This edifice was intended for a Public Hall and Museum. In the opinion of the architect, the building itself is a Museum, because it illustrates in its decorative architectural details all that is best in Rajputana and in its vicinity, in Hindu and Saracenic architecture

It is very interesting to observe here beautiful old examples of stone carving and trellis work reproduced from old buildings

The building stands on a raised plinth and is reached by a flight of steps, which leads to the entrance This entrance is sumptuously carved, and has the motto of the Jaipur House, 'YATO DHARMASTATO JAYAH' engraved on it. It means 'Where there is righteousness, there is victory or success '

The entrance takes us to the ante-room of the Albert Hall Here there are beautiful fresco paintings of the Rulers of Jaipur, reproduced from the contemporary portraits of the Maharajas in the State Library from the year 1503 A D to the time of His Highness Shri Sawai Madhosinghii Bahadur 11, to whom we owe the Museum collections It will not be out of place to mention here incidentally that to make the Museum completely representative of the arts and industries of India, he held an Exhibition in Jaipur in the year 1883, to which the co-operation of British India and Indian States was invited. All the best and artistic products of India were thus brought together and purchased for the Jaipur Museum Photographs were taken of the exhibits, which were lent by the Indian Princes, and could not. therefore, be secured

There was a small Museum in the city during the time of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Sawai Ramsinghii Bahadur. It was closed and its contents were removed to the present institution, which was started in the year 1881, and is styled 'Industrial Art, Economic and Educational Museum' The Exhibits are shown in beautiful cases made after the patterns of the South Kensington Museum cases in London The wall spaces have also heen utilized for exhibition of suitable objects

From the ante-room we enter the Hall where we see in front on the wall an oil painting of His Majesty King Edward VII, as His Royal Highness the There are besides other things three big shields, which Prince of Wales are superb specimens of local repoussé art, illustrating chief incidents described in the two great Hindu Epics, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat, in panels on the shield These are reproductions from paintings in the Razmanama, a marvellous illuminated manuscript, translation in Persian of the Mahabharat and Ramayan which belonged to Akbar the Great and is now

in the Jaiour Palace Library The Hall has a wooden floor for balls and skating. On either side of the Hall are open courts with verandahs provided with seats under the outer arches where people can sit and amuse themselves with very attractive scenery all round. These open courts with arcades surrounding them remind the Europeans of the famous Alhambra in Spain Over the arches of the open courts are engraved mottoes selected from Sanskrit classical works. Their translations in English are inscribed on the inside of the arches

In the rear of the central Hall is the Museum proper On the wallsoutside the Albert Hall and the Museum are painted frescoes illustrating typical examples, from Europe Asia and India which influenced the modern India Persian art of painting in India. These frescoes are very interesting and those from the caves of Ajanta are specimens of pure Hindu Art

The Museum contains on the ground floor exhibits to represent Industrial art of India and other foreign countries. On the upper floor are arranged Economic and Educational sections

Specimens of foreign industrial arts were thought necessary and instructive to show to the local artizans what is regarded best in other countries.

On the ground floor will also be found a genuine collection of Egyptian antiquities including an embalmed mummy of an Egyptian priestess On the upper floor of the Museum is the educational section which comprises all forms of animal life (invertebrata and vertebrata) antediluvian animals comparative anatomy and physiology etc illustrated by means of accurate scientific models which are very costly. Some of them are very rare and cannot be had now

Here there are also splendid and beautiful models to illustrate bomny and there is also a complete collection of mineral and geological specimens with reproductions of palaeolithic relics. Building stones minerals and specimens of rocks collected locally are also exhibited. There are a number of charts on the walls to supplement information on subjects illustrated by models A section is devoted to the study of geography by means of relief maps with a series of oleographs showing all that is best in the architecture of the world.

The visitor's attention is also directed to collections of clay figures illustrating local industries in the animal vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

A series of figures in clay which are studies from life illustrate all forms of self torture inflicted upon themselves by Hindu ascetics to obtain beatitude.

The collections in the educational section of the museum justly form a microcosm where all departments of knowledge can be studied in an easy, instructive and engaging manner

On the third floor of the Museum is an art room library, on the roof of which there is a pillared open room surmounted with the central dome, where after the survey of the Museum one will find rest and pleasure in regaling himself with charming scenery of the gardens below, the city in front and the environs all round.

GHAT.

Ghat is the name given to a pass through which runs the trunk road from Ajmer to Agra.

Passing by Ramniwas Gardens, Sanganer Gate and Ghat Gate towards the South-East, we first find a Mohammedan Cemetery on the left. Then we enter on a modern stone cause-way which leads direct to the Ghat. On the left we see a range of the hill which is crowned with the fort of Amagarh. Beneath this fort are the quarries, which give to Jaipur stones for building purposes

At the end of the cause-way stands a palace of the Maharaja with good gardens. On both sides of the valley there are cool and shady gardens, temples and palaces. We meet first the two gates, one of which has fish and lions painted on it. Fish is regarded by the Hindus a most lucky and auspicious symbol. The old classical name of the country, wherein Jaipur is situated, is. Matsya-desh.

A pucca open conduit or drain runs down on one side in which once flowed the spring water, giving the whole place a very pleasant aspect, with hills rising in the rear of the gardens, temples and palaces. The palace and pleasure grounds of the Maharaja are splendid and worth visiting. The tanks in them are full of water. They run in one line in a continuous series. The abundance of trees with dense foliage imparts to the place a most delightful and refreshing atmosphere and makes the place look like a paradise in the summer and rainy seasons

The Ghat is a most charming pleasure resort of the people during the rains and the hot weather.

The State Garden called the Roopniwas is very nicely kept and there is a beautiful tank overflowing with spring water in it, and there is also a commodious and beautiful palace in it, a typical specimen of a Rajput noble's residence

Ghat may be said to be contemporaneous with the first occupation of Amber. At a distance of some three miles from Ghat is the Mina village of Kho where the first Kachhwaha Chief from Narwar established himself and subsequently gained the sovereignty of Amber.

THE GALTA

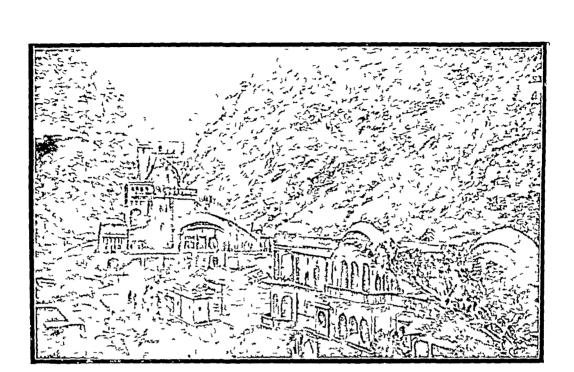
To reach Galta we have to go out of the Surappol in the East of the city. This is a place worth seeing (On the summit of the hill overlooking the Galta valley is a very old temple dedicated to the Sun god). There is an inclined paved path leading up to the top of the hill. This temple was built by the munificence of a very old citizen of Jaipur Rao Kirparam who lived during the reign of Maharaja. Sawai Jaisinghii II.) The stone-paved path up hill was constructed by two borothers. Shamlal and Sunderlal of Jaipur In this connection it is very interesting to mention that this great man Rao. Kirparam was a Jain but he was a sincere worshipper of the Sun and the worship of the Sun is still zealously and piously maintained in the family. The structure is not an imposing one but affords a very advantageous spot to view the city at the foot of the hill in the evening. The city looks very charming from this place with minarets and hills in the distance

The golden image of the Sun is carried in a State chariot drawn by white horses in State procession through the city once a year at the time of the vernal equinox. His Highness the Maharaja attended by his nobles officials and the Lawazama joins the procession which in the broad streets of Jaipur thronged on both sides by the people on tops of houses and 'shops forms a

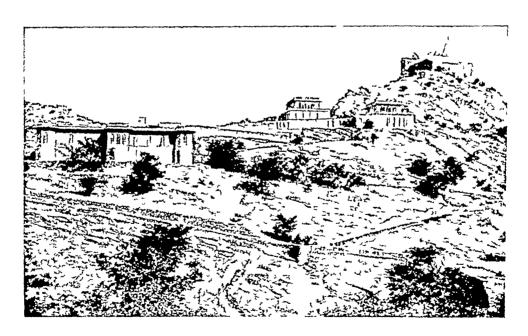
very brilliant spectacle

(The descent from the ridge where the Sun Temple is situated towards the East is steep but very picturesque. Here we first meet a reservoir or tank which is perennially fed by a never failing spring of pure water falling from a Gaumukh or the mouth of a cow. The water overflows to other tanks below which are used for bathing by the people of Jaipur.)

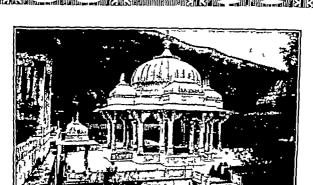
The gorge is flanked on either side by rocky cliffs which are the abode of troops of monkeys. At the call of charitable men they come down the cliffs in large numbers and receive joyfully parched gram and gir (crude sugar) from the hands of persons who find an attractive amusement in being thus surrounded by numerous monkeys fed by them in this manner It is a very pleasant and delightful sight to witness.



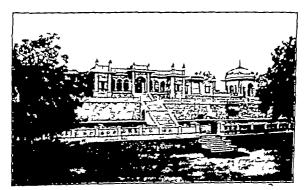
Galta view of the valley)



The Sun Temple, Galta, Jaipur.



Cenotaph of Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji at Gaitore Jaipur



Cenotaph of Maji Saluba Shree Jadoonji Amber Road, Jaipur

The valley of Galta is beautifully adorned with palaces, temples, twelve pillared kiosks (Baradari) and gardens. They are decorated with beautiful paintings depicting hunting and sporting scenes. One of these in which they have painted the game of polo, is specially interesting.

One of the temples is dedicated to Shri Ramchandraji, the deified ancestor of the Maharajas of Jaipur The high priest of Galta who is endowed with a big Jagir by Jaipur Raj is called Acharya and is a hereditary priest.

The cliff on the left is crowned with a small fort named Raghunathgarh. On the right side there is a cave in which a great hermit known as Parliari Baba performed his penances. He was called Parhari because he lived solely on milk and was gifted with miraculous powers.

The twelve p beautiful which the Cone cestor of with a big. The On the right solely on this life to regarded People complete for the are the cemark the pleasant at the pleasant at the ported on Three of the specimen ing It is cenotaph which had to the No style and The name Galta comes from Rishi Galava, a holy saint who devoted his life to religious asceticism, some 1500 years ago. The tanks in Galta are regarded by the pious Hindus as sacred and holy as the Ganges at Hardwar People come from distant places to have a bath in the holy water of the tanks. Many religious purification rituals are performed here and crowds attend the place for baths on festive occasions

It is said that the place is a part of the Braj (Muttra and Brindaban) because Lord Shri Krishna used to bring his cows up to this place for pasture from Brindaban.

GAITOR

Gaitor is the place situated in a deep valley in the Nahargarh range under the shade of the Nahargarh Fort and the temple of Ganesh are the cenotaphs of the Maharajas of Jaipur. These cenotaphs are built to mark the site where their bodies were cremated. They are built on a very pleasant and secluded site within a garden in the North-East of the city.

The cenotaphs are generally of one uniform style, a domed kiosk supported on twelve pillars. There are a number of these cenotaphs here. Three of them are very large.

The first of them is that of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghii Il It is a fine specimen of the Jaipur sculptors' art, showing rich and superb delicate carv-It is built of pure Jaipur white marble. In a small niche near the cenotaph is enshrined the Akhand-Deep, a lamp fed by Ghee (clarified butter) which has been kept burning since the death of Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghii

Another interesting cenotaph is that of Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii just to the North of Sawai Jaisinghii's Chhatri. It has been built exactly in the style and ornamentation of this great artistic monument

The cenotaph of the late Ruler is under construction and when completed it would be a very valuable and charming addition to the memory of the great royal departed soul

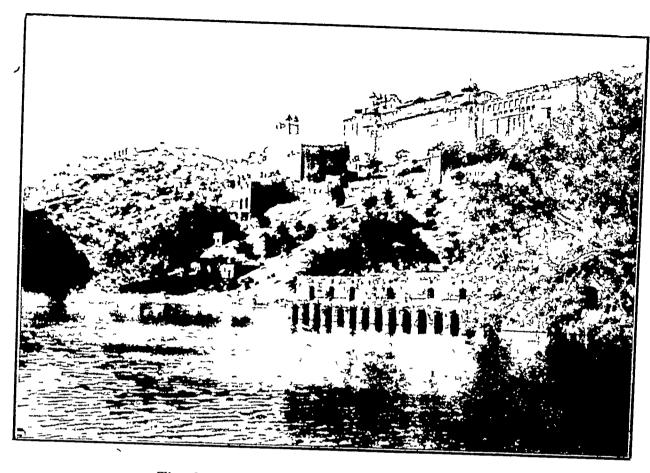
AMBER.

Amber the ancient capital of the Jaipur State lies to the North-East of Jaipur and is about 7 miles from the city outside the Zorawarsingh's gate. It is situated in a gorge of the Kali Kho hills through which passes the old trunk road from Delhi to Aimer by which the Great Mughal Emperor Akbar travelled on foot when he visited the holy shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in Aimer. One of his milestones still stands near Amber to remind the visitor of the piety and devotion of the Emperor Akbar which actuated him to undertake this long and wearisome journey on foot like a common humble pilgrim.

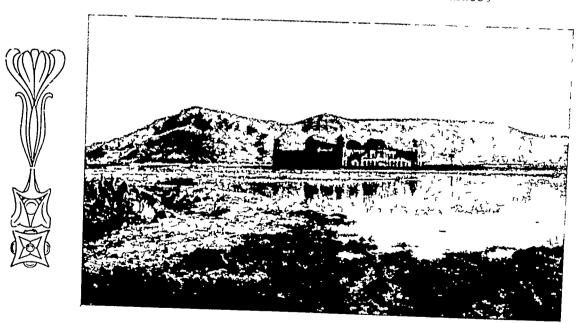
The road from Zorawarsingh gate outside the city passes through picturesque and beautiful scenery. After leaving the gate a little beyond is the garden where. His Highness the Maharaja performs every year religious ceremonies on the occasion of Dashera, a great festival of the Raiputs. A little further again are the cenotaphs of the deceased queens. Here the visitor will be delighted to see monuments raised over the ashes of the queens which are no a superb dignified style like those of the Maharajas at Gaitore. On a raised platform here, there is an effigy of an elephant which was a favourite of the Maharaja and functioned at the Delhi Darbar, in whose memory this faithful representation of the noble animal stands.

A little beyond comes to sight the Jal Mahal or an Island Palace which stands in the midst of Man Sagar a lake which is now entirely dry since long. This old superb relic of the past when Amber was the capital of the State shows how the early Maharajas of Amber led a pleasant and happy life in such beautiful surroundings where in boats many Raiput festivals were celebrated and the Jal Mahal was also used as a hunting box to kill big game in safety.

When we are at a distance of about a couple of miles from Amber we pass a new roadway built by His late Highness to replace the old steep track which was not fit for use for automobiles. The old track is still used by pedestrians. The new motor road was built in 1914 and took a couple of years to finish. Here while driving just at the summit of the pass, one gets a delightful view of both the ancient and the new cities.

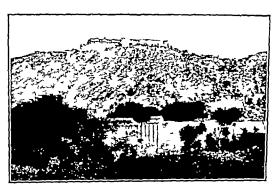


The General view of Amber Fort & Palaces



Jal Mahal Palaces, Amber Road, Jaipur

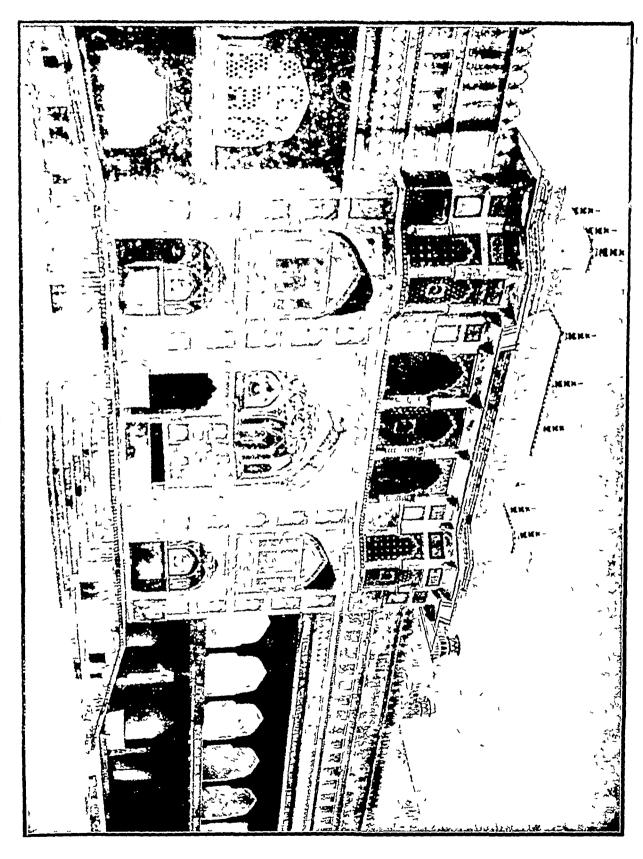


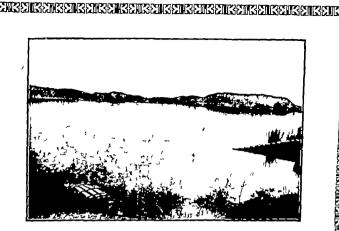


The Nahargarh Fort.

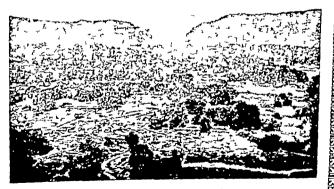


Interior Veiw of the Shish Mahal Amber





Ram Garh Bund (Lake)



Sawai Madhopur (Jaspur State)

There is now a descent into the valley, and the new road skirts the lake of Manta, on whose margin in the west stands the magnificent Palace of Amber. Now we see how Amber grew. It is actually a city on a hill. The ambitious early Rulers erected fortifications on the hill tops which formed natural defences long before the Amber Palace or eastle was built. Jaigarh fort stands 400 feet above this palace. There is a high watch tower called Dina Built which commands an extensive view of the country.

The old venerable forts, palaces and town inspire one with a sense of gloomy grandeur and solidity. They are the products of slow and stately growth. They are particularly charming on account of their mystic silence and repose which characterise the now forsaken town in the picturesque valley. The surrounding hills are crowned with a long chain of rainparts and towers. The defences thus formed are complete. To the South stands the noble fort and castle of Jaigarh, while high up on the western crags, we see the stronghold of Kuntalgarh, which was built more than a thousand years ago (This fort belonged to the Minas who were the rulers of the land in pre-Raiput days. They built Amber and gave it this name in honour of Amba, popularly known as the goddess. Durgast the consort of Shiva.

Having passed through a new arched gateway and driving along the skirts of the *Manta* lake beneath the forts and palaces of Amber, we come to the Dilaram Gardens from which we proceed to Amber Palace either on foot or on an elephant. There is a foot-path up hill in the rear of the Dilaram Gardens, and there is an old paved path for bullock carts and elephants on the other side near the Nizamat or the District Officer's Court

On our way up hill, we see a beautiful small garden called Mohan-Bari on the ground projecting into the *Maota* lake. The palace is reached through three gateways. The courtyard of the Palace has in front stalls for horses, and on the upper floor there are apartments for offices. On the right side there are rooms for royal resident attendants.

In a corner on the left there is a flight of steps and a ramp close by. Any of these can be used to get to the upper building. It is at the bottom of these steps that sacrifices during the Durga Puja are made and the heads of the animals thus sacrificed are placed before the Sila Devi, whose shrine is situated at the top of the ramp. The image of Sila Devi was brought by Maharaja Mansinghii I from East Bengal, where it was the house-hold deity of Raja Kedar, who presented it to Maharaja Mansinghii I along with his daughter who was given to him in marriage.

Before visiting the Palace proper this very ancient and holy shrine of Sila Devi should be inspected. There on an altar in a corner of the court before the goddess a goat is sacrificed daily and the goddess is an object of special adoration and worship

We now come to a gateway which admits us into the Palace proper and the first thing which comes to our sight is a forty pillared audience hall called Diwan LAm It has a fine vaulted roof centrally supported on white marble pillars while the other ones are of carved sandstone. This is a right royal noble edifice and was built by Mirza Raja Jaisinghii The pillars have capt tals shaped like elephant heads with raised trunks supporting the architraves

The hall commands a splendid view of the city and the surrounding country Towards the South stands a superb exquisite gateway which according to Fergusson is one of the finest portals in the world. It was added by Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh II before he came to lay out the present city of Jaipur

This gateway leads us into the inner court which has a beautiful garden

in the middle with palaces on the right and left

The Palace on the left is Jai Mandir built by Mirza Raja Jaisinghii built of pure white marble uts walls are adorned with arabesqued carved panels in the style of the wonderful Taimahal of Agra, Its roof is decorated & with mirror work. The carved panels outside with butterflies are excellent examples of carved mosaic work

In the rooms of Jai Mandir there are very interesting stained glass windows depicting Lord Krishna enchanting the milkmaids with the melodious

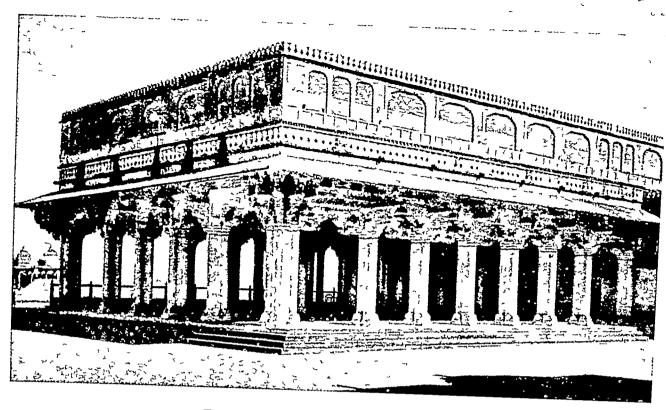
strains of His flute.

The palace opposite to this is known as Sukhniwas (Hall of Pleasure) or rest). To cool the room during the hot months there is a channel in the middle of the floor for water which empties itself into an octagonal . basin and fountains in the centre-of the garden Here will also be seen beautiful doors inlaid with ivory in geometrical patterns.

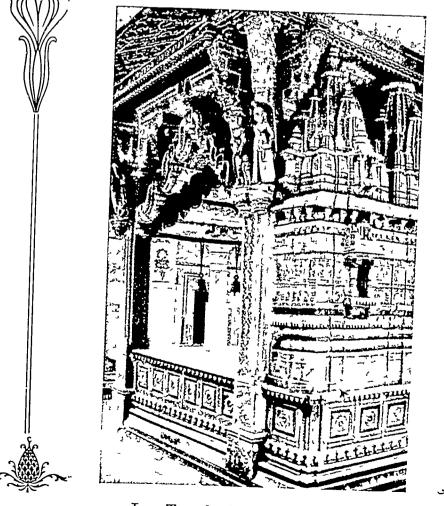
While coming out of Sukhniwas in a small room called Bhoianshala there I are very interesting wall paintings depicting the sacred places of the Hindus e g Muttra Benares Ayodhya etc Here the ladies before taking their meals performed Darshan ceremony or seeing these views with a religious or pious object

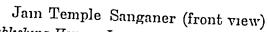
The upper floor of the Palaces is reached by returning to the North-West corner Before going up in a corner near the stairs is to be seen i a beautiful cool bath-room where there is a nice arrangement for the supply

of hot and cold water for baths TARKANA ANA KARAKA KARA

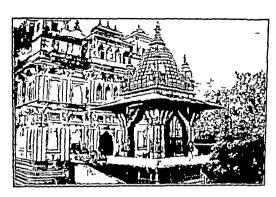


Dewan-1-Am, Amber Palaces, Jaipur

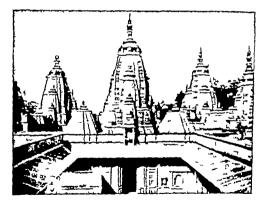




The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House, Jaipur,



Temple of Sri Jagat Siromaniji at Amber



The Famous Jain Temple at Sanganer

On the second floor, above the Jai Mandir, there are very elegant apartments ornamented chiefly with cypress designs and screens on the side overlooking the lake

After an inspection of these rooms, one is led by a long passage to a raised platform, on which Darbars were formerly held in open during moonlit nights on the advent of winter.

From a corner of the roof here, one can have a splendid bird's eye view of the charming and admirable scenery around the Palace—the old citadels and fortifications towering above, the town in ruins below, with the fertile plains in the rear, and the series of hills rising in the distance We also see some cenotaphs of the past Rulers belonging to the period before Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh II, the founder of Jaipur.

Returning from this place, the visitor is taken to the Suhag Mandir, a pretty small open room, above the chief gateway, with marble screens overlooking the Diwan-i-Am to enable the queens to witness Darbars in the Diwan-i-Am, un-noticed by others

We cannot leave Amber without a reference to the Palace built by Maharaja Mansinghji I on a site adjoining the present buildings long before they came into existence. They are now used as Zenana or female quarters and their situation is very appropriate for the purpose. They are built in true Hindu style. Maharaja Mansinghji I, being a trusted general and administrator, was always successfully employed by Emperor Akbar in subjugating various Indian Provinces, specially Kabul where he acted as the Viceroy of Emperor Akbar. He visited Amber for very brief periods and, therefore, he could not devote himself much to embellish his home, although he had a great taste for architecture, which is immortalised in the unrivalled edifice known as Govind-Deoji's temple at Brindaban.

The temple architecture at Amber retains the old Hindu features. A beautiful example of this is the Jagat Shromani's temple at the North-West foot of the Palace. It was built in memory of Kumar Jagatsingh, the eldest son of Maharaja Mansinghii I, by his sister. There is a very elegantly carved small shrine in front of the temple dedicated to god Garud.

A very interesting and historical place in Amber is the earliest residence of the Kachhwahas near the temple of Jagat Shromani. Here is located the shrine of Narsinghii, the household deity of the Kachhwaha Rulers. It is here that important religious ceremonies on the auspicious occasions of a Ruler's installation and nuptials are celebrated.

A number of houses and temples are in ruins, but they are full of

architectural beauty. There is a mosque here which was built by order of Emperor Akbar in 1569 A. D.

SANGANER.

Sanganer is a very old town and is at a distance of seven miles from Jaipur towards the south. The town is situated on the west of the Amanishah river. The town is surrounded by a dense growth of shady high trees and as such cannot be seen from a distance. Like all old Raiput cities Sanganer is surrounded by a high wall with a number of strong gateways.

There are some very beautiful temples palaces and gardens in the town

Sanganer takes its name from Sanga Babaji the third son of Maharaja Prithvi Raj one of the ancestors of the Royal House of Jaipur who flourished some eighteen generations past and who founded the city

There is also a monastery in which once lived Daduji the founder of the Dadupanth a well-known sect which comprises the Nagas of Jaipur

The chief place of interest here is the famous Jain temple of Sanghiji which was built some time in the eleventh century. It is in excellent preservation and is a very beautiful example of delicate carving in stone ranking next to the famous Jain temple at Dilwara (Mt. Abu) in excellence of artistic work and finish. It has a richly adorned spire and is a wonderful building standing on a high plinth.

The exterior elevation of the temple though simple and chaste is very beautiful. The interior has exquisite carvings of gods and animals which are very interesting. On the walls there are several spirited figures in niches. These niches are beautifully designed and carved. They contain huge reproductions of Lord Parashnath, the 23rd Tirthankar of the Jains.

The central and true shrine is in front and bells are hung over it

There are several other interesting temples in Sanganer During the rains it is the favourite resort of the pleasure hunters of Jaipur

Sanganer is also widely known for its chintzes printed cotton fabrics and paper manufacture

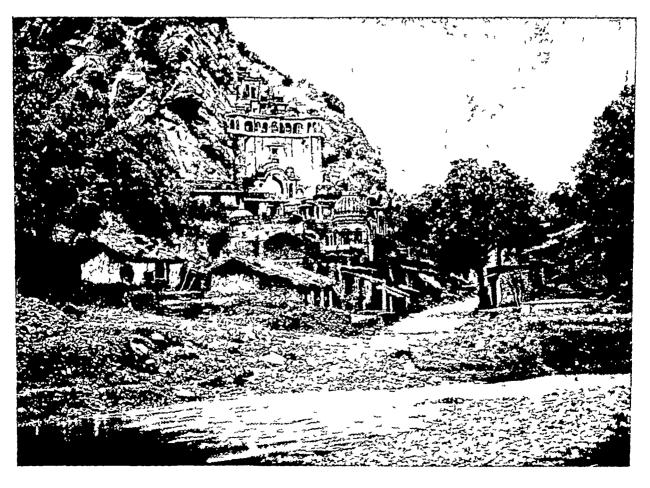
OTHER PLACES

Other places of historical and archaeological interest are Ranthambhor Toda Rai Singh Dausa Bairath Harshanath, Chaksu etc. Ranthambhor is a

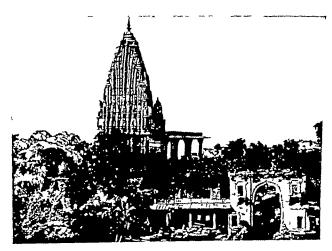
TAKKAN MANAMAN MANAMAKANAMANAMAN



Fort of Ranthambore, Jaipur.



An old Temple of Ranthambore



Great Temple at Tods Rai Singh (Jaipur State)



Palace at Toda Rai Singh (Jaipu State)

fort of All-India fame, it is considered second only to Chittor and has successfully defied the innumeral hosts of raiders in Ancient and Mediaeval India When it was built and who built it are problems still taxing the ingenuity and skill of the historians and antiquarians. It was in the hands of the Parihar and Chohan Rajputs before the advent of the Muslims, when Emperor Alauddin conquered it from Raja Hammir after a prolonged siege and deadly struggle After the downfall of the Khiljis, it relapsed into the hands of its former masters. Emperor Akbar regained it from Rao Surjan Hada after a lengthy and unsuccessful siege through the good offices of Maharaja Mansinghii I of During the reign of Maharaja Madho Singhii I this fort was handed over to the Japur State amidst the turmoil and misgovernment which ensued during the period of the later Moghals, when the Mahrattas were pressing hard to gain the possesssion of this fort and no help was forthcoming from the Imperial Court. From that time the fort has been in the possession of this State The fort is built on a highly precipitate hill, extremely suitable for the purpose of defence of Mediaeval type Though it is now in ruins, yet it is worth seeing and contains some excellent palaces, temples and tanks

Dausa is a very ancient place in Jaipur. It is 35 miles from Jaipur in the South-East. It was here that Dhula Rae about 967 A. D. married the daughter of the Bargujar chief of Dausa. Having no male issue, the Bargujar chief adopted him as his heir.

It was from this place that the Amber Princes gradually came into the possession of the country known as Amber Raj or Jaipur State Many old palaces and buildings are worth seeing

Bairath is in the North-East of Jaipur and is the head-quarters of the district known by that name Bairath dates its origin in ancient times and to prove this two inscriptions of the time of Asoka and copper coins of even an earlier date were found there. The ancient chronicles of the Hindus ascribe it to be the place where the Pandawas spent their exile. It was here that Asoka erected a monument inscribed with his Edict No 1 which is now preserved in the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The place is described by Houen Tsang, the earliest Chinese pilgrim who visited India in 634 A.D. He found a number of Buddhist monasteries there, which were in decay at that time. The place is also described in Ain-i-Akbari

Harashanath is the name of the ruined temple in Sikar, which is seven miles to the South-east of Sikar. It is situated on the top of a hill and is about 900 years old, and contains ancient images of the Pandawas and other images of great sculptural and antiquarian interest.

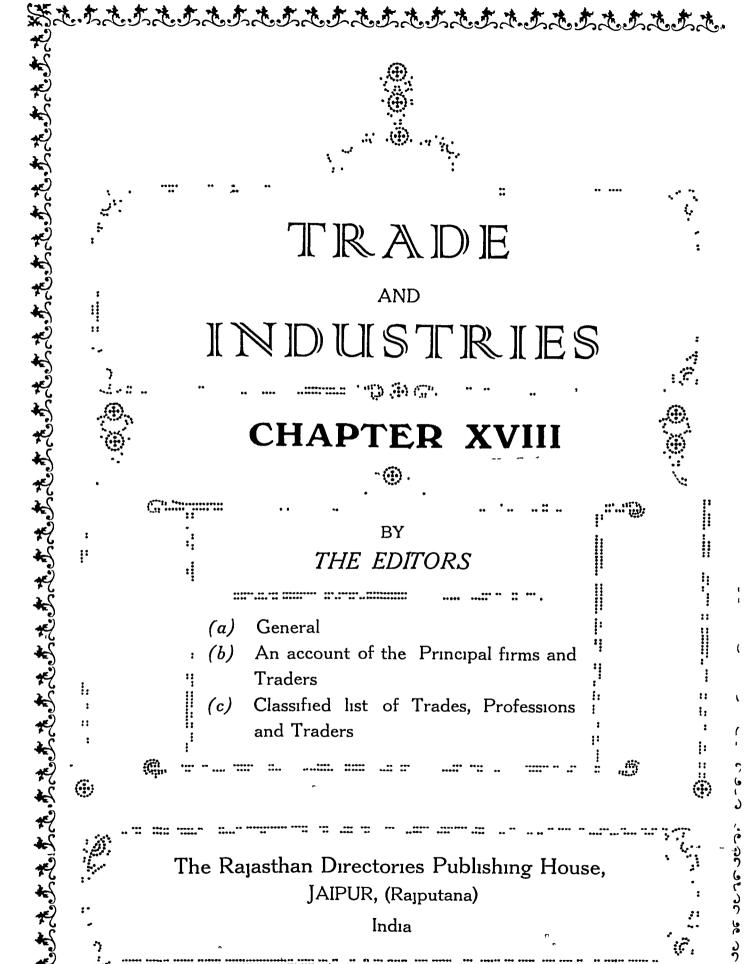
Chatsu is in the district of Sawai Jaipur. It is 25 miles to the south of Jaipur city and is at a distance of a couple of miles from the Chatsu Railway station on the Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur Railway. It is known in history as Tambavati Nagri as it was surrounded by a wall of copper as tradition has it. It is said to be the residence of Vikramaditya, the founder of the Samvat era 57 B.C. The name Chatsu comes from a Raja of the Sesodia clan of the Raipuis. A very popular and largely attended fair takes place here annually in the month of March in honour of Seetla Mata, the goddess of small-pox.

Toda Rai Singh is situated about 65 miles to the south-west of Jaipur on the skirts of the River Banas. It is a very old town Being the capital of the Rulers of Nagvansha it was conquered by the Golwal Chohans who were in turn superseded by the Solankies of Guirat who took shelter here after being defeated by Mohammad Ghori. They ruled here for several generations when Lalla Pathan, a wealthy mercenary and soldier of fortune ousted the Solanki Chief Surtan or Sultan but Surtan regained the help of Kr. Pirthvi Raj, the second son of Rana Raimul of Udaipur. After sometime Toda passed into the possession of the Moghuls and subsequently Emperor Shahiehan granted Toda in Jagir to Rai Singh Ranawat in recognition of the services rendered by his father Bhim Singh Ranawat, when Shahiehan Prince Khurram as he was then called had revolted against the authority of Jehangir. Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii II conquered it from the Ranawats and since then it is in the possession of the Jaipur Government.

At a short distance from Toda is Raj Mahal with the famous palaces built by Raj Singh Ranawat at the strategical position where the River Banas cuts its course through a gorge. The place is full of very charming natural scenery. Rajmahal was granted to the Thikana of Duni in recognition of the meritorious services of the Rao during the fratricidal war between Maharaja Sawai Ishwari Singhji and Maharaja Sawai Madho Singhji I

Rai Singh Ranawat's palaces Roothi-Rani-ka-Mahal Pipaji Sagar Kalyanji's temple Bhao Sagar etc. are places having archaeological and architectural value





TRADE

AND

INDUSTRIES

· "DAGO.

HAPTER

BY THE EDITORS

(a) General

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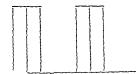
- An account of the Principal firms and (b) Traders
- Classified list of Trades, Professions and Traders

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TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) GENERAL

AIPUR is the home of traders rather than a centre of trade wari business princes—millionaires and multi-millionaires belonging to the State of Jaipur are pioneers of banking and other business in India Hundreds and thousands of Seths have gone from this State to Calcutta. Bombay, and other parts of India and have established, with infinite patience, sagacity and toil, flourishing business of all sorts including cotton and jute factories, mills, tea-gardens etc. A State, which is the home of such successful business magnates, has got certainly infinite capacities of industrial progress But unfortunately these children of the soil have and commercial expansion chosen to invest their capital on commercial enterprises outside their native place, and they only come back to Jaipur to spend their days in retirement. 'On the bleak sandy tracts of the Sheikhawati area in Jaipur State, one sees palatial residences of retired Marwari merchants and bankers in places like Ramgarh, Lachmangarh and Fatehpur. These buildings are often more imposing than the beautiful edifices in the big cities like Bombay and Calcutta '

The migration of men with such genius for commercial enterprise has had the effect of making Jaipur State industrially and commercially backward'* Hence the trade and commerce found in the State principally consists in exporting the surplus agricultural produce, building materials etc. to neighbouring provinces and States and importing articles of consumption necessary for the inhabitants of the capital and big towns

The South-Eastern districts 1 e, the Nizamats of Gangapur, Hindaun, Sawai Madhopur and Malpura are the most fertile tracts of the State and a large amount of food grains, clarified butter, Zvru and local coarse cloth are exported outside the State boundaries

^{*} From the Morning Post

Hindaun which is the chief mart for cotton oil seeds and food grains lies in the district of the same name. Red sand stone and roofing slabs are also exported from there. The produce is first taken to Delhi and Agra and thence distributed elsewhere. The trade routes for internal distribution run from Hindaun to Walghat from thence to Ghonsla from Mahwa to Mandawar and from Hindaun to Karauli

From the Gangapur district food grains chiefly wheat and rice cotton and tobacco are largely exported Betel leaves are sent from Moran to Jaipur Delhi and elsewhere Food grains are supplied to Sheikhawati also the deficiency area of this State. Two fair weather roads run from Hindaun to Lalsot and to Bharoti Sawai Madhopur also exports food grains several kinds of stones hinas (scented grass) used for making heavy curtains for doors etc. and its scent (itter) and bed posts and other articles of lacquer work. Chauth ka Barwara supplies Morunda a variety of Kaul as or calcium car bonate yellow and red stones from Bhagwatgarh quarries A trade route runs from Sawai Madhopur to Khandar and to Pali via Baronda A metalled road connects Sawai Madhopur to Dausa

Malpura is a famous cotton growing centre. Oil seeds and food crops are also raised extensively. The produce of Malpura is exported from Naraina or carried to Kekri Naraina on the one side and Toda Rai Singh on the other are connected with Malpura by a fair weather road

Dausa is a distributing centre for food grains roofing stones and slabs. The slabs of Bhankri are famous throughout the State and are used extensively Bandikui is an important Railway junction whence food grains textiles etc. are distributed both within and without

The northern portion of the State the districts of Shekhawati and Torawatt is a deficiency area where enough food grains are not produced for the consumption of the population and supplies are sought outside the area. The districts of surplus produce like Hindaun Gangapur etc. to some extent cater to the needs of this area. Chomu Samode in the district of Jaipur also supply food grains to Shekhawati. Reengus is an important distributing centre and Railway junction commanding both Shekhawati and Torawati Nizamats

Sambhar is the most important centre of Salt trade. Salt is prepared here from the important Sambhar lake which belongs to the Jaipur and the Jodhpur Durbars and has been leased on contract to the Government of India to work. Sambhar produces millions of tons of salt every year and supplies it to most places of India

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Seth Gopichand Tholia (of Seth Banjılal Tholia Jeweller) Jaipur

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THE JAIPUR ALBUM___



Seth Harakhchand Tholia (of Seth Banjilal Tholia, Jeweller), Jaipur

The city of Jaipur, the capital, is a very beautiful and picturesque city noted throughout India and abroad for the skilled artisans and beauty of the work they turn out. Since the foundation of the city, the noble Maharajas have taken great interest and always encouraged arts and industries. The best known artists have been called to the capital from all over the country by benevolent and appreciating Rulers like Maharaja Sawai Jaisinghii I, Maharaja Sawai Pratapsinghii and Maharaja Sawai Ramsinghii who induced them to make Jaipur their home, for example gold enamelling for which Jaipur is famous throughout the whole world, is carried on by the descendants of Punjabi Sikhs who were brought to Amber by Maharaja Mansighii I

His Highness has been evincing a very keen interest in the development of the trade and industries of Jaipur as has already been mentioned in the fore-going pages. His Highness has repeatedly called upon the rich Marwari Seths to invest their capital on mills and factories in Jaipur and a scheme for opening a cotton cloth mill is in a very advanced stage. His Highness has given patronage to the Mineral Syndicate of the city and performed the opening ceremony of a Mill for pulverizing Steatite at Dausa. A bright era of industrial progress is in sight and it is hoped that the capital, which is flowing into the pockets of the people of other places, will be utilised in the State itself and will greatly benefit the people of the State.

In economic phraseology, Jaipur may be called a distributing centre rather than a manufacturing town. No bustle and business activities are seen in her bazars comparable to those inland manufacturing cities like Cawnpore, Indore or Ujiain. Nor is it a very great distributor of commodities like Delhi, as it has got no fertile tract of land behind. Its fame mainly rests on its being the capital of a historic and greatly flourishing State, the beauty of its structure and arts and crafts. Painters, sculptors, goldsmiths, enamellers, potters and dyers have earned a great name for Jaipur. Jaipur exports a large quantity of her artists' productions every year.

Jaipur enjoys a high reputation in the industry and trade of jewellery. Rough and unpolished precious stones of all sorts are directly imported from the Continent, are cut and highly polished and are sold throughout India and abroad in England, France and America Business worth millions is carried on every year. Although due to the awful trade depression during these years, the business is not so flourishing, Jaipur is reckoned second only to Bombay in the whole of India and a high-way named Jauhari Bazar, (Jewellers' market) is well known, being the seat of the majority of the big jewellers of the city.

THE TAX A CANADA AND A CANADA A

An extensive business of banking and exchange is carried on in the city by wealthy Seths and Sahukars Food-grains cotton ghee oilseeds Sanganer chintz woollen fabrics marble statues brassware etc. are exported while cloth sugar rice tobacco etc. are the articles of import

A rapid review of the main industries of Jaipur is given below -

INDUSTRIES

Cotton spinning and weaving are carried on throughout the State. The instruments used are stereo-typed and old and the output generally coarse. The hand woven stuff called *Rest* is used by the villagers for their garments and wrapper all the year round. The villagers do not generally use foreign imported cloth. Indian mill made cloth is getting into greater vogue in the villages and towns big as well as small. However, the production has considerably increased during the last two decades and export figures have swelled year after year. Though the general trade depression and financial stringency have given a temporary set-back the industry has got a bright future and is capable of enormous expansion. The thread used is either Ahmedabad and Beawar mill yarm or one locally spun. The industry supplies a subsidiary occupation and employs large numbers of females and children.

The cloth is dyed and printed in many colours and patterns. The dyes used are all foreign aniline dyes which are obtained ready-made of every required shade. Vegetable and indigenous dyes which no doubt were superior to the aniline dyes are now driven out of the field and forgotten because in comparison to cheap foreign varieties, these are expensive and require a complicated and laborious process of preparation.

The main varieties of the cloth manufactured are plain white Rezi Kayam Khani Khanva or red Rezi, Dusuti Nadirshahi etc

The curing and tanning of hides is carried on all over the State. The tanners who belong to Khatik and Chamar castes are found everywhere. Their methods are old and implements rude. The tanners do not export directly but sell in markets and liats to cobblers and shoe-makers. A large quantity is exported to Cawnpore and Agra, while untanned hides are sent to Bombay. A considerable portion is also locally consumed for making shoes which is a famous industry of Jaipur though now declining due to competition of factory products. Jaipur shoes are well-known for their high finish durability and softness. Besides shoes saddlery for horses and camels, scabbards for swords and other army equipment are also made within the State.



Seth Sundarlal Tholia (of Seth Banjilal Tholia, Jeweller,) Jaipur.



Seth Poonamchand Tholia (of Seth Baijilal Tholia Jeweller) Jaipur

Jaipur has been noted since long for its metal manufactures of brass-wares necessary for domestic requirements are supplied by brass workers locally called Thateras, and are exported to the adjoining States The articles are made of Brass, Copper, Bell Metal and Bharat.

Farshi, Temple-bells, Lotas Kalash etc., are largely prepared from Bharat metal while salvers and cups are mostly made of Bell Metal for worshipping purposes are made of copper while pipes and cooking utensils are also made of the same metal.

Engraving of ornamental brasswares, of which dishes are most popular, is widely practised in the Jaipur City. These things are of fine workmanship and finish and are in great demand by foreign tourists. This industry affords work for a large number of artisans.

Pottery practised in the State is of three types, ordinary Clay pottery, Baswa Pottery and Jaipur Stone Pottery. For Baswa Pottery the clay is obtained locally and it is prepared in two colours, red and black. vessels are very durable, of elegant form and shape Stone pottery was first introduced into Jaipur by the School of Arts. It is prepared in two colours. white and blue, and used for ornamental and decorative purposes. The output is small and the demand is great. Beautiful tiles of various designs and scenes are also made and find a ready market.

The dyeing and stamping of cloth is done at several places in Rajputana. In Jaipur it is of three types -plain dyeing, tie and dye work, and stamping with block prints on cloth.

Tie and dye work is a complex, lengthy and laborious operation and is mostly carried on in the city of Jaipur Chunri, Lahariya etc., are the main varieties of it which are very beautiful and fine to look at, and are of the highest quality.

Stamping of cloth is done with wood blocks which are engraved with various designs Scarves, turbans, and safas are extensively printed in this style Sanganeri print is famous throughout the country for its fastness and elegance, but due to scarcity of water in Sanganer, and the migration of technical workers to Ahmedabad and other places, the industry is much handicapped, The other centres of this industry are Jaipur City, Bagru, Jobner, Shahpura and Sawai Madhopur.

Enamelling on gold and silver is universally acknowledged as a speciality of Jaipur Enamelling is done by engraving the metal and filling in the grooves with fused colours. The enamel paints are imported from the Puniab and the workers are all Puniabi Sikhs The industry is urban

and a whole time occupation The work done though small in quantity is very fine and of high quality Jaipur is held in great esteem on account of this industry

Lacquer work comprises of the manufacture of bed stead legs toys boxes and bangles. These articles are given the required shape over a lather and for colours the aniline dyes are used. This industry is practised mostly in Jaipur Khandela and Sawai Madhopur. The articles are exported to all parts of Raiputana and its adjoining portions.

The industry of Stone and Marble Carving is also a famous one of Jaipur. The stone used is either procured from within the State or from Makrana. Jaipur exports large numbers of stone images of the Hindu and the Jain gods and has a market all over India. Carvings portraits and busis prepared at Jaipur are highly esteemed every where in India. The work is carried on by artisans locally called Silaivats. It is a living and progressive industry and is carried on extensively in the city of Jaipur.

Laces of pure gold and silver are largely manufactured in Jaipur and are highly valued for their colour and purity and have lasting character. It is a peculiar industry in Jaipur. Laces are consumed in the State as well as outside. It is an urban industry and is mainly carried on in the city.

The Woollen cloth industry is carried on in Malpura. Niwa: Jaipur Hindaun Gangapur and Sheikhawati. Wool is produced in several parts of the State but of the best quality is obtained from Sheikhawati. Blankets rugs carpets arons felts of all kinds for dress. Bhakha ghugus are the main articles of production. Nice lokus and bhakhas are manufactured in Sheikhwati Hindaun and Gangapur ghingus and felts at Malpura. The woollen cloth in addition to local consumption is also exported to some extent to British territory and Raiputana.

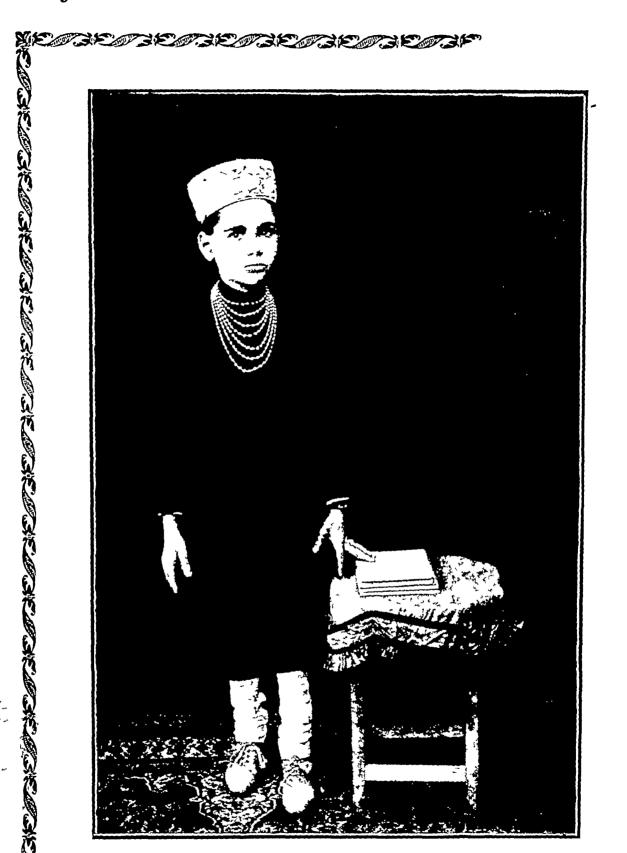
The manufacture of toys and other articles of sandal wood livery hom and shell is carried on extensively in the city. The finished articles are fine and of a high standard. They are in great demand by lovers of curio and by foreign tourists.

The other minor industries of the State are basket and button making embroidery extracting essence from Khan naginanazi etc.

(b) AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FIRMS AND TRADERS.

The following is an account of some of the famous firms of the important and well-known traders in Jaipur given in alphabetical order—

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K. Rikhabhdas Tholia (of Seth Banjilal Tholia Jeweller) Jaipur



K. Roopchand Tholia (of Seth Banjılal Tholia, Jeweller) Jaipur.

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



K. Rajendra Kumar (of SethBanjilal Tholia Jeweller). Jappur



K. Nemi Kumar (of Banjilal Tholia, Jeweller) Jaipur



Seth Banjilal Digambar Jain Dharamshala at Mahabirji Hindaun

SETH BANJILAL THOLIA JOHRI

There are very few among the jewellers of this country who have not heard the name of Seth Banjilal Tholia of Jaipur His father, Seth Kaluram, was a man of slender means and carried on cloth business sons viz, Johrslal, Bansslal, Bahadurlal and Jamnalal Seth Banulal was born in 1857 Upto the age of 10 years he got whatever meagre education he could receive and showed some aptitude towards jewellery three years, he gained enough knowledge to enable him to carry on the business separately When he was 13 years of age he was married and had to live separately At the age of 28 he was reckoned as one of the foremost businessmen of the Jaipur city Although he carried on business in all sorts of gems, he was specialist in emerald, and he was regarded as an expert examiner of gems. His memory and genius was prodigious. was highly devoted to the Digambar sect of Jainism and was deeply immersed in studying shastras and performing religious duties. He was generous, simple minded, religious and philanthropic He extended his business far and wide and opened a branch at Bombay He established business not only with the firms of India but with many important foreign concerns as well He bought new gems in enormous quantities fram England and elsewhere, and his firm was held in great respect there

He had five sons and two daughters, Seth Gopichand, the eldest, was born in Sambat 1942, the others are Seth Harakchand, Seth Sunderlal. Seth Poonamchand, and Seth Tarachand, the latter being still a minor

Seth Gopichand has got a son named Kunwar Kishendas and grandson, Rajendra Kumar, Kunwar Roopchand is the son of Seth Harakchand, Kunwars Nemikumar and Shantikumar are the sons of Seth Sunderlal

This family is matrimonially connected with the famous and distinguished families of the Jains e g R B Seth Tikamchand Soni of Aimer, Seth Binodilal Balchand of Jhalawar and Seth Tarachand Sethi of Nasirabad.

The Seth Sahib earned great name and fame, and was reckoned as the wealthiest person of the State (multi-millionaire) and held in great esteem by His late Highness as well as by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib He died on Magh Shukla 8, Sambat 1985 Bahadur

Seth Gopichand Tholia and his brother are carrying on their business and following in the footsteps of their father In memory of their revered father they have constructed a Dharamshala in Jaipur, called Seth Banjilal Tholia Digamoar Jain Dharamshala and another at Shree Mahavir near

Hindaun at a cost of nearly Rupees One Lakh. They have donated Rs 11 000 to found a free dispensary named Shree Shantisagar Digambar There are many other philanthropic works which are Jain Aushadhalava too numerous to detail

Seth Sunderlal Tholia is an expert jeweller of wide reputation. He has travelled extensively and has established business relations with many Ruling Chiefs nobles and merchants. He has been favoured with the honour of wearing gold by His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalawar

Seth Gopichand has a seat in the Durbar he takes a great interest in social and religious activities and is a member of many institutions including the New General Hospital (s & Lady Willingdon Hospital) Committee The firm has many palatial buildings in Bombay Delhi etc

Address -

Seth Banulal Tholia Jewellers Gheewalon ka Rasta John Bazar Jaipur City

SETH BANSIDHAR SHEOPRASAD KHETAN BANKERS

The present proprietors of this firm are Seth Sheo Prasad Gauri Shanker Khetan who belong to the Agarwal community Their original home is at Mahansar in Shekhawati District. In Jaipur this firm is a renowed one About 40 years ago the late Seth Bansidhar Khetan established it at Jainur He was highly respected in the State and had a seat in the Durbar was also a member of the Municipal Board. His son Seth Sheoprasad Khetan is also a member of the Municipal Board and several public institutions. He was appointed as a member of the Legislative Committee. Jaipur State in 1933. There is a Dharamshala constructed by the proprietors of this firm at Rishikesh near Harduwar where about 30 students prosecute their studies and get free boarding and lodging. At Mahansar also they have built a Dharamshala

Seth Gauri Shanker Khetan also assists his brother Seth Sheoprasad in his business. The latter's son Kunwar Gulab Rai after finishing his educa-

tion has recently entered business

The firm has got branches at Agra Indore and Sambhar In Jainur the main business of the firm is Banking. They are also Sub-Agents of the Burma Shell Company for the sale of Kerosine Oil and Petrol for Jaipur Address --

Seth Bansidhar Sheoprasad Khetan John Bazar Jaipur City

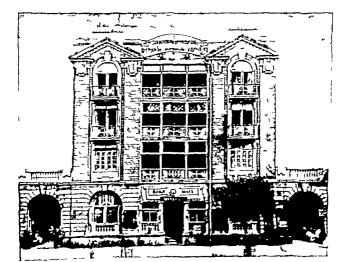
The Late Seth Bansidhar Khetan Proprietor, Messrs. Bansidhar Shivaprasad Khetan, Jaipur. The Rajasthan Ductionus Publishing House Jaipui



Seth Shıvaprasad Khetan Proprıetor Messrs. Bansıdhar Shıvaprasad Khetan, Jaıpur.



Another Kothi of Seth Banjilalji Tholia at Bombay





THE JAIPUR ALBUM



Seth Lakshminarain Bairathi. (Lioprutur Seth Beharilal Lakshminarain Jaqur)

SETH BIHARILAL LAKSHMI NARAIN BAIRATHI KODIWAI A.

The original home of the proprietors of this firm is at Bairath (Torawati Nizamat), which was established by Seth Biharilal Kodiwala about 40 years ago Under his able guidance the firm made great progress Seth Biharilal was very religious and was highly esteemed in the business circle of He took an active part in the social and philanthropic activities of the City and generously helped the social institutions like Gaushala, Hindu Anathalaya, Dhanwantri Aushdhalya etc His son Seth Lakshmi Narain is the present proprietor of the firm who follows in the foot-steps of his worthy father. The firm has a branch at the Cotton Press, Jaipur. Address -

Seth Beharilal Lakshmi Narain Kodiwala. John Bazar, Jaipur City

SETH BEHARILAL (DELHI WALA)

This family is a highly respectable one in the Marwari Agrawal community. Seth Nanagram, the grandfather of the present Seth, was a religious man He built at Nawalgarh a grand temple of Shri Laxminarainji at a cost of about two lakhs of rupees Seth Premraj, his son and successor, was a true Vaishnawa. At the age of 35 he left all the riches and began to lead a life of seclusion and devotion near Laxminarainii's temple He was noted for his honesty and devotion and died at the ripe age of 90

His son, Seth Beharilal, was born in Sambat 1924 He is a talented merchant It was he who first envisaged the great possibilities of business in cut-pieces which were hitherto thought quite useless. This business now amounts to millions in India, and is imported in enormous quantities from England and America He has four sons, namely Beniprasad, Madanlal, Basudeva Prasad, and Sagarlal All of them are engaged in business activities

His third son, Basudevaprasad, is a man of literary taste and has a good private library He was born in Sambat 1954 He is a sound business man and is also interested in social and religious activities He has subscribed Rs 700 to the Dhanwantri Aushdhalaya of Jaipur, and his brother, Beniprasad, has built tin sheds in the Dausa Gaushala at a cost of Rs 1000, and a Dharamshala in Qutub and a Pacca Ghat in the Jumna at Delhi

Address ---

Seth Beharilal Basudewprasad, Gopaljuka Rasta, Jaipur City

DURLABHJI TRIBHOWAN JEWELLERS

This firm was established in Jaipur in 1911. The proprietor is an original resident of Morvi but is now permanently residing in Jaipur. It is one of the leading Jewellery firms in Jaipur holding a big stock of Deshi and fancy upto-date ready made ornaments. It has business connections with many of the Stazes e.g. Marwar. Malwa. Mewar. and most of the leading Jagirdars of Jaipur. The firm has agencies throughout India. The firm has been importing diamonds direct from the cutters of Belgium for the last two years and has increased side line in wholesale diamond business. Durlabhjibhai is retired from business and his eldest son. Mr. Vanechand. Who returned from a continental tour last year and has gone on a continental tour in connection with his business is in charge of the firm and is helped by his two younger brothers. Messrs. Girdhari Lal and Ishwarlal.

Address:-

VAN KARAN KARA

Seth Durlabhji Tribhowan, Jewellers Johan Bazar Jaipur City

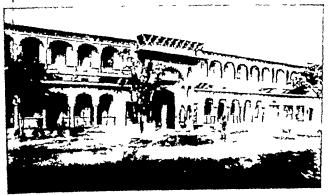
MESSRS SETH JAWAHIRMAL SUGAN CHAND SONI, JAIPUR.

The proprietors of this firm belong to an ancient family of Digambar Jains who migrated from Kishengarh to Ajmer Seth Jawahirmal who died in 1858 made great progress in business and was succeeded by Seth Mool Chand Seth Mool Chand greatly helped the British Government during the critical days of the Indian Mutiny. He was honoured with the title of Rai Bahadur in 1882 was appointed Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner. He opened branch at Calcutta. Bombay and the capitals of many important Raiputana. States including Jaipur. He was greatly respected among the Rulers of these States with Jaipur especially the relations were





The Famous Jain Red Temple, Ajmer (of Seth Bhagchand Soni M.L.A.)



Shri Digambar Jain Dharamshala Ajmer (of Seth Bhagchand Soni M.L.A.)

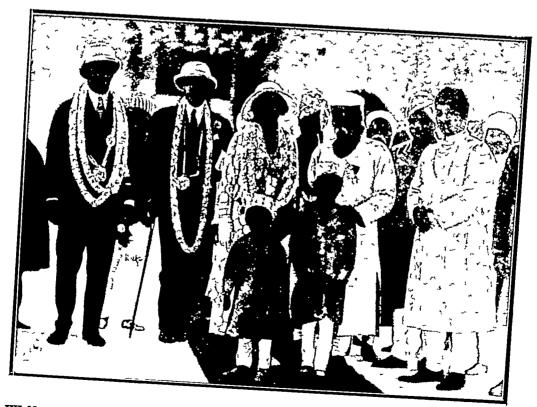
THE JAIPUR ALBUM



Rai Bahadur Seth Mool Chand Soni,
Ajmer



Rai Bahadur Seth Nemichand Soni, Ajmer



H.E. Lady Willingdon with R.B. Late Seth Tikamchand, Seth Bhagchand and Mr Gibson,

Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara

The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House. Januar



The Late K. Dulichand Soni of Ajmer



Seth Manakchand Sukalecha Jaipur



Seth Radha Kishan Dalmia



Seth Shivaballabh Maheshwari Sambhar

very cordial and warm. Their late Highnesses Maharajas Ram Singhji and Madho Singhii esteemed him highly When returning from the pilgrimage to Parasnath hills, Seth Moolchand met Pt Sada Sukh Kasliwal at Jaipur who advised him to represent in material form the Samaisharan rachna of the Tirthankars. Accordingly the above model was constructed in 1855 and placed in the Mahakut Jinalaya at Aimer He also ordered the representations of Panch Kalyan Rachnas to be moulded in the material form at Jaipur These Rachnas are made of copper gilt with gold and when completed they were shown in a very large fair held at Jaipur under the gracious patronage of His late Highness Maharaja Modho Singhii Bahadur The fair lasted for several weeks and was visited by thousands of Jains and non-Jains Maharaja Sawai Madhosinghii graced the fair with his august presence thrice and very much appreciated the work. These Rachnas were afterwards placed in Sidhakut Jinalaya at Ajmer This temple is now one of the most famous places of interest at Aimer and is visited by a large number of European and Indian gentry. Among the notable visitors may be mentioned Lady Hardinge. Sir George S Clark (Now Lord Sydenham), Lord Kitchner, Sir Eliot Colvin and Maharaias of Gwalior, Kotah and numerous other European and Indian celebrities Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin visited the temple in 1930, and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon in His present Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur very graciously visited this famous place on the 12th of August, 1923, along with his guardian and tutor Mr Mayne Rai Bahadur Seth Nemi Cand succeeded his father in 1901 He was appointed Honorary Magistrate and made Rai Bahadur in 1907, and remained Vice Chairman of the Aimer Municipality for a long He was also invited to the Coronation Darbars of 1903 and 1911.

Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand who succeeded his illustrious father in 1917 maintained the traditions of his family very creditably. The relations with the Jaipur Government grew so warm and cordial that the Jaipur Durbar were pleased to bestow upon the Seth the privilege of wearing gold in foot and he was granted a seat in Durbar. Tikam Chand was an honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner and was created Rai Bahadur. The Seth Sahib suddenly expired on 3rd. February, 1934 due to heart failure.

Seth Bhag Chandji has succeeded his father, the late Rai Bahadur Born in 1904, he has been liberally educated and has inherited all the good qualities of his predecessors. Seth Bhagchandji has evinced keen interest in public service and regard for public welfare as Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate since 1929 and is standing for election to the

Supreme Legistature of India which would undoubtedly give him greater field for the faculties of head and heart. He is also held in great esteem by His present Highness the Maharaja Sahib and has got a seat in the Darbar among the Tazimi Sardars.

His firm naturally is one of the biggest banking concerns of the city of Jaipur situated in the heart of the City the John Bazar. He is also the treasurer of Jaipur Residency.

MESSRS JOHRIMAL DAYA CHAND JEWELLERS

The proprietors of this firm belong to the Oswal (Sukhalecha) Jain community. The firm was established about 150 years ago by Seth Daya Chand who had four sons viz. Seth Kashinath Seth Moolchand Seth Jamnalal and Seth Chhoteylal. This firm has been carrying on rewellery business on a large scale as State. Jewellers and has got business relations with foreign countries and many Ruling Princes in India.

The present proprietors of this firm are Seth Munnilal the son of Seth Chotelal Seth Mahadeo Lal and Champalal the sons of Seth Jamnalal Seth Manakchand the grandson of Seth Moolchand and Seth Navaratanmal the grandson of Seth Kashinath. They have got a branch at Ajmer also. Seth Minnilal is also a member of the Jaiour Municipal Board.

Address ---

<u>ANDANA PARA PANDANA P</u>

Seth Johnlal Daya Chand Jewellers John Bazar Japur

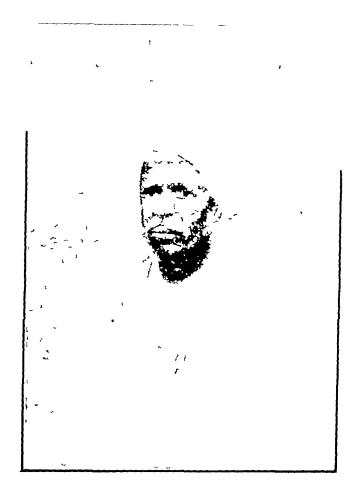
MESSRS KESARLAL KISTUR CHAND CLOTH MERCHANTS

The proprietors of this firm belong to the Digambar Jain community. The firm was established more than 30 years ago and soon came into prominence as wholesale cloth dealers. The firm has got a good standing and is doing good business under the able management of Seth Kesarlal. They are also the Agents for the Pumpa Sewing Machines. Seth Kesarlal has several sons of whom Lala Kapur Chand Jain B.A. the eldest one is working in the Raiputana Agency Office. Mt. Abu. His younger brother Lala Kistur Chand is the Darogha of the Imarat Department. Jaipur.

Messrs Kesharlal Kisturchand Ramgani Bazar Jaipur



The Late L. Chimanlal Darogha (of Kesarlal Kistoorchand)



The Late Seth Beharilal Kodiwala.



Seth Kesar Lal Luhadia (of Kesar Lal Kistoor Chaud)



Mr. Kapoor Chandra Jain B A (of Kesar Lal Kistoor Chind)



Prop East India Film Co Calcutta.



Seth Beharilal Delhiwala, Proprietor, Beharilal Basudeo Prasad, Jaipur.



Sitting Seth Dhanroopmal Bhandari Standing Mr. Daulatmal Bhandari, MA, LLB, Vakil, Chief Court, Jaipur



Seth Umrao Chand Jargad, Jeweller Jaipur.



Mr. Vanechand Durlabhyi of Durlabhji Tribhowan, Jewellers, Jaipur.



Seth Manakchand Dhandhia of Messrs. Phoolchand Manakchand Jewellers, Jaipur



Seth Motichand Dhandhia of Measra Phoolchand Manakchand Jewellers, Jaipur



Seth Mahadeo Lal of Messra. Joharimal Dayachand Jewellers, Jaipur



Seth Champa Lal of Messrs, Joharimai Dayachand Jewellers Jaipur

MESSRS PHOOLCHAND MANAKCHAND DHANDIA, JEWELLERS

The proprietors of this firm originally belonged to Barui in the Patiala State It was established here about 55 years ago Seth Nanak Chand, who belonged to the Oswal Jain community, was a Kanoongo and Zamindar in the Patiala State His son, Seth Phoolchand Dhandia, the founder of the firm, was also born at Bauri, but came to Jaipur at the age of twelve and started the business of jewellery here. He amassed a great fortune and during the reign of His late Highness, he carried on good business with the State. Seth Phoolchand Dhandia died only a few years ago.

Seth Phoolchand has three sons, viz, Seth Manak Chand, Seth Mahtabchand and Seth Motichand, who now conduct the business.

Address —

Seth Phoolchand Manak Chand Dhandia Jewellers, John Bazar, Jaipur City

SETH RAM KANWAR SURAJ BUX GHIYA.

The proprietors of this firm originally belong to Chomu (Jaipur State) The firm was founded by Seth Ram Kumarji of Vaish Khandelwal community Seth Ramkumar remained for some time Head-master of the Maharaja's Nobles,' School, Jaipur, and was popular in both official and non-official circles He died in 1926. At present the business of the firm is conducted by Seth Surajbux. His uncle Seth Mangilal also assists him in the business at the Head Office.

They have their branches at Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Swai Madhopur, Chauth-ka-Barwara, Durgapura, Hindaun City, Sambhar Lake, Cawnpore, Srimadhopur and Bhawani mandi

They are now the sub-agents of the Burmah-Shell Co Ltd, for Kerosine oil and petrol for Jaipur Address —

ごくこくこくことことえてこつまつまりまりまりまりまりだけんとうまでませんがんだんがん

Seth Ram Kunwar Suraj Bux Ghiya, Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur City

A STATE OF THE TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF T

Address--

S ZORASTER & Co.

The proprietor of this firm who belongs to the Oswal Jain com-

munity came from Bikaner. The firm was established in 1880. To Seth Rajmalji belongs the credit of bringing this firm to the present standard of progress. The Company carries on various kinds of business including banking and exchange of money curio and jewellery and have got a big factory for manufacturing carpets. They are also the agents of the Standard Oil Company of New York and National Aniline and Chemical Company for Jaipur Seth Rajmalji took great interest in social and public activities. He was a member of the judicial committee the Municipal Board and other public institutions. He was the Managing Director of the Mineral Development Syndicate which has got a factory for pulversing Steatite at Dausa. The opening ceremony of this factory was performed by H. H. Maharaja. Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur in the year 1931. Seth Rajmal died in 1933. His son Seth Sohanmal Golcha, who is now conducting the business is also interested in social and public activities.

Messrs. S Zoraster & Co. Moti Singh Bhomiya-ka-Rasta John Bazar Jaipur City

and is following in the footsteps of his worthy father

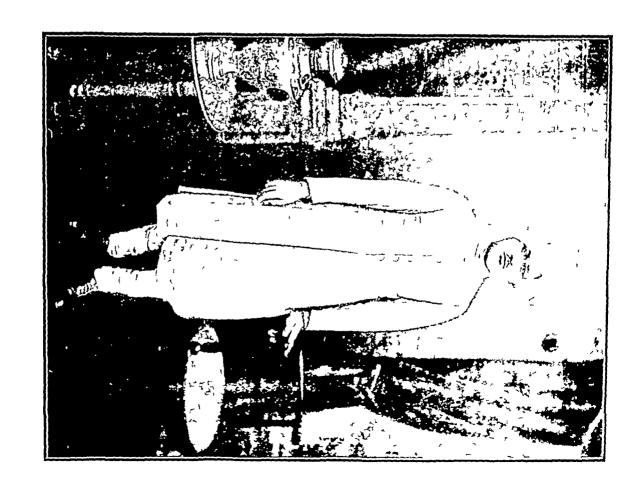
CHHOTEYLAL NEMICHAND CLOTH MERCHANTS

This firm has quite a prominent place in the list of the wholesale dealers of cloth in the city. It has got an extensive business. Besides importing cloth manufactured outside and distributing it within the State the firm exports Jaipur made Pagree-pecha and dyed and printed cloth to British India and other States. The firm was started in Sambat 1922, by Seth Chhoteylal Sogani, whose grandsons Messrs. Gaindilal and Sohanlal Sogani now look after the business. The firm conducts Commission Agency work also on a fairly large scale and has got a branch at Niwai.

Messrs Chhotey Lal Nemichand Hawamalka.Khanda Jaipur Gity

The Late Seth Raymal Golechha,

The Late Seth Rajmal Golechha, Proprietor, S. Zoraster & Co, Jaipur.



Seth Sohanmal Golechha, Proprietor, S Zoraster & Co, Jaipur

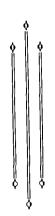


Rai Bahadur Seth Jugal Kishore Birla





Seth Ghanshvam das Birla





Seth Rameshwar Das Birla



Raja Baldeodas Birla





Birla

Messrs RAJA BALDEODAS BRIJMOHAN BIRLA, BANKERS, JAIPUR

The proprietors of this firm belong to the famous Birla family and are multi-millionaires They are the residents of Pilani (Jaipur State) which is a picturesque village at a distance of 35 miles from Jhunihunu Railway Station on the Jaipur State Railway There are magnificent buildings at Pilani belonging to the Birla family, e.g., the Birla Intermediate College. Boarding House etc The Head Office of "Birla Brothers Limited" is They conduct business in Jute, cotton, cloth, silver, grain. at Calcutta til, insurance etc. Besides they have many cloth and Jute Mills viz. (1) Birla Jute Manufacturing Co, (2) Keshoram Cotton Mills, Calcutta, (3) Jayajirao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior, (4) Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Delhi, (5) Birla Cotton Factory Ltd., Calcutta, and (6) Model Jute Press Ltd., Calcutta Besides they are the Agents for many Companies The proprietors are Raja Baldeodasji Birla and his sons. Rai Bahadur Seth Jugal Kishoreji Birla, Seth Rameshwar Dasji Birla, Seth Ghanshyam Dasii Birla, and Brijmohanii Birla

Many public institutions are financed by the Birlas and their generosity is famous Banking business is done at their firm in Jaipur

Address .-

Messrs Raja Baldeodas Brijmohan Birla, Bankers. Jauhari Bazar, Jaipur City.

Messrs CHAINSUKH GULABCHAND. GOTA MERCHANTS, JAIPUR.

This firm is a very old one, having been started as late as in the year 1858 A D, and is the leading firm in the line of Gota Kinari business Jaipuri Gota Kinari is famous all over India for its purity and long lasting quality and quite a large number of people depend for their livelihood on this industry. The firm was founded by Seth Chainsukh Patni, the great grand-father of the present proprietor, Mr Karpoorchandra Patni

Address ·

Messrs Chainsukh Gulabchand. Gota Merchants. Johan Bazar, Jaipur City

Messis RAI BAHADUR SETH CHANDRABHAN BANSILAL BANKERS JAIPUR

The proprietors of this firm are the residents of Bikaner. The present proprietor is Rai Bahadur Sir Vishwesurdas Daga. Banking business is done here and there are branches of this firm in many places.

Address -

Messrs Rai Bahadur Seth Chandrabhan Bansilal Bankers Jauhari Bazar Jaipur City

Messis RAJA GOKULDAS JEEWANDAS BANKERS JAIPUR

The Head Office of this firm is at Jubbalpur. The proprietors of this firm. Diwan Bahadur Seth. Jiwandasji, and Seth. Gobind. Dasji, the famous Indian Leader are the descendants of Raja. Gokuldasji. Banking business is donehere. The present Munim of this firm is Lala. Chandulalji. Dandia, There are branches of this firm in many places.

Address --

Messrs Raja Gokuldas Jeewandas Bankers Jauhari Bazar Jaipur City

Messrs GOPALJI MURLIDHAR RANA CLOTH MERCHANTS JAIPUR

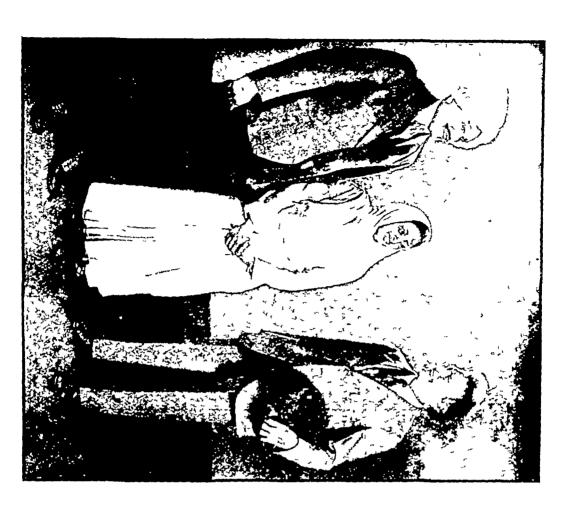
The proprietors of this firm are Agrawal Jains and deal in all kinds of cloth. The firm is one of the oldest in Jaipur being established 100 years ago. The present proprietor is Seth Chhotilal Rana.

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Address —

Messrs Gopalji Murlidhar Rana

Cloth Merchanis Khanda Purohiji Jaipur



Mr. & Mrs Ishwar Lal Sogani $({
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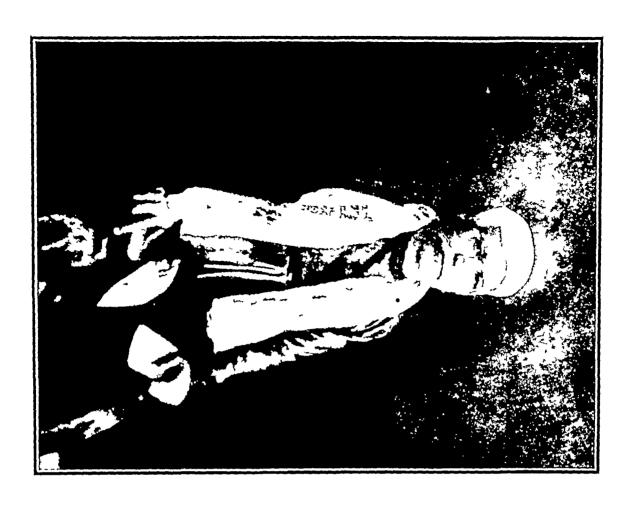


Seth Raymal Juniwal Jeweller, Jappur

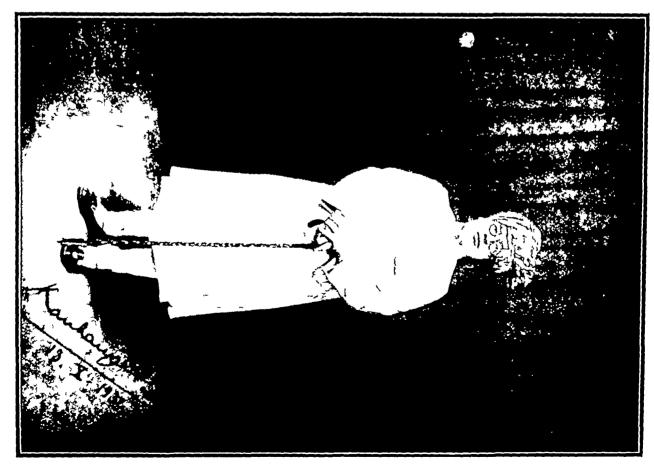




Seth Cheensilal Tholia Jaipur



The Late Purohit S varooplal Tewari of Messrs Jhumarlal Swarooplal, Jaipur.



Seth Kanhıya Lal-Tewarı Vısharad of Messrs Jhumarlal Swarooplal, Jaipur



THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS

In timber and furniture line, this firm has got a very good reputation in the city. They are big stockists of teak-wood and other timber. They are also contractors for the sale of Bhankri Quarry slabs, so famous for roofing purposes. The Managing Proprietor of the firm is Babu Karpoor Chandra Patni.

Address —

The Industrial Works, Chooriwalon-ka-Rasta Chowkri Ghat Gate, Jaipur city.

Messrs. JHUMARLAL SWARUPLAL, CONTRACTORS, JAIPUR

The proprietors of this firm are Parik Purohits, and conduct banking and other kinds of business also in addition to contracts. The deceased proprietor Swaruplalji earned lakhs of rupees and spent liberally in charities. He has shops in other places also, and possesses many buildings etc., in Jaipur, Muttra, Hidaun and Ajmer etc., The Pareek Pathshala, Jaipur, was started through his munificence and is accommodated in his spacious building. The present proprietors of this firm are Pt Gobind Narainji and Pt Kanhaiya Lalji Tewari

Address —

Messrs Jhumarlal Swaruplal, Contractors, Nahargarh Road, Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur

Messrs KAMAL NAIN HAMIR SINGH, BANKERS, JAIPUR

The Head Office of this firm is at Aimer The proprietors of this firm belong to the famous Lodha family of Aimer. Banking business is done here The present Munim is Chimanlalii Aimera, and Rai Bahadur Seth Biradhmalii Lodha looks after the management of the firm There are branches in many other places also

Address —

Messrs. Seth Kamal Nain Hamir Singh, Bankers, Johan Bazar, Jaipur

Messis KAPOOR CHAND KISTURCHAND JEWELLERS HANUMAN KARASTA JAIPUR

The proprietors of this firm are Shwetamber Jains. It is one of the oldest firms of Jaipur dealing in jewellery and was much reputed in the time of Seth Maharchandji who helped greatly in founding the Hindu Anath Ashram and who was very popular. The proprietors of this firm have business relations with many Nobles and Chiefs of Rajputana and Central India and with many personages in foreign countries. Seth Maharchandji and his son Daulat Chandji died. The present proprietor is Seth Trilok-chandji Jargad.

Address:--

Messrs. Kapoor chand Kisturchand Jewellers Hanuman ka Rasta Jaipur

Messrs SETH KAPOORCHAND BIRDHICHAND BANKERS JAIPUR.

Seth Kapcorchandji was given the hereditary title of Sethji Shri by the Jaipur Darbar in Sambat 1899. Seth Birdhichandji served as a treasurer of the Bank of Bengal Agra for 23 years and also as a Member and treasurer of the Famirie Relief Committee in 1899 1900. In 1892 an loe Factory and Iron and Brass Foundry Works were started in Aimer. In 1910 a Flour Mills in Jaipur and in 1911 a Ginning Factory at the Mandawar Mahwa Road were also started. A Ginning Factory Oil Mills and Flour Mills were established at Kherli (Alwar State). An Ice Factory was established in Jaipur in 1927. The present proprietor of the firm is Seth Chandmal.

Address.-

Seth Kapoorchand Birdhichand Bankers & Gota Merchants Johan Bazar Jaipur

KHADI KARYALAYA JAIPUR

Jaipur is the home of khadi Industry and lacs worth of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi is annually exported from the State. At present khadi karyalaya. Jaipur is the biggest Khadi exporting firm in the city. The proprieter of the firm. Babu Karpoor chandra Patni was formerly the Manager.



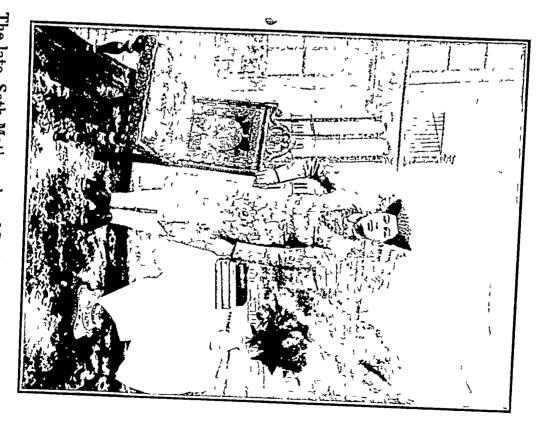
Mr Satyandra Kumar Sethi General Manager, The Moti Mahal Theatres Ltd Bombay-Branch



Babu Puran Chand Jain B. A. General Manager Moti Mahal Theatres I til Lahore-Branch



Late Seth Maharchand Jargad, Jeweller, of Messrs Kapoorchand Kisturchand, Jaipur.



The late Seth Mathuradas of Seth Manıram of Muttra, Grandson of Raja Seth Laxmandas C I. E



.... JAIPUR ALBUM

of the Rajasthan Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, and after resigning that job, he has now organised this work as his own. Mr. Patni is an influential public worker of the State and great credit is due to him for having organized Khadi work on successful business lines His Khadi Karyalaya is certified and aided by the All-India Spinners' Association and has got various production branches in villages in the interior of the State

About 1,200 spinners, 240 families of weavers and 10 families of Dhobis or washermen are supported by the work of this Karvalava

Address -

Khadi Karyalaya Johan Bazar, Jaipur City

THE LAKSHMI BHANDAR, JAIPUR (ESTABLISHED 1929)

Manufacturing works — The Lakshmi Industrial Works (Regd.) Delhi Associated with the Lakshmi Bhandar, Delhi

The proprietors of this famous firm of Jaipur are Messrs Ram Gopal Kabra and Madan Gopal Kabra B Sc., Mr Ram Gopal Kabra is a very popular business man, and it is mainly due to his keen sense of business and popularity that the Lakshmi Bhandar has become so popular during the comparatively short period of its establishment. Mr. Madan Gopal Kabra B Sc. is now studying in the M Sc., (Final) class He has been awarded Gold Medals and State as well as University scholarships for standing first in the Maharaja's College, and second in the Rajputana Board and the Agra University at the Intermediate and B Sc., Examinations

The toilet preparations, especially the hair oil, prepared by their manufacturing concern 'The Lakshmi Industrial Works', are very popular owing to their superb qualities. These preparations have been awarded gold and silver medals and certificates of merit at various All-India Exhibitions held in Delhi, Gwalior, Aimer etc., Since March 1934 a branch has been opened at Delhi, and since July 1934 Mr Tarachand Kothari of Bombay, a prominent jeweller, has also joined the Jaipur shop as a partner, and the proprietors are increasing their business activities in manifold directions

Address The Lakshmi Bhandar, Johan Bazar. Jaipur City

SETH MALJI CHHOGALAL PANSARI, JAIPUR.

The proprietor of this firm is a Digambar Jain and deals in grocery There is a branch of this firm in Bombay also. He has constructed a very good Jain Dharamshala outside the Aimeri Gate Jaipur. The present proprietor is Seth Motifalii Sethi

Address -Seth Malii Chhogalal Pansari Tripolia Bazar Jaipur

Mesos P M ALLABUX & CO CURIO MERCHANTS, JAIPUR.

This is a very old firm dealing in old and new things of Curio and 1 Art European tourists buy a lot of things from their shop during the winter Their show man is well docorated.

Address ~ Mesers P M Allabux & Co. Outside Aimeri Gate Jaipur

> Messes, SETH PHOOLCHAND BHANWARLAL NIGOTYA BANKERS JAIPUR & CALCUTTA

The proprietor of this firm is a Digambar Jain and has been conduct ing Jute business in Calcutta for the last 40 years. There are branches in Shiyagani and Kishengani (Bengal) also Seth Phoolchand Nigotiya the I

founder and proprietor of this firm is a self-made man. He served for a long time as a General Manager in the famous firm of Seth Jiwanmal Chandanmal Calcutta Nowadays he is doing business separately in Calculta under the name of Phoolchand Saraogi. He has got business connections with the famous firms of Messrs Ralli Brothers and Meleod & Co. Calcutta He has two sons Kunwar Bhanwarlal Nigotya and Kunwar

Sobhagmal Nigotya Mr Bhanwarlal helps his father in his business. He was born in 1910 and has got a son and a daughter

Address

Messis. Seth Phoolehand Bhanwarlal Nigotya Mott Singh Bhomiyaka Rasa Johan Bazar Junur



Seth Phoolchand Nigotya Jain

Proprietor, Messrs Phoolchand Bhanwarlal Nigotya, Calcutta & Jaipur







Mr. Kapoorchand Baj of the General Stores, Janjur



L. Sobhagmal Nigotya



Seth Ramchandra Khinduka, Jaipur.



Seth Badhichand Gangwal, Jaipur.



Mr. Kesarlal Katarıa Jaın, Nanager, Rajasthan Swadeshı Stores, Jaipur,



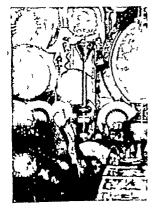
Mr. Anoopchand Sogani of the Royal Stores, Jaipur.



Late Seth Birdhichand Kothari of Kapoorchand Birdhichand Jaspur



Seth Chandmal Kothari Proprietor Kapoorchand Birdhichand, Jaipur



Seth Allabux of P M Allabux & Co., Jaipur



Seth Gulab Chand Lunia Jeweller Jaipur

RAJASTHAN SWADESHI STORES, JAIPUR.

Though started only in September, 1933, this concern has made a great progress under the able management of Mr Kesarlal Kataria, and now it is truly recognised as the biggest and the most reliable firm of its kind in the The firm has been started with a fairly good capital and though on account of limited accommodation in the present shop, only the Swadeshi cloth section has been opened so far, the organisers are thinking of opening other sections also very soon, and it is hoped that anything and everything Swadeshi will be soon available at the Stores The firm has arranged to get the famous Sanganeri-printing done on purely Swadeshi cloth, and a good export business is also being done in Sanganeri Safas and Saries, so liked all over India.

Address -

Rajasthan Swadeshi Stores. Johan Bazar, Jaipur City.

The RAJPUTANA PHOTO ART STUDIO, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ARTISTS. JAIPUR

This studio was founded in 1907 by a very learned scholar, lover of art and a prominent Jagirdar of the Jaipur State, the late Purohit Rampratapii. It is the premier studio not only in Jaipur but also in the whole of Rajputana

The Studio has got its fine and spacious building on the Station Road outside the Chandpole gate His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur has specially patronised this studio and often visits it. All the State work and other Nobles' works are done here Besides photography the studio is famous for its oil paintings and other kinds of works. Most of the photos published in the Jaipur Album are taken by this studio It is now in the charge of P Madankumar, who is its Managing Director, and is a man of social habits

Messrs RAMCHANDRA MOTILAL, CLOTH MERCHANTS. JAIPUR

The proprietors of this firm belong to the Agrawal community lt was founded about 75 years ago by Seth Ramchandraii The business of this firm was increased by its present proprietor Seth Prahladii who deals in cloth, yarn, colour and other things

Address

Messrs Ramchandra Motilal, Cloth Merchants, Ramgani Bazar, Jaipur City

Messrs SHIVANARAIN RAMPRATAP PAPER MERCHANTS AND STATIONERS JAIPUR.

The proprietors of this firm belong to the Khandelwal community. This is an old and famous shop of paper and stationery and supplies stationery to almost all the State Offices and Departments.

The proprietors are Messrs. Rampratap and Nandkishore

Address -

Messrs Shivanarain Rampratap Stationers
Tripolia Bazar Jaipur City

Messrs S M ISLAM GENERAL MERCHANTS JAIPUR

This is a famous and old firm of general merchandise. Mr. S. M. Islam, the proprietor is a man of social habits and takes interest in public affairs.

Address ---

THE STATE OF THE S

Messrs, S. M. Islam. General Merchants. Johan Bazar. Jaipur.

THE WESTERN INDIAN STATES MOTORS AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS & MOTOR DEALERS JAIPUR.

This is one of the greatest firms of this line. It was opened by the Jodhpur State under the managerithp of its present Proprietor Mr C. L. Singhi. The firm deals in all kinds of motors and its accessories. Two years ago the Jodhpur State changed the management and gave it in the sole proprietorship of Mr C. L. Singhi. Mr Singhi is an Agrawal and a man of social habits.

Address ~

The Western Indian States Motors Outside Ajmert Gate
Station Road Jupur



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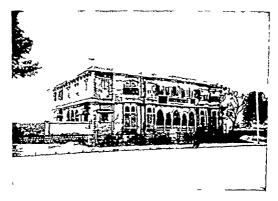
Mr. Bhanwarlal Ajmera Jain, (of the Rajasthan Directories Publishing House,

Japur



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The Rapputana Photo Art Studio Jaipur



The Delhiwala Building (of Me re Behari I of Basudec Pra #1).



Seth Chhaganbhai, of Messrs Kantilal Chhaganlal, Jewellers)



Kunwar Gopichand Sethi, (of Seth Maljı Chhogalal)



Mr Kantilal, (of:Messis Kantilal Chhaganlal, J.



Kunwar Anoop Chand Sethi, (of Seth Malji Chhogalal.)



Mr Dwarka Prasad

Prop Rajasthan Pustak Mandir Jaipar



Seth Ram Pratap Kagzi of Messra Shoonarain Rampartap



Mr Gulabchand Kala
Prop Gulabchand Kala C C 4 Jaspur



Mr P C. Kasilwal

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

13588 KANTILAL CHHAGANLAL JEWELLERS

Its time was established to te in 1911. The proprietor is an originant of Norvi but is now permanently settled in Jaipur. It is on the leading Jewellers Francian Jaipur. It has business connections a new states to one dequeues of Rejourna, Centeral India & U.P. Lin has records throughout India. The firm imports diamonds direct for Poleium and Hosbard. The present proprietor Mr. Chhaganbhai is an or sound hobbes and has not read experience in jewellery business. He take reas nowed Kanubil and Kusum Clandra. The former helps fother in business and the latter is reading in School. They deal in all kill to jewellery and ready made ornaments of upsto-date design, and can propany towellery and ready made ornaments of upsto-date design, and can propany towellery and ready.

Address

Meers. Kantil I Chhaganlal Jewellers.

John Bazar, Jaipur City

MESSRS SURAJMAL KESARLAL PANSARI, BANKERS-JAIPUR.

The Proprieters of this firm belong to the Khandelwal Digambar Jai Community and deal in greecry and wholesale opium. The firm is an olione and has a branch at Kotah. The present proprietor Seth Kesarlal who has four sons name Messrs. Gulabchand, Bhanwarlal, Sunderlal and Rajkumar Mr. Rajkumar is studying and all the three help his father in business.

Address -

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Surajmal Kesarlal, Ramganj Bazar, Jaipur

THE RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE

This Publishing House was established in 1931 to carry on the publishing business in the Jaipur State to fill up the long felt want of undertaking high class costly publications. To Start with the Proprietor Mr. K. L. Aimera Jain had taken up the "Jaipur Album", which has now been completed after the strenous hard labour of complete 2 years spending a great amount of money. The Proprietor now intends to bring out further publications which shall be advertised from time to time

Address --

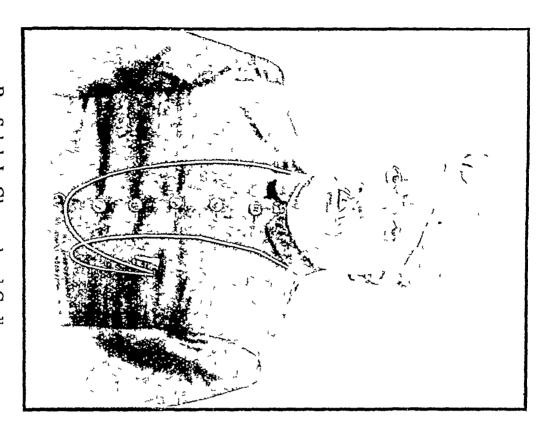
The Rajasthan Directories Publishing House, Johan Bazar, Jaipur City

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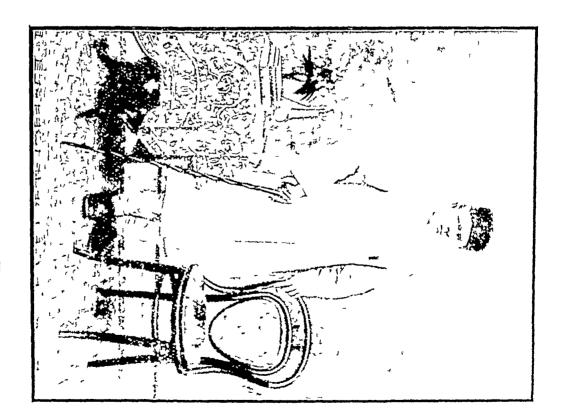
Classified List of Trades, Professions and Traders

(In alphabetical Order)

ARMS AND AMMUNITION DEALERS CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS Messra Abdul Rahım Abdul Hai The Arlun Medical Hall Naoroil Jamsetii The Druggist Hall The Mahboob Medico BANKERS The Medical Hall Messrs Baldeo Dass Brimohan Birla. The National Pharmacy Bansidhar Shiva Prasad Khe The New Pharmacy ten The Prem Pharmacy Bansilal Abır Chand The Sun Pharmacy Bihari Lai Kodiwala Bairathi Binlesi Zorawarmai Banthia CLOTH MERCHANTS Chandrabhan Bansilai Messrs Badrilal Ramnarain Chhodmal Suraimal Gokaldas Jiwandas Biharilal Basudeva Prasad Ganeshdas Narsinghdas Brijlai Ramgopal Imperial Bank of India. Chhotilal Nemichand Jawaharmal Suganchand (Propr Chhoteylai Sundarlai Nagawa ~ Chandmal Mehta Seth Bhagchand Soni M L. A) Mr Messra Chandanmal Dhanraj Dugad Jhumarlal Swarooplal Chasiram Gulabchand Kanwalnain Hamir Singh Khetsidas Sadasukh Gopalji Murlidhar Rana Shriram Nanagram Gopiram Debilal Surai Bux Nirbhairam Gopiram Minalal BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS Govaldas Ramandas Isarlal Bookseller Hiralal Hukamehand Kanhiyalal & Sons Hiralal Kaluram Messrs The Mitrakaryalaya Jagannath Surajbux The Raiasthan Directories Publishing Kaluram Kishengopal Kesharlal Kısturchand House The Raissthan Pustak Mandir Khadi Bhandar (A I S A) Messrs Restodi Bros Khadi Karyalaya (cortified o BRASS AND CURIO MERCHANTS AISA Messrs. Chauthmal & Brothers Kanhiyalal Holaram Lakhmichand Poonamehand Chauthmal Haluka. Chotevial Pancholi Lakhmichand Ladhulal Jasaram Thariyamal Maganial Phoolchand Noorbux Khudabux. Rambhagat Maliram P M Allabux Rainsthan Swadeshi Stores P Sumatidas & Sons. Ramchandra Hottlat S Gulabchand Lunia and Co Ramdeo Rame-hwarlal S Zoraster and Co Ramgopal Radheshyam. Sewaram Jethanand Ramnarain Haliram Shiva Sahai Indarsahai Sadalukh Ramnath



Rai Sahib L Ghevarchand Godha, Mumb Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchandu som Jaipur Branch



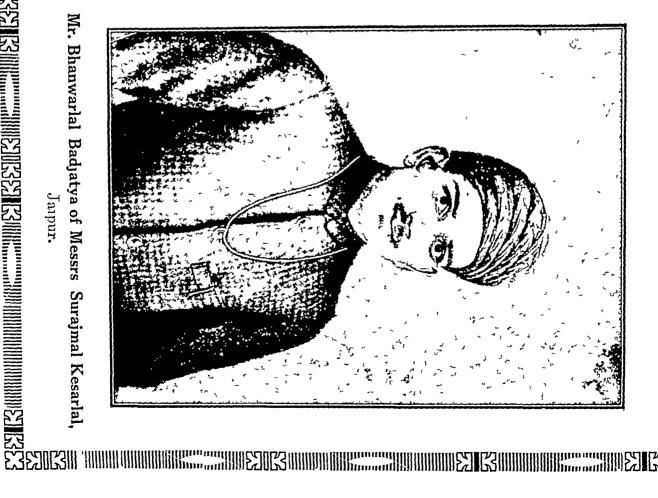
Seth Gulabchandjı Tongya Hon Magistiate & Municipal Commissionei, Muttia, Jaipui



Seth Kalyanmal Naiwala

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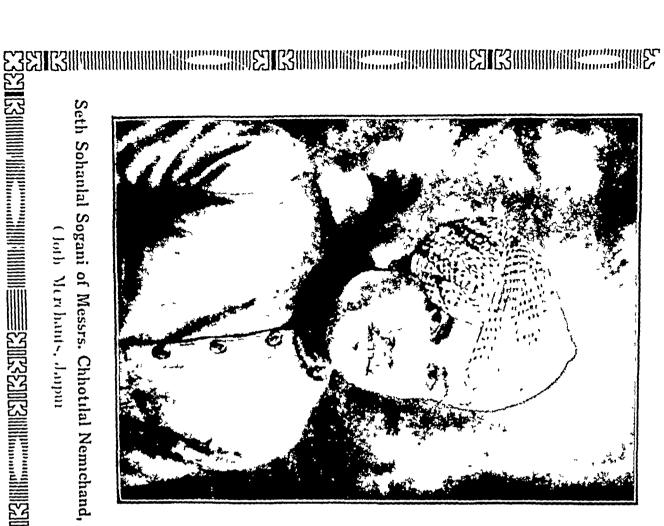
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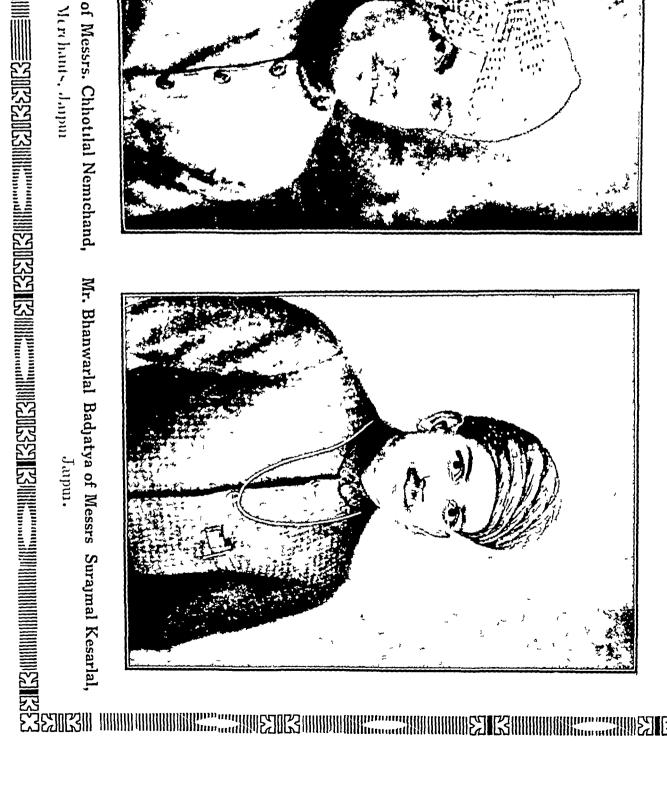
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Sambhar, (Jaipur State)

CLOTH MERCHANTS (contd)

Messrs Sat Beoharik Company.

Shrinarain Ramgopal

" Swadeshi Stores

, Sunderlal Gulabchand

COLOUR MERCHANTS

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Jhumarlal Govind Narain

,, Radha Ballabh Badrinarain

.. Ramchandra Motilal

.. Radhakishen Almera

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Messrs Bhagtaram Mangilal

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Mr Mohammed Husain

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The Carpet Factory

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The State Mistri Khana

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The Lakshmi Bhandar

The Maharala Stores

Messrs M C Brothers

The Rajputana General Trading Co.

, Royal Stores

Mr S M Islam

., S M Samad.

.. S. M Alım Uddın

. S M Abdulla

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,, Chainsukh Gulabehand

Chimanlal Rakhichand.

, Chandanmal Doogar

.. Ganga-Ram Hiralal

.. Gaurishankar Kaluram

Gheensilal Tholia

Mr Isarlı Rana

Messrs Jouhardal Prabhulal

., Maliram Ramchandra

.. Molaram Malıram

,. Phoolchand Gulabchand

" Ramdass Lachhminarain.

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" Durgalal Taksalı

" Fatehlal Kataria

Messrs Gulabchand Bhuramal

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.. Kanlı Bholii Taksalı.

.. Kishenlal Shivanrain

., Nanagram Ballılal

.. Nathulal Bhonrilal

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Messrs. Bijailal Panchanan

.. Bhonrilal Chhakiwala

.. Bilailal Malilal

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Dhonkalram Damodardas,

,, Hiranand Ramnivas

" Kisturchand Bhonrilal

Messrs Lachhiram Ramniwas. Mangalii Ganeshlal

Mathuradas Kishandas Ramkanwar Suralbux Shiva Narain Bhonrifal

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The Imperial Hotel and Restaurant Jaipur Hotel Jain Hotel The Kallach Hotel

The Kailash Hotel
Kaiser i Hind Hotel
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" Jamnalal Sankarlai
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JEWELLERS
Seth Banilal Tholia
Messrs Bhuramal Rajmal Surana

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Damodardas Khandelwal
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Durlabhli Tribhowan
Mr Durgalal John Saraf
Messrs Fatebial Sukhlal

Gordhanlal Badrinarain Gulabohand Lunia & Co Mr Gulabohand Baid Gulabohand Bothra. Hamirmal Goloha

Gheesilai Mangilai Gokulchand Pungalia

Hamirmal Golcha
Messrs. Hazarimal Milapohand
Mr Ishwarial Sogani

Messrs. Jhuntaram Durgadas.
Johanimal Dayachand
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Messrs Kapoorchand Kistur Chand Keshrichand Bindayakya Lachman Lai Kesharimai Chordiya

Ladhuram Mangilal
Maliram Phoolehand
Narain Mahadeo Ladiwala
Nathmal Kharaid
Nathmal Jatanmal
Nathulal Moolehand
Nemichand Pratabehand Jar

gar Poonamehand Fatehehand Bhandari Phoolehand Manikehand Dhandia.

Pannalal Caneshlal
Mr Premchand Lodha
Ram Chandra Bhanwarlal
Ramulal Vithal Lal Patnawala
, Ramnath Radha Kishen
Messrs Ratanlal Chhuttan Lal Phophaliya

Sardarmal Poonamchand

Shankariai Rupnarain Sohaniai Phoolehand Suganchand Sobhagohand Suraimai Dandia. Suraimai Dowatiwala. Suraimai Patolia

S Zoraster & Co

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Messrs. Bilailal Lakhmichand Dungarsidass Maliram Maliram Ramgopal Maliram Ramjal

Umraochand Jargad

KASERA

Roopchand Rampratab Sheojiram Ram Kumar KEROSENE OIL AND PETROL MERCHANTS Messra. Jamnadas Dwarkadass

Haridas Gordhandas Kesarlal Kistur Chand Mr. Laphbram Derewale

Kantilel Chhaganlai Mr Lachhiram Derawala.





Seth Motilal Lath

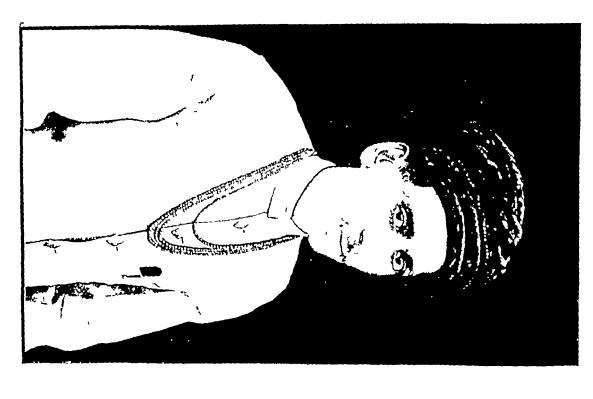
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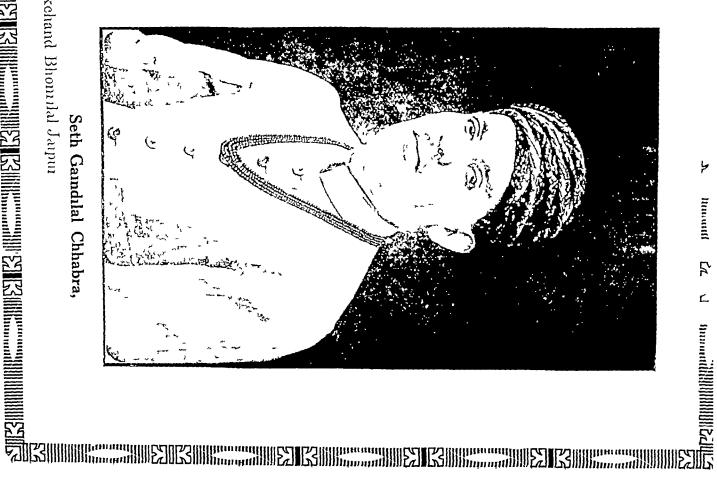


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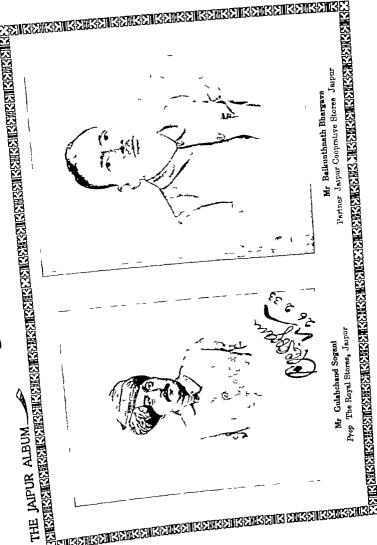
Seth Gulabchand Diggiwala,

Proprietors of Messis Harakehand Bhonnlal Jaipur



Seth Gaindilal Chhabra,

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TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

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Ramkumar Sural Bux.

S Zoraster & Co.,

Shiva Prasad Gaurishankar Khetan

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Deokilal Pansari.

Messrs. Iswarlal Rampratab

Mr Kapoorchand Gandhi

Likhmichand Gandhi

Messrs Malli Chhogalal Sethi

Mr Narsinglal Pansari

Messrs Pratabchand Kapoorchand

Suralmal Kesharlal

Suraimal Maheswari.

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Suralmal Maliram

Suralmal Bansılal

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Lachhmi Narain Gopinath

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Messrs Jamnadass Shri Narain. The Lakshmi Bhandar. , Mahesh Bhandar. Messrs M. C Bros PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ARTISTS Messrs Govind Ram and Sons. , G N Bhanwarlal and Sons , Jain Brothers , Mangilal and Sons , Oodeyram Badriprasad. , Rajputana Photo Art Studio Mr R. Kumar. , Radheshyam PRINTING PRESSES The Balchand Press , Dhanwantri Press. , Jaipur Printing Press , Manoranjan Printing Press , Manoranjan Printing Press , Sennial Halwai TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS The Agra House , Bombay House , Commercial Syndicate. , Ideal Tailoring Works. , Standard Tailoring Co, Messrs. Rizvi Brothers & Co, , Subodh Chand & Co, , Temani Brothers. VARNISH, CEMENT ETC, MERCHANTS Messrs. Gangabux Madangopal , Hiralal Lachhmandas , Jamnadas Rampratab , Kesrilal Lalchand. , Naraindas Brothers. , Shivaram Radhaballabh. , S Bholanath Garg & Co,

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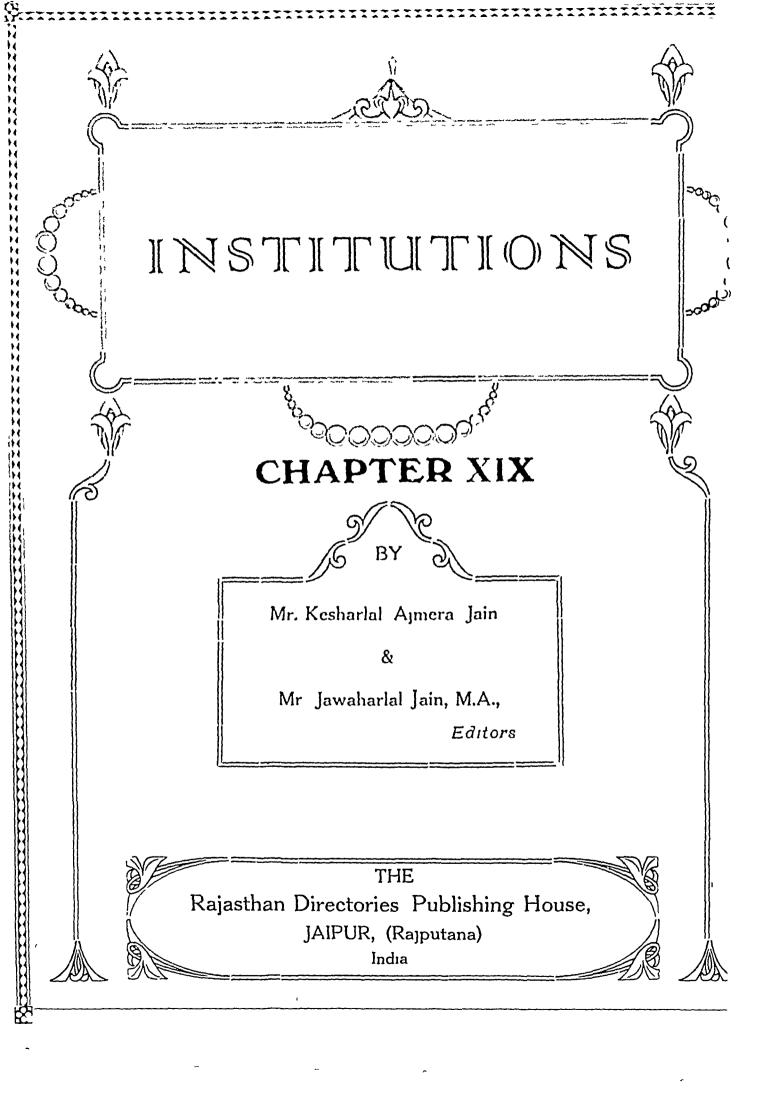
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INSTITUTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

Under the enlightened and benevolent Government of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Ramsinghii Bahadur, the foundations of public institutions were deeply laid and the line of action was chalked out with amazing foresight. The Maharajii fully grasped the requirements of the subjects and provided means for their development into ideal citizens. The catholicity, broadmindedness and tolerance of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sawai Madhosinghii Bahadur of blessed memory not only maintained these institutions but gave a great fillip to them to move forward with the times. Under the guidance of our present enlightened Ruler whose energy, dash and foresight have infused new spirit in them, it may be hoped that the number of public institutions with the spirit of real public service will increase, and they will achieve substantial results.

In the following pages an attempt has been made to give barest outlines of a few public institutions. It may, however, be admitted that the treatment is not exhaustive. Inspite of repeated requests, information regarding several important institutions could not be obtained. Therefore, omission of any institution from this Chapter does not necessarily mean that the work done by it is too insignificant to require mention here.

(EDITORS)

A brief account of some of the institutions is given below:

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

The Jaipur Astronomical Observatory is the largest of the five which were erected by His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji early in the 18th century at Delhi, Muttra, Benares, Ullain and Jaipur

This great Ruler, the founder of the Jaipur city in 1728, died in 1743, reformed the Calender for the Emperor, established the obliquity of the ecliptic and the position of the equinox

This Observatory has a special interest because it represents the last of what may be called the stone age of Astronomy

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji's original brass instruments are now in the Albert Hall Museum

The following is a brief description of the instruments taken from Captain Garrett's Book

- DAKSHINO BHITTI YANTRA OR MERIDIANAL WALL. This is used for observing the altitudes of the heavenly bodies when on the Meridian SHASTHAMSA YANTRA This is used for finding Meridian Alti tudes Zenith distance and the latitude and obliquity of the ecliptic.
 - RAM YANTRA This is used for measuring altitudes and azimuths.
 - The DICAMSA YANTRA This is used for finding the azimuth
 - The SAMRAT The Prince of Diels This is used for finding time
 - The NARIVALAYA The sun is observed and time read off
- The RASHIVALAYA The object for which they were intended is the direct determination of celestial latitude and longitude
- THE KRANTI WRITTA The object for which they were intended is the direct determination of celestial latitude and longitude at any time
- 9 & 10 THE JAI PRAKASH Invented and devised by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhii An ideal instrument for demonstrating the doctrine of the sphere and showing to the eye the apparent motions of the sun
- THE ANNA TANSHA YANTRA The Altitude observation of any object can be taken at any time
- CHAKRA YANTRA For the determination of right ascensions declinations and angles
- THE YANTRA RAJ It is a map or representation of the visible portions of the celestial sphere provided with a moveable ecliptic pivoted to the point representing the pole

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY

This institution ranks as a first class Meteorological Observatory and it was ereded and fitted out at considerable cost by the Jaipur State The late Maharala Sawai Ram Singhli first opened an observatory within the Pelace grounds but as the site was unsuitable the institution was removed in January 1881 to its present site near the Natani ka Bagh where the conditions are more characteristic of the surrounding country Reports of all observa tions recorded are telegraphed daily to the Director General of Observatories at Poons and the forecasting Centres at Delhi and Karachi As. according to Mr Blandford Jaipur occupies probably the most continental position in the Rennsula, the observations are doubtless valuable

Observations are made at 8 10 and 17 hours of all the usual instruments which are placed in a shed open at the sides. The temperature of the soil on the surface is also read by the two observers who form the staff An

improved Osler's anemograph has for fifty-one years given a continuous record of the velocity, force and direction of the wind, as well as of the rainfall, by means of brass pencils which make traces on metallic paper placed on a revolving drum moved by clock-work

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur who is much interested in the institution, constantly consults the daily register which is sent to him

Simple meteorological observations are also recorded at the various dispensaries in the districts and reported to the head-quarter station at Jaipur. The total annual expenditure is about Rs 2,500/- The average annual rainfall at Jaipur is about 24 inches of which some 19 inches are generally received in July, August, and September

The principal instruments used in the Observatory are -

ORDINARY INSTRUMENTS

Fortions Barometer by Casella
Standard Thermometer by Casella
Dry Bulb thermometer by Casella
Wet Bulb thermometer by Casella
Dry Maximum by Negrette and Zambra
Dry Minimum by Negrette and Zambra
Wet Minimum by Negrette and Zambra
Wet Minimum by Negrette and Zambra
Sun thermometer by Solomon and Co.,
Thermometer on grass by Solomon and Co.,
Rain guage by Symon
Nephe and Cope by Finemen
Sunshine recorder by Negrette and Zambra
Surface thermometer by Casella.

AUTOMATIC INSTRUMENTS

Ostler's anemograph by Black and Murray
Dine's pressure tube anemometer by R W Munro
Barograph by Richard Freres
Lawrence & Mayo's Self Recording Rainguage
Thermograph by Richard Freres

The Institution is of great importance and the data has proved of great value for agricultural and irrigation purposes, and to the Scientific world at large. Since, 1929, the observations are providing a great help to the cause of civil aviation in India.

MAHARAJA S PALACE LIBRARY

The Pothikhana or the Palace Library can only be visited by His Highness permission It contains many treasures in the way of old books. maps pictures, and astronomical instruments

Among the books the most noteworthy is a version in Persian of selections from the great Hindu Epic, the Mahabharat The writer or translator is Abul Fazi the famous poet. The work is all handwritten and it is profusely illustrated by the hands of all the most famous artists of the time are four beautiful volumes and the whole work is one of exquisite beauty and of fabulous value

The maps too are full of interest as showing what the state of cartographic art was in India two or three centuries ago

The pictures include paintings of the Moghal Emperors of the various Rulers of Amber and Jaipur of the battle of Sambhar and of Nadirshah ordering a general massacre of the people of Delhi

MAHARAJA 8 PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Maharaja s Public Library was founded by H. H. Maharaja Sawai Ram. Singhli in 1886 for the benefit of the educated public

The Library contains 21 424 books on various subjects in English Sanskrit. Hindi Persian, Urdu Arabic and other languages. Besides the printed volumes the Library has a good collection of old and valuable manuscripts in Sanskrit Arabic Persian Urdu and Hindi A considerable number of papers and periodicals are subscribed for and made available to the public

The Library is free to the Public and all expenditure is borne by the State except that a fee o annas four per mensem is charged from those readers, who wish to take books to their homes. It is open to the public from aunrise to sunset on all days except Sundays and Gazetted holidays.

The number of visitors comes to about 40 000 per annum

HINDU ANATHASHRAM

The Hindu Orphanage was established in 1926 by some public aprilted persons of the city as an asylum for orphans and helpless widows. The Anathashram also aims at making suitable arrangements for their mental physical and moral education and preparing them for leading an independent life in future

The orphanage was started with 8 children the number in 1928 rose to 60 and is now about 40 Marana de la company de la com VATATATATATATATATATATATATATATA

The monthly meeting for United Worship which he instituted in the Chandpole Church was a characteristic expression of his deep sympathy with the spiritual aspirations of men of all races and creeds Mr Low retired from active services in February 1932 and the Rev WGOrr MA BD succeeded him

Educational work for women and girls goes back to an early period in the history of the Mission. Its foundations were laid by the saintly and devoted Miss Katherine Miller appointed to Jaipur in 1886. Attendance at School was less common than it is now and most of the teaching had to be done in the homes of individual pupils. Miss Miller had her reward in the devoted attachment of many of her old pupils, and in the growing appreciation on the part of parents and husbands of the value of female education. Among the best remembered names in this department of work in more recent years is that of Miss Helen P. Sinelair who resigned in 1981 and is now living in retirement in Scotland.

In 1898 a missionary lady doctor was located in Jaipur. But it was not till the appointment in 1909 of Dr. Lillias. Thomson that medical work for women was regularly established. From that time Hospital and Dispensary work was steadily carried on in a rented house in the city until a few years ago when it had grown to such an extent that a fully equipped modern hospital building had become an urgent necessity. On the erection in 1981 of the New State Zenana Hospital, the Mission gladly accepted the invitation to place its medical services for a period of two years at the disposal of the Darbar. The connection already established in the city ensured the immediate success of the new Hospital. On the expiry of the agreement in April. 1983, the State Zenana Hospital passed under the immediate control of the Director of Medical Services.

The Chandpole Church built in 1916 stands on a site gifted to the Mission by the late H H Maharala Sawai Madho Singhli Bahadur. The handsome tower clock is a gift from the same generous donor. The building was designed by the late Col Sir Swinton Jacob. The Church has been placed for purpose of worship at the service of the Indian Christian congregation numbering about 250 which forms a branch of the United Church of Northern India United Worship to which members of other communities are specially invited is held (in English) on the evening of the first Sunday of each month A Scottish service is held on the third Sunday.

At present the Mission carries on a High School for boys to which a Hostel is attached and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for girls with a Teachers Hostel and a number of Primary Vernacular Schools both for boys and girls in various parts of the city Mr B S Paul M A L T is the Headmaster of the Mission High School

Apart from the organised agencies just mentioned, the work of the Mission is carried on mainly through public lectures, study and fellowship groups, scouting, guiding the instruction of Pardanashin ladies in their homes, the diffusion of enlightened ideas of hygiene, child welfare, temperance etc, and relief work in times of sickness or distress. It has always been the aim of the Mission, through friendly personal contact with all classes, to encourage every sincere and disinterested effort in the direction of enlightenment and progress. While aiming at the building up of a strong and efficient Christian Church, as a permanent contribution to the life of the community, the Mission welcomes every opportunity of co-operating with men of goodwill of all classes and communities in promoting a spirit of loyalty and good citizenship, in creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and tolerance, in ministering to distress and in advancing in every way possible the cause of social righteousness

The Raiputana Mission of the Church of Scotland, of which the Jaipur Mission is a branch, also carries on work in the principal towns of Almer-Merwara, and in the States of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah and Alwar

THE JAIPUR BAR ASSOCIATION

The Bar Association, Jaipur, came into existence as "Anjuman Vakla" on December, 1,1924, with olny 28 members. Munshi Mir Ahsan-ul-Haq was its first President. The Association had no independent building of its own till the State Authorities placed the present building in Jaleb Chauk at the disposal of the Association in September, 1929.

The strength of the Association has been continually increasing. Its business is carried on by an Executive Committee consisting of 17 members, including one President, 2 Vice-Presidents, 1 Secretary, 2 Joint Secretaries, one Treasurer and one Assistant Treasurer.

The Bar Library, which had so long only a few books in Urdu, is now well equipped with up-to-date works on Law

Pandit Chiranjiva Lal Misra, Advocate, is the President of the Association at present

THE DHANWANTRI AUSHDHALAYA, JAIPUR

This Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya was established in 1919 in Partaniyon-ka-Mandir by Vaidya Ratna Ayurveda Martand Swami Lakshmi Ram Ayurveda Acharyya with the help of the late Rai Bahadur Naurang Rai Khetan, Rai Bahadur Munshi Nanag Ram Jauhar, Naib Nathmal Chaudhri, and Raj Vaidya Pandit Shyamlal It was transferred to the present large and spacious

building in the Jauhri Bazar which was bought for Rs 83,000/ through the munificence of the late Vaidya Swami Keshava Dass A donation of Rs 15 000/ was given in the beginning by Seth Jugalkishore Birla, and as the gate of the building was in a narrow lane, Seth Beharilal Kodiwala gave a shop and thus a gate was opened in the Jauhari Bazar

The institution is under the management of a Committee consisting of M Pvarelallı Kasliwal President Swamı Lakshmı Ramlı Vice President, Shri Niwasii and Vilay Narainji Temanii Secretaries and the Thakur Sahib of Geelgarh and P Shyam Sundarlı Sharma M A

Avurvedic medicines are given free to the public. The upper storey is used for indoor section, and the lower storey for the outdoor section indoor section which was opened by Lt Col H R Lawrence, late President of the Council of State, Jaipur contains provision for 12 beds. It serves as a place for practical instruction for the Ayurveda students of the Sanskrit College There are 2 Vaidyas, 8 compounders I nurse, and an allopathic doctor for instructing the students, examining sputum and performing surgical The allopathic doctor is also in charge of the Laboratory work

In September 1922 a Pharmacy was also opened where Ayurvedic medi gines are scientifically prepared for sale to the public and use in the Ausha dhalaya

A permanent exhibition of the medicines is also kept here. Library also containing a good collection of books on Ayurveda.

Out of his Trust of Rupees one lakh Swami Lakshmi Ramli has earmarked, Rs 25 000/ for this Ausdhalaya, the interest whereof forms a part of the monthly expenses of the institution which amount to about Rs 800 p m The Jaipur Darbar have also generously rest is met by donations etc granted a contribution of Rs 1600/ per annum

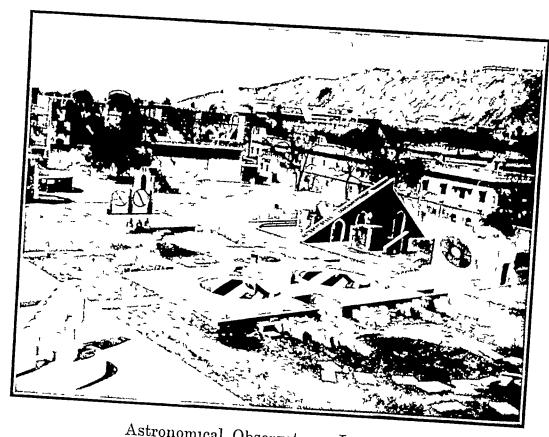
His Highness the Maharala Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur Maha Mahopadhyaya Kaviral Gana Nath Sen L M S Kaviral Shyamdas Vachaspati of Calcutta, and several other leading personages have spoken highly of this institution

THE JAIN KUMAR SABHA JAIPUR

This institution was started by some enthusiastic Jain young men of Jaipur

The activities of the Sabha are confined to the social moral and intellectual progress of the youngmen and are absolutely non political. One of the aims of the Sabha is to cultivate the power of debating From the beginning

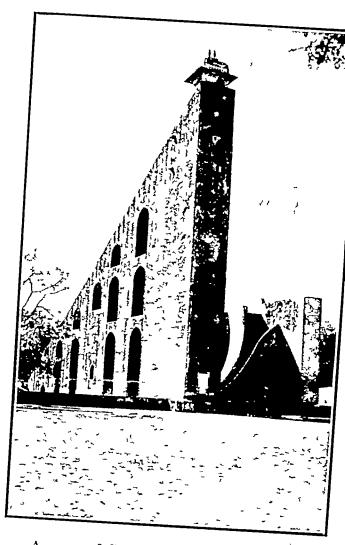
THE JAIPUR ALBUM



Astronomical Observatory, Jaipur



Aview of State Observatory Jaipur



A view of State Observatory, Jaipur.



Pandit Hiralal Shastri B. A.
Founder and Director of the Jeewan Kutir
Banasthali, Jaipur State



Seth Murlidhar Somani Manager Chirawa High School.



Rev W G. Orr M. A., B. D Mission House Jaipur



Pt. Shyamsunder Sharma M. A., L. T., Hoad Master, Rathkhana School, & State Scout Master, Jaipur

the President of the Sabha is Mr Kesarlal Almera Jain, and the following gentlemen held the posts of Secretaries from time to time —

- I Mr Kapoor Chand Luharia Jain B A,
- 2 Mr Bhanwarlal Patni B A, LL B,
- 3 Mr Gulabchand Kasliwal M A, LL B,
- 4 Mr Suresh Chandra Kasliwal B A, LL B,
- 5 Mr Jawaharlal Jain M A

THE DADOO MAHAVIDYALAYA, JAIPUR

This institution was established by Vaidya Ratna Ayurveda Martand Swami Lakshmi Ramli Aurveda Acharya in 1970 in the house belonging to the late Swami Keshava Dassli. Out of his Trust of Rupees one Lakh. Swami Lakshmi Ramli has earmarked Rs. 10,000 for this institution, and Seth Ghanshyam Dasli Birla gives a donation of Rs. 100 per mensem. Rs. 60,000 is the permanent fund. It is managed by a Committee presided over by Swami Lakshmi Ramli. The Adhishthata is Swami Mangaldassii.

Of the 60 boys who receive education here 45 live in the boarding house attached to it and 15 are local students. All the expenses which amount to Rs 600 per mensem are borne by the institution, however, if any student desires, he may pay Rs 7 per mensem

91 students of this Mahavidalaya have passed the various examinations in Sanskrit uptill now

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION JAIPUR STATE

The Boy Scout movement was started in Jaipur as early as June 1925, and was directly affiliated to the All India Boy Scouts Association H E the Viceroy and Chief Scout for India was pleased to appoint H H the Maharala Sahib Bahadur as Chief Scout for Jaipur

A big training Camp was held in May 1927 as a result of which the movement spread in almost all the districts of the State, the prominent places among them being Pilani, Chirawa, Khetri, Sikar, Kotputli, Jhunihunu, Dausa, Gangapur, Bagar, and Jobner As the work in the Jaipur city proper grew in volume and number, the need of a separate Local Boy Scouts Association for

the city was felt and the Association was formed. One great step taken towards the better organisation of the movement in the city was the organisation of the troops institution wise Major Oswald then Scout Commissioner started annual Hikes in summer as well as the annual Scout week in Camp Scout Band has also been organised

His Highness takes keen interest in the movement and a recurring grant of Rs. 1500 has graciously been made to the Association in addition to several Non recurring ones. The State has placed the old military grounds and quarters outside Sanganer gate at the disposal of the Association A quarterly magzine under the name of Jaipur Scout has been started by the Boy Scouts.

The medal of merit received from the Chief Scout was given to P Shyam Sunder Sharma M.A. L.T. State Scout Master in recognition of his 8 years services to the movement

The number of the Scouts in the Jaipur State is 1226 with 4° troops. The office bearers of the Boy Scouts Association Japur State are -

Chief Scout. H H the Maharala Sahib Bahadur

Rai Bahadur Purchit Sir Gopinath Kt C I E M A President

Munshi Pvarelal Kasliwal B A Vice-President

Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka M B. Commissioner

Secretary William Owens Esgr BA MBE. Pandit Shyam Sundar Sharma M A L T Scoutmaster &

Organising Commissioner

Mr D N Sen is the President of the Jaipur Local Association Rai Sahib M Rai Narain is the Secretary Mr F S Young who takes much interest and active part in the Scout movement, is the District Scout Commissioner

CHILD WELFARE JAIPUR,

In 1924 a Committee was formed to promote in Jaipur the Child Welfare movement inaugurated by Her Excellency the Countess of Reading Weeks were held in 1925 and 1926 The Jaipur Branch which is affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford All India League for Maternity and Child Welfare was opened in September 1926. It has three centres in different parts of the city working under the supervision of a Lady Health Visitor assisted by three midwives and five Dais. Maternity wards have been opened at one of the centres which afford an opportunity to local Dars for learning practical work

Every year a Baby Show with Health Exhibition is held in the Ram Niwas Garden in the Baby week. The Jaipur Darbar give an annual contribution of Rs 1,600

Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnathji Atal MA, is the President and Doctor S N Consul B Sc, MB, BS., DPH. is the Hony Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee

Mrs Huban takes a very great interest and active part in this movement. She is the President of the Executive Committee. Mrs C. L. Singh is the Health Visitor.

STATE SOLDIERS' BOARD, JAIPUR

The local Board at Jaipur was started in May 1928 to help the pensioners of the British Indian Army, to secure employment for pensioners, and to help by means of contributions, the families of the soldiers who need relief. The Jaipur Darbar give a grant of Rs 750 per annum and it receives an annual contribution of Rs 600 from the Indian Soldiers' Board. The President of the Board is Rai Bahadur Pandit Amarnathii Atal, Finance Member, Council of State

WALTERKRIT RAJPUT HITKARNI SABHA.

The Walterkrit Hitkarni Sabha was started here for making reforms in the Rajput Community The Members of the Committee are—

- l Thakur Roop Singhli of Naila
- 2 Rawal Sangram Singhli of Samode.
- 3 Thakur Hari Singhii of Achrole and
- 4 Thakur Sangram Singhji of Diggi

THE JAIN NAVAYUWAK MANDAL

This institution was established in January, 1929 by a band of enthusiastic youths of the Oswal Community (including Shreemal, Porwal, Shree Shreemal etc.) Its activities, absolutely non-religious and non-political, are confined only to the social problems of the community

The number of the members at present is about 100

The President is Mr. Man Mal Mookim and the Secretary is Mr. Bal Chand Baid

SAMAJ SUDHARAK MANDAL JAIPUR

This society was established by some public spirited citizens of Jaipur in 1924 to fulfil the dire necessity of a social institution in the city. Its chief aims are:

I Restraining the use of intoxicants, more specially wine.

Betterment generally of the moral condition of the public of Jaipur and.

The spreading of education specially amongst those lowly and poorly placed classes which are worst off in this direction.

On 24th July 1924 the Mandal requested the Mahakma Khas to close down at least some shops of wine and was met with success. Similarly attempts

at least some shops of wine and was met with success. Similarly attempts have from time to time been made to persuade the Jagirdars etc. of the State to give up wine and it is satisfying to note that some of them responded to its request.

The Mandal started a regular night school in March 1926 and some schools in the hastles (quarters) of Reigars Bhangis and also Chandpolia Sadhus. In 1981 the Mandal conducted three regular Pathshalas staffed by paid teachers. Even now it maintains one regular school having 40 Raigar boys on the roll

It observes a Holi week every year and organises public meetings in several parts of the City with a view to eradicate the use of obscene songs intoxicants. child and old age marriages unnecessary expenses on ceremonial occasions etc. Since 1981 it organises a fair called the Man Mela on the second day of Holi after the name of the present Ruler The Mandal has been trying for several years to have a marriage restraint bill passed by this State. From September 1928 the Mandal has also been conducting a monthly magazine called the Sudharak which was first edited by P Soorya Narain Acharya, then by B Karpoor Chandra Patni and now it is edited by P Raghunath Sahai Sharma MA, LL.B

In 1925 it requested the Mahakma Khas to disallow the entry of prostitutes in the Ramniwas gardens which was graciously agreed to by the authorities. A portion of the gardens has also been allotted for the special use of the Parda nashin ladies Through the efforts of this Mandal a few water pipes have been erected in the Ramgani Bazar for the use of the sweepers. A Fire Relief Branch of the Mandal is also working

The Mandal owes its progress to the late R B Munshi Nanag Ramli dauhar Reverend A R Low Pandit Shiva Kishore Tiwari and others.

On the auspicious occasion of the birth of Shri Maharaja Kumar Sahib the Mandal organised a very large meeting which was graced by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur with his presence. This was the first meeting of BONOTANDIDAN NATALININ NATALININ A

its kind in Jaipur in which the Ruler and the ruled Jointly offered prayers to the Almighty

At present Rai Sahib P Soorya Narayan M A, is the President, and P Indra Dutta Palliwal B A, LL B. is the Secretary of the Mandal

THE TALIMUL ISLAM SCHOOL JAIPUR

This institution the first of its kind in the Jaipur State, was started in 1911 by Maulvi Mohammad Hidayat Ali Khan with a view to impart religious education to the Muslim boys as well as to create in them a taste for oriental learning especially Arabic. Persian and Urdu The school made such a steady progress during a very short period that several branches of it were opened at Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Sanganer, and Khanqah of Maulana Ziauddin Sahib at Jaipur wherein the number of boys rose from 160 to about 400 institution is patronised and aided by the Muslim Community not only of Jaipur but also of Africa, Bulsar, Surat and other places, it has a strong financial position The education imparted here is of the Munshi, Munshi Alim. Munshi Fazil (Honours in Persian) Maulvi Alim, Maulvi Fazil (Honours in Arabic). Adıb Adıb-alım and Adıb Fazil standards of the Punjab and Allahabad Univer-Up till now more than 50 students of this school have passed aforesaid examination of the said Universities

Munshi Maulvi Mohammad Kadir Bakhsh Qadri Badayuni Fazil and Maulyi Fazil (Punjab) is the Headmaster of the school

ISLAMIA PANCHAYAT.

Islamia Panchayat, a representative and influential body of the Jaipur Muslims, was formed in the year 1926 by the efforts of Md Ameer Uddin Khan H P, and recognised by the Mahakama Khas Its objects are --

- (1)the spread of education, and
- the reform of Muslim Society

Its inaugural meeting was held in March, 1926, in which a Committee was Molvi Mohd Ashfaq Rasul, Jauhar, Md Ameer Uddin Khan and Mirza Ahmad Ali Beg were elected by a unanimous vote, the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer respectively Afterwards Munshi Md Fida Ali Khan, Dewan, was elected President.

At the above meeting a donation of Rs, 500/- was announced by Molvi Hafiz Md Moezuddin Khan retired Asst, Commander-in-Chief, Jaipur State Forces

and the members devised a new way of raising subscriptions by means of collecting flour from door to door. Some workers of the Society collected considerable amount on the occasion of the *Urs* at Almer by taking care of shoes of the pilgrims. It gave sufficient income to start an Upper Primary School on the 26th July 1926 which has now been raised to a Middle School and is housed in a rented building belonging to Nawab Muritaz ud Daula Bahadur. The School has got on the roll 800 students of every community. For the Muslim students training in the Quran and Theology is compulsory.

The Society has been unsparing in its efforts to spread education among the Muslim of Jaipur who are generally very bakward in education. At its initiative the All India Muslim Educational Conference held its annual meeting at Almer under the Presidentship of the Hon ble Sir Shah Muhammad Suleman Chief Justice Allahabad in the year 1998. Sir Suleman highly appreciated the work of the Panchayat and since then he has been patronising the School

Lady Suleman generously gave a sum to start a Girls School in Jaipur Pamphlets have been published in a large number inviting the attention of the Muslims to their educational needs and more than 5 Maktabs have been started in the City and districts. It has helped the poor and deserving students to complete their education. The Muslim Middle School has got a Students Co-operative Society a debating club and a students own Magazine and an organisation for improving the health and physique of the students. The Society s efforts have succeeded in removing to a large extent the Muslims apathy towards Modern Education. This institution which is yet in its infancy nas rightly acquired a respectable place among the sister schools both in point of educat onal attainments and physical development of the students.

His Highness the Maharala Sahib Bahadur has very kindly granted a plot of land of about 7 bighas for constructing a building for the School

MAUJ MANDIR PANDIT SABHA.

The Maw Mandir Pandit Sabha was founded by His late Highness Maharala Ram Singhli II in 1865 with a view to obtain decisions (Vyavastha) of the Pandits on religious matters—It is under the Charity Department. During the reign of Maharala Ram Singhli the President of this Sabha was Kathabhatta Hargovindi alias Chhotey Lalli—At present P Madhu Sudanil Olha Vidyavachaspati is the President, and the Members are—(I) P Mukand Ramil Olha, (C) P Kanhaiya Lalli Dadhimath Nyayacharya. (3) P Surya Narayanil Acharya (1) Maha Mahopadhyaya P Girdharli Sharma Chaturvedi—(6) Katha bhatta P Nandkishorli Sahityacharya, (6) P Madan Lalli Prashnavar Vyakarnacharya,

Pandit Purushottamli Phalod is and (7) P Kedarnathli Saraswat Astrologer the Secretary

Now-a-days this Sabha meets on every Wedneseay in the temple of Shri Rai Rajeshwarlı.

THE SETH ANANDILAL PODDAR EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Seth Anandilal Poddar Education Society has been established for directing,' supervising and controlling various charitable institutions founded by Seth Anandilal Poddar of Nawalgarh, and Bombay The Society has got a permanent fund of 4 Lacs of Rupees and maintains a High School, several Kanya Pathshalas and Chatshalas at Nawalgarh and its suburbs

In 1920, the Society founded a Brahmacharyasharam which was turned into a High School in 1930, and is accommodated in a grand double storied building recently constructed at a cost of about one lac of rupees in a very healthy area outside the town of Nawalgarh on the Railway Station Road.

The School is affiliated upto class VIII to the Education Department, Jaipur State, and for classes IX & X to the Rajputana Board, Almer present the School is recognised in Sanskrit, Commerce, Hindi, History and Geography There is a proposal to have Drawing & Science for the Middle Section

For non local students, the School has an excellent hostel which accom-Medicines are supplied free to the hostellers modates about 100 students when necessary, and special religious training is imparted by the Sanskrit teacher

Games are compulsory for the scholars. There are adequate arraagements for Volly Ball and Football, and Tennis has been introduced for teachers The local Boy Scouts Association is affiliated to the Central body at The School runs two sections of School Parliament, the Lower House Jaipur and the Upper House, which hold their debates every Saturday. Sammelan, Temperance Society and Dramatic Society are other important institutions

The School also brings out a manuscript quarterly magazine There is a proposal on foot to publish it in printed form. The School awards 50 scholarships of Rs 5/- each to deserving students and gold medals annually to those students who stand first in classes X and VIII

The School Library consists of about 2,000 books on different subject The total expenses of the School amount to about Rs 20,000/- annually

The number of students on roll is about 176 from class III to X, there being a separate Branch School for Lower classes situated in the heart of the

town containing more than 100 students. The Headmaster of the institution is Pt. Radhey Shyam Misra M A

SHRI MAHESHWARI SAMAJ JAIPUR

This institution was founded towards the end of the year 1925 by the efforts of certain enthusiastic young men of the Maheshwari Community of daipur The objects in view are the social moral and economical uplift of the community and the physical and mental development of its members President is -Mr Ganeshnarain Somani B A and the Secretary is -Mr Badri Narayan Mohta B. A. LL. B. Vakil Chief Court.

It is situated in a rented building in Vidyadhar ka Rasta Japur A night School is run by it under the Headmaster ship of Mr. Uma Shanker Chatur vedi

JIWAN KUTIR BANASTHALI (NEWAD)

The Jiwan Kutir or the Cottage of Rural Re-construction founded at Ransthal, a village in Tehsil Nawai (Jaipur State) in May 1929 is a unique institution not only in this State but in the whole of Ralputana It is an absolutely nonpolitical and non-sectarion institution which is neither con nected with nor financed by any outside organisation. The Kutir owes its inception and progress to the single minded zeal and spirit of self-sacrifice of Pt Hiralahi Shaahtri B A formerly Secretary Foreign and Home Department, Council of State who left the Jaipur State service for this work in 1927 and has made Rural uplift the sole mission of his life. The programme of the Kutir in its entirety is

- Adricultural improvements and Cattle breeding
- Organisation of rural Co-oprative Credit Societies
- R Encouragement (by giving practical training) of cottage industries e g carding spinning weaving and dyeing 4 Free supply of medicines to as well as free treatment of the rural population 5 Tutorial night classes for the benefit of those who are otherwise engaged during the day (6) Discouragement of extravagance on ceremonial occasions and (7) Village sanitation and encouragement of clean habits.

KANANANI KANANI KAN

The guiding principles of the Kutir are Truth Peace and Justice

The Kutir is primarily a teaching institution and as it is not run on commercial lines and has no regular source of income, it has to depend for its existence upon the selfsacrifice of workers on the one hand and upon public donations on the other. During the last five years the Kutir has received about Rs 22,000/as donations, and has made considerable The Kutir has been able to make a lot of successful propaganda in favour of utilising the peasantry's leisure time in the various process of manufacture, and as a result thereof an atmoshphere has been created in which people are trying their utmost under the guidance of the Kutir to prepare their cloth in their homes and hamlets Out of the yarn spun by them not less than 120,000 sq yards of cloth have been woven They have been able to make a net saving of at least Rs 18,000 calculated at the present market rates

The Jiwan Kutir has planned to give elementary education to as many At present five night schools are run in different places. Many songs in the local dialect have been composed, and are taught to women, A booklet containing these songs etc is now published Medicines have been supplied to the rural population from the very A rural Ayurvedic dispensary was started at Banasthali last year The number of new patients comes to a total of about 8,000. encouraging clean habits has been found to be difficult, besides preaching in favour of personal cleanliness, the Kutir has succeeded in one of its circles in forming a committee of enthusiastic persons who have taken upon themselves the responsibility for keeping the village thoroughfares and environments The institution has kept itself in touch with the Basi Agricultural Farm clean and has also made some successful experiments in their own farm the breeding of better bullocks, the simple scheme has been to obtain bullocks and supply them to villages which need them on a promise of proper feeding According to this scheme, four animals have been obtained, out of which two have been already given away. A co operative Credit Society has been recently started in Banasthali Circle This Society has 22 members and It has begun work with a capital of Rs. 700 and lends out money to them lends money to members particularly for productive purposes and for the payments of land-revenue and occasionally for other requirements, and there is a rule that a member shall not borrow from elsewhere

The Kutir has also raised its voice against extravagance on ceremonial occasions. The Kutir looks forward to the cooperation of all concerned in its efforts to cure certain evils of the society structure at its very foundation.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS ASSOCIATION RAJASTHAN BRANCH

The Rajasthan branch of the AISA was started in 1928 in order to revive the dying Cottage industry of hand spinning & hand weaving with its head quarters at Almer and with Syt. BS Deshpande as its Secretary. In 1927 the Central Sale's Bhandar of the Branch was opened at Jaipur and Mr Karpoor Chandra Patni and Mr Kesarlal Almera joined it as the Manager & Assit, Manager of the Central Bhandar. Soon the head quarters of the Branch were also shifted from Almer to Jaipur and the following years saw the rapid and swift expansion of the work of the branch. A good many khadi production branches were opened in the villages at Jaipur State itself. During the last eight years the association has given part time work to nearly 5000 spinners and weavers in Jaipur State. The Association is running six production centres at Govindgarh Amarsar Basa Lakher Dausa and Lalsot where khadi worth Rs. 18000/ produced every year.

The association is also running sale depots at Jaipur Almer Beawar Jodhpur Bikaner Mandsaur Ratlam Indore Ujjain Khandwa Bhopal Bhelsa Jhansi and Gwalior

The Association is also Carrying on propaganda for self sufficiency in clothing amongst the agriculturists in villages round about Reengus in Jaipur State

Syt. Seth Jamnalal Balal is the Agent for the province while Syt B S Deshpande is the Secretary Pt Omdutt Shastri is the Inspector of the Branch The head-quarters are at Johan Bazar Jaipur city

VEER SEWAK MANDAL JAIPUR

This Mandal or Society of the Digambar Jains of Jaipur was formed in 1919 with a view to render services towards the moral social and economic betterment of the community and is the central institution of the progressive section of the Jain Community of Jaipur. The Mandal organises a Sewa Samiti every year at the time of the Mela (Fair) of Sri Mahaveer Swami at Chandangaon (Nizamat Hindaun) and renders very useful and valuable services to the pilgrims assembled there. From the name of the delty at Chandan gaon, the Mandal derives its name. Veer Sewak Mandal which means A Society of the servants of Lord Mahaveer. The President of the Mandal is Seth Badhlohand Gangwal while the Secretary and Asst Secretary are Babu Karpoorchandra Patni and Mr. Kesarlal Almera Jain respectively.

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PADMAVATI JAIN LIBRARY, JAIPUR

This Public Library was established in the year 1916 A D by a band of enthusiastic and public-spirited Jain youths. About the year 1918, most of the books of the old Nagari Bhawan Library were also handed over to this Library, and thus this Library now contains some of the rarest collections of old Hindi litrature. The Library contains more than 5000 volumes. Formerly a Reading Room was also attached to this Library, but now that has been shifted to Dewadili-Ka-mandir in Johani Bazar. The Library has got a building of its own in Chaksu-Ka-Chowk, where it is situated. The present Secretary of the institution is Mr. Tel Karan Dandia.

THE SANMATI LIBRARY, JAIPUR.

This is the best and ideal institution of its kind in the state, and is rendering very great services to the public. It was started on the 3rd October, 1920, by Master Motilalli Sahib Sanghi, through the encouragement and initial help of Syt Ishwarlal Sogani The rules and regulations of the Library are very liberal, and no fees of any kind are charged here from any body special feature of the Library—perhaps not to be found in any other Library is that whosoever comes to the Library and wants to take a book home for reading, is allowed to take the book with him, irrespective of the fact whether any body knows him or not, and without any sort of security deposit there is not a single street in the city where books from this Library have not reached. In 1932, not less than 17000 books were issued to the public. students-irrspective of caste and creed, are provided with school books for their studies for the whole year In the case of those who are very poor deserving arrangements are made for examination fees as well Hundreds of the present day graduates and shastris have passed their examinations through the help from this institution. At present there are more than 22000 (twenty two thousand) books of Hindi, Sanskrit, English, Urdu and Persian, in the Library. Almost all the first class magazines are also received here The work of the institution is conducted with great thrift and economy, and almost all the work is done by Master Sahib himself, who keeps for himself only just to cover his own fooding expenses and devotes all the rest of his income and time to public cause

THE MAHAVEER LIBRARY, JAIPUR

This public Library, situated in Rasta Choorookan was started in the year 1921 A D. Besides Jain litrature, the Library has got a good stock of useful

books in Hindi and English languages A reading-room is also attached to the Library and a fairly good number of newspapers and magazines are available at this reading room free of charge. Hakim Kisturchand is the Secretary

DIGAMBAR JAIN MAHAPATHSHALA JAIPUR

This pathshala was established about 50 years ago in Sambat 1942 with a view to impart higher education to the boys of the Jain community and to produce learned Pandits of Sanskrit and Jain religious scriptures Since Sambat 1951 it has been getting a State grant of Rs 50 per mensem The remaining part of the expenses is met by public subscriptions pathshala is situated in Maniharon Ka Rasta. The present Head master is Pt. Chansukhdas Nyaya teertha and the number of students is about 160 It has got two branch schools also one for boys and the other for girls. The tormer known as Pathshala Mandirli Tholian has got about 80 students on roll while the other one situated in Dewanli Ka Mandir Ki Dharamshala has got about 25 girl students on roll

The President of the managing body of the Mahapathshala is Munshi Pvarelalli Kasliwal B A while the Secretary is Pandit Kistur Chand Sah

THE JAIN KANYA SHIKSHA PRACHARNI COMMITTEE, JAIPUR

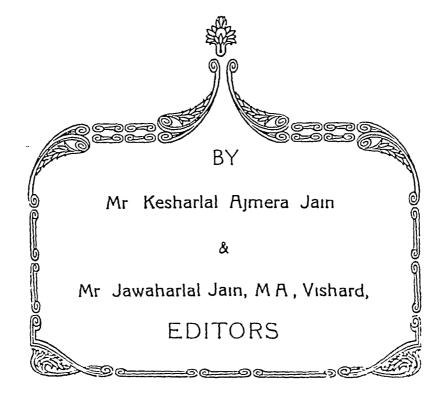
This Committee was formed on the 9th August, 1981 with a view to devise means for the spread of female education in the Jain Community and to reor games the existing institutions working with this aim. At present the Committee is running 2 dirl schools one the Sarswati Jain Girl's School and the other the Padmawati dain Girl's School both situated in Chokri Ghat Gate. The number of students on roll in these schools is 62 and 46 respectively. The President of the Committee is Seth Gopichand Tholia while the secretary is Mr Gaindilal Gandwal

NOTE.—Besides the above there are many institutions, regarding which information could not be obtained hence only the names of some of them are given below (Editors) Pareck Pathshala High School, Jaipur

Arva Samaj Jaipur Digambar Jam Aushdhalya, Jainur Sarvahit Karni Sabha, Jaipur Gaushala, Jaipur Agrawal Pathahala Jaipur Agrawal Girls School, Jaipur Sadachar Kanya Vidyalaya, Jaipur Khandelwal central Pathahala Jaipur Friends Association, Jaipur The Rajasthan Shiksha Mandal Shekhawati, (Jaipur)



CHAPTER XX



RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE,
JAIPUR. (Rajputana)

생님수

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WHO'S WHO IN JAIPUR

Δ

Abdul Hasan Khan Bahadur, Chaudhri, Syed, BA, LL, B belongs to a respectable family of Mahaban Disti, Muttra, Educ at Muttra and took BA & LL.B, degrees from Agra College, began practice at Agra, Assistant Munsif. Sub-Judge Session & Subordinate Judge, Session Judge and retired from the UP, Government Service from the post of District Session Judge, created Khan Bahadur, appointed Chief Justice, Malerkotla-State, Punjab, now Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur, since October 1932 Add Almeri Road, Jaipur

Abdul Haq Munshi Syed, Superintendent, His Highness' Reserved Deptts, & Judicial Deptt, Mahakma Khas, Jaipur

Abdul Mughni Munshi, Mohd MA, Asstt Professor of Persian & Urdu, Maharaja's College, Jaipur

Abdul Rahman Khan Hali, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jappur State.

Abdul Tawab Khan Lt, Staff Lt Staff of the Commander Jaipur Corps

Abdul Wahab Khan Asım Mohammad, MA, MOL, bil, January, 1900, slo Mohd Warıs Khan, at present Tutor and Companion to the Prince of Manavadar (Kathiawar) Add Hathroi Road, Jaipur

Abdul Wahab Khan M of Jagar (see Jagars and Jagardars)

AbdullahKhan Haji, Khan Sahib, Member Municipal Committee, Jaipur

Abdussallam Syed Mohammad Munshi M A born February, 1882, s/o Hakim Syed Sarwar, Edue M A. (Allahabad University) and H P (Punjab University), has served as teacher at Etawah, Jaora, Bhopal and Tonk, Head Master, Durbar High School,

Tonk 1903-1915, First Class Magistrate, Janua State, 1915-18, Personal Asstt. to Chief Secretary, Janua State 1918-20, now practising as Vakil, Chief Court, Jaipur, since February 1921, Add Babu-ka-Tiba; Jaipur.

Achrol Thakur Harı Sınghıı, Home Member, Council of State, Thakur of Achrol, see under Chapter "Jagırs and Jagırdars"

Ahmad Ali Khan Munshi s/o Haji Mohd. Khan, b lst January, I890. Sultan Educ B. A., first graduate of Khetri Estate, awarded a gold medal a cap and a gown in 1928 by Col S B Patterson C I E, IA, Resident, Jaipur, on behalf of Khetri Served as a translator in the Thikana Allahabad High Court, Superintendent of Education Khetri, since 1920, Jagirdar of Muafi lands in Babai (Jaipur State) fond of Cricket and Football Add Khatri, Jaipur State

Ahmad Ali Khan Munshi, Khan Bahadur, s/o M Mohi-ud-Din Khan, Educ Agra College and Allahabad School of Law, appointed Munsif, Sub-Judge and Asstt Sessions Judge in U P officiated as Dist. & Sessions Judge for about 3 years, retired in 1910 and served as Judicial Member of State Council and Judge Chief Court Jaipur till 1922, when he retired

Ahmed Alı Shah Jafrı Syed s/o Syed Asghar Alı Shah Jafrı, b 27 Feb 1904, Edue MA, LLB Munshı Fazıl (honours ın Persian), has an academic & literary taste, practised at Agra Bar, Secretary Literary Societies, Captain Cricket Eleven, now Munsif, Jaipur-Amber

Ahtasham Uddin Munshı Tehsildar Moazamabad, Şambhar District. Ajmera K. L. (See Keshar Lal Almera Jain Mr)

Ajodhya Pd. Bhatnagar Munshi Executive Officer Jaipur Municipality Add Almeri Gate Jaipur

Akbar Ali Khan Lt. Khan Sahib Pen sion Superintendent Residency Jaipur

Alexander C. L. Mr I C S (Retd.) b 8th December 1874 Educ at Shrewsbury and Cambridge (Scholar of Trinity College 1st Class in Classical Tripo) entered Indian Civil Service in December 1898 and served in United Provinces in many capacities Appointed Revenue Member Council of State Japur 1923 and retired in 1939

Alexander James Captain Mamber

Municipal Board Jaipur

Alimuddin Ahmad Sha M.ABL b 1899 at Patna wo Sha Abdul Qadir married to the daughter of Dr Syed Abdul Halim of Jaipur in 1918 Graduated in 1926 from the Patna University Joined Jaipur Bar in 1927 and enrolled as a Vakil Chief Court Jaipur one of the prominent lawyers of Jaipur Vice-President Bar Association Jaipur takes active part in the works of public utility was Joint Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Fund Jaipur Possesses landed property in Behar practising at Jaipur Add Gangori-Gate-Jaipur

Alooda Thakur Raghunath Singhli (See

under Raghunath Singhii)

Altaf Ahmad Khene Munshi formerly Private Secretary to several Presidents during the Minority Administration late Secretary Council of State now Asstt to the Home Member Council of State

Japur Add Almeri Road Japur

Amaraath Atal Pandit Rai Bahadur M A b 1892 son of Pandit Jamath Atal educated at Maharala s Collegiate High School Jaipur graduated from the St. John's College Agra M A (Muir Central College Allahabad) Married a daughter of Sir Tei Bahadur Sapru K C.S. I Has 8 sons and 2 daughters Appointed Dewan Eastern Division (1918) Member Foreign and Home Sigha State Council (1921),

has been Finance Member of the Council of State since 1925 and President State Soldiers Board (1927) Represented Jappur at the Imperial Education Conference London 1927 Rai Bahadur (1928) Deputed to England as Jaipur State Adviser at the Second Round Table Conference London (1931) and again at the Third Round Table Conference (1932) holds grants of villages and land in Inam from the State Chairman Judicial Committee—Add Station Road Jappur

Amarnath Dutt Mr B Com b 1906 at Srinagar s/o Mehta F C Dutt, Edue at Allahabad and took his degree from the University of Allahabad Specialised in Public Finance British and Indian Administration and local Finance interested in social work and games received Military training for 2 years in the Auxiliary Force at present Secretary Illas, Khetri Estate Add Khetri Jaipur State

Amer Singh Major Kumar second son of Thakur Kalyan Singhii of Alairalpura a Jagirdar in the Jaipur State b June 1889 Educ at the Mayo College Almer 1908 to 1919/20—Higher Diploma Third Year Head Monitor Mayo College 1918/19 1919/20 m a daughter of the Thakur Sahib of Malekheri Alwar State Has three sons and one daughter Traffic Superintendent, B B & C I Ry 1922 to 1925 Appointed Asstt. State Transport Commandant Jaipur Commandant Coros 1925 Promoted Seconded to His Highness the 1926 Maharaja Sahib Bahadura Personal Staff and appointed Comptroller 1981 Promoted Majo Household Highness 1938 Add Rambagh Palace Jaipur

Amar Singh Col Thakur of Kanota comes of Champavet Rathore clan Commander Jaipur Corps Commandant Jaipur Lancers, Hony A D C to H E the Vicercy served in China War 1900 Medal 1914 Star with clasp British War and Victory Medal 1914 19 Waziristan 1919 21 Medal the war of 1914 21 operations in

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



Mr. Mohammad Ziaul Islam B.Sc. PCS



Master Srikishan Agarwal M.A.,



Dr Panchanan Msheshwari D. Sc., Prof of Botany Agra College



Mr. Bharat P. Mathur B A, Journalist & Press Representative, Jaipur

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



Mohammad Abdulwahab Khan Asim M.A. M.O.L. Jaipur



Sahibzada Nawab Zafarjang Khan



Mr Bansilel Luhadia B.A. Jaipur



Mr Kailashchandra Jain B.A. Jaipur

France and Belgium, 14th December 1914 to 19th December 1915, Iraq 21st January 1916 to 30th June 1916, mentioned in despatches London Gazette 22nd June, 1915; Add Kanota House, Japur

Amar Singh Kunwar, Lieut, A D C to H H the Mahraja Sahio Bahadur

Amar Singh Thakur of Watka, comes of Banbirpota Sub clan of Kachwahas

Ambey Nath Gupta BE, AMIE, s/o L Hiralal Ziledar, Educ. upto BSc. in Maharala's College, Jaipur, took B E from Bombay University, Associate Member, Institute of Engineering (India), served in Gwalior State as Asstt Engineer 1918-21, now Asstt Engineer P W D Jaipur Add Mohalla Purabiyan, Jaipur

Amrit Lal Jain Vakil sio Lala (handulalli Vakil h lst October 1909, educated up to B A at Maharaja's College Jaipur, practising since 1931 in Revenue Courts specially Vakil to many Tazimi Thikanastakes interest in educational and social activities Add Chandra Bhawan, Almeri Gate, Jaipur

Anant Lal Mukerji Babu, BA, LT. Assistant Inspector of Schools, Education Department, Jaipur

Anant Ram Contractor s/o Mohan Lal Agarwal, b Sambat 1948, now contractor Jaipur P W D Add Ram Lalaji-karasta, Jaipur

Anoop Singh Thakur of Shahar, belongs to Pichanot Sub clan of Kachawas

Anwarul Rehman Syed, Bismil, Bukhari b 24th April, 1886, s/o Munshi Abdul Rahman, late Muntazim, Customs Deptt, worked as Munsif and Magistrate, now leads the life of a reculse, a Jagirdar, a poet of Urdu, Persian and Arabic, Add Chandpole Residency Road, Jaipur

Arjunial Sethi Pandit, B A s/o Mr Jawahirlal Sethi b 1880, educ Maharaja's College Jaipur, Graduated in 1902 from Allahabad University, Founded the All-India Jain Educational Society, in 1904 is a great scholar of Sanskrit Hindi, Persian, Urdu and English, President P C C Almer, Add Madar Gate. Almer

Ashıq Ali Syed Mohammed Haji, Municipal Commissioner, Member Building Committee, Darogha Sadabarat Add Kakori House, Jaipur.

Atal (See Amarnath Atal R B, Pt).
Aquino. M Dr Miss, MB, BS.,
MRC.S, LRCP., (London) L M, (Rot),
First Assistant, Zenana Hospital Jaipur

Azım Uddın Khan Hakım, Md., Medical Adviser of Zenanı Deorhi, Jaipur, publicly knovn as Delhiwala Hakım; s/o Hakım Fakhruddin Khan, h March 1885, student of Tibbya College, Delhi, An expert in Unanı treatment, Add Near Nili Haveli Jaipur

Azım Uddın Khan Munshı B A, Superintendent Records Section, Mahakma Khas

B

Babu Lal Bhargava Munshi b 1890, s/o Munsdi Bhawani Prasad, Edue, at Maharaja's College, Jaipur and Agra upto B A, 1916, appointed Judicial Naib Nazim, 1917, acted as translator State Council and Munsarim Suraigarh Estate, appointed Asstt Supdt, of Customs in 1924 Add Bhatton-ki-Gali, Jaipur

Badhichand Gangwal. Seth, belongs to Digambar Jain community, Tehvildar, Kapardwara, Jaipur State, President, Veer Sewak Mandal and other Jain institutions, takes keen interest in social and educational activities Add. Pandit Shivadinji-ka-Rasta, Jaipur

Bagh Singh Thakur of Nawalgarh, belongs to Shekhawat sub-clan of Kachwahas (see Jagirs and Jagirdars Section).

Baghawas Thakur Jai Singh of belongs to Nathawat clan of Rajput

Bagru (see Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Bahadur Singh Thakur of Karansar, comes of Sisodiya Rajput clan, b 1857, has been Hakim Cirai (Inspector-General of Police), and Fauj Bakhshi (Commander-in-Chief), rendered good services during the Great War, also a member of State

Recruting Committee Member of the Committee of Sardars has one son Add — Karansar House

Bahadur Singh Kunwar of Isarda eldest son of Thakur Sawai Singh of Isarda

Baijupara Thakur Buey Singh of belongs to Kalyanot clan of Rangus

Balnes, L. M. Mr Executive Engineer

Irrigation P W D Jaipur

Bairaonda Thakur Sheo Singh of belongs

to Kalyanot cian of the Rapputs.

Bajpeyi (see Sectia Frasad Pt RB C IE)

Bala Bux Khawas Late Muntszim Kapardwara Jaipur State—Jaipur was a great favourite to His Late Highness Maha rais Sir Sawai Madho Singhli Bahadur

Balanand Mahant Shri Rama Krishna nand Guru of Bala Nandi Temple

Balchandra-Srimal Munshi B A Nazim

Baldeodas Birla Reja, Seth of Pilani (Jaipur State) (see Trade and Industries Section)

Balwant Singh Thakur of Bhadwa belongs to Khangarot clan of the Relputs.

Baler Thakur Sri Nath Singh of belongs to Relewat clan

Bandhrya Thakur Bhoor Singh of belongs to Rajawat clan

Baney Singh Rawat of Dhula (see Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Baney Singh Thakur of Barnala b 1899 son of Thakur l₃hwari Singh odue, privately in Hindi Sanskrit, and English became Thakur 1928 interested in the study of Ayurveda has one son Add —Barnala House Jaiour

Bansilal Luharia Jain BA s/o L Kesar lal b 1910 Graduated from the Agra University interested in all kinds of Sousi upliftment activities worked as Joint Editor of the Tyaghhoomi a premier Hindi Weekly of Almer worked in the Hindustan Times also Add Naraina (Jaipur State)

Benskhoh Thakur Sheo Kalyan Singh of belongs to Kumbhani clan of the Relputs

Banthali Thakur Nand Singh of belongs to Sultanot clan of the Raiputs.

Barnala (see Thakur Beney Singh)
Barton L. E. Major I A Resident at
Japur Add —Residency Japur

Barwara Lt Rao Bahadur Man Singh of belongs to the Rejawat clan of the Rajput ADC to HH the Maharaja Sahib Bahadu of Japur

Basudeva Prasad Seth of Beharila Basudeva Prasad (Delhiwala) (see Tradand Industries Section)

Beer Bahadur Singh Munshi Nazin Nizamat Dausa

Beharilal Seth of Beharilal Besuder Prasad (Delhiwala) (se Trade and Industries Section)

Bhadwa Thakur Balwant Singh of bellongs to Khangarot clan of the Halouts

Bhaghchand Chhabra Bakshi, Sanghee Tazimi Sardar b in 19 8 s/o Late Bakshi Sanghee Kisturchandi belongs to Digambar dain community (see Jagirdars Section) Add Bukshij ka Chouk Jaipur

Bhag Chand Soni Seth M L A s'o late Rai Bahadur Seth Tikam Chand Soni of Al ner b 1804 Proprietor of Messes Seth Jawaharmai Suganchand Bankers Jaipur Hony Magistrate Municipal Commissioner Member Legislative Assembly beloags to Digambar Jain Community a Millionaire Banker and Treasurer has got branches of his firm all over India Treasurer Jaipur Residency Add Ajmer (Raiputana) (For detailed account see Trades and Industries Section Seth Jawahrms Sugan Chand)

Bhagwandas Bhargava M.A. B.Com Assit. Professor of Commerce

Bhagwat Prasad Sharma Misra Veda charya h 18 September 1906 slo Paddi Shamlal Misra edue at Maharaja s Sanskri College Janpur passed Veda Madhyama Shastri and Acharya Examinations from Government Sanskrit College Benares appointed Professor of Veda, September 1928 edited Smartellas with commentaries and Aguisttan Padhate (in press) Examiner Government Sanskrit College Benares

Benares Hindu University and Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Jaipur Add Kanwatiyon-ka Khura, Ramgani Bazar, Jaipur

Bhagwan Das Kanoongo, Lala n 6, November 1909, s/o Lala Mangilal, belongs to a respectable Khandelwal Vaishya family edue at Maharaja's College, Jaipur, B A, 1930, took his LL B, Degree from the Agra College, 1932, passed the Madhyama Examination of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Allahabad 1931, Vakil Chief Court Jaipur, 1932, was first Secretary and the President, Khandelwal Vaishya Nava Yuvak Sabha, Jaipur, elected S-cretary All-India Khandelwal Vaishya Yuwak Sangha, Kotah 1931 Add Kalyanji-ka-Rasta, Jaipur City

Bhagwandas Lala C E Asstt Engineer Eastern District, P. W D, Jaipur

Bhanwarlal Badjatya Kunwar, s/o Seth Kesarlal Proprietor. Surajmal Kesarlal Jaipur and Kotah, Opium and Kirana merchants Add Ramganl, Jaipur

Bhanwarlal Nigotia, Kunwar, s/o Seth Phool Chand, h 1910 Edue upto Matriculation, Jute Business at Calcutta, Kisangani, Shivagani and Jaipur Add Moti Singh Bhomia-ka-Rasta, Jaipur

Bhanwar Lal Seth, Sogani, s/o of Seth Jamna Lal, Tehsildar Danta Ramgarh Add Moti Singh Bhomia-ka-Rasta, Jaipur

Bharat Prakash Mathur, BA, Jurnalist and Press correspondent, slo Rai Mohan Lal Mathur, CE (deceased), Assitt Executive Engineer Punjab Irrigation, b 1914, Graduated 1934, was General Secretary of the Maharaja's College Dramatic Society 1931-32, 1932-33 Representative of the Pioneer, the Tribune, the Bombay Chronicle and the Hindustan Times, and a Press Agency Add Sunny View Cottage, Kambagh Road

Bhairon Singh Thakur, Superintendent Forest, Shikarkhana and Grass Farm

Bhawani Shankar Batnagar Dr MBBS, s/o Umashankar, b 15th February 1899, MBBS, Lucknow University 1925, Two certificates of honour in Anatomy and

Materia, Medica, Special Cataract work with Dr Pahwa of Moga, Private Practice (Delhi) 19.3-24, Private Practice (Jaipur) in 1925-26, Joined Jaipur Government service in 1926 worked at Dausa 19.630, Radiologist, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur since 1930 Add Mayo Hospital, Jaipur

Bheem Singh I hapa Lt Col MC, IOM. Commandant lst Infantry employed at N W Frontier of India in 1901-2, the war of 1914-21. France and Belgium, 1914-1915, E Ex Force 1915-18. wounded. Despatches London Gnzette, 10th June, 1915, 22nd Sept 1916, 15th Jan 1918, 21st Jan 1919, IOM, M C Serbian order of White Eagle, 5th class with sword, Waziristan 1922, Medal and Clasp Grant of Jagir, awarded King's Commission 1919 for War Services, returned from the Indian Army as Captain Appointed Commandant Jaipur Infantry 1-1-1975, since then of I Company it has been raised to the strength of 3 companies and Head Quarter, Add Jaipur Lancers

Bhola Nath Dr LMS, Private Practitioner, Ex-Municipal Commissioner, Proprietor Sun Pharmacy, Add Kishanpole Bazar, Jaipur City

Bhutera Thakur Nahar Singh of, belongs to Nathawat clan of the Rajputs

Bigsby Sydney Herbert I.S E, C I E Ex Public Works Member, Council of State Jaipur, & Superintending Enginner, D, b 26th July, 1885, Educ Tonbridge School and Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, Indian Service of Engineers, January, 1907, on construction of the Upper Jhelam Canal Punjab, Upper Swat Canal N W F P, 1907-1917, War service, France and N W F P, 1917-20 Major R E, Under Secy to Govt Punjab, Irrigation Department 1922-24, Entered Jaipur State Service, Superintend-Engineer 1924-33 and also Public Works Member 1931-33, reverted to Punjab as Supdt Engineer, Created CIE 1934

Bijai Narain Joshi Pt Supdt CID, Educ at Maharaja's High School, worked

as a clerk in the Magistrate's office Abu for 3 years Joined Police Training School Moradabad in 1908 appointed Sub In spector of Police Jaipur 1909 promoted to Deputy Supdt Police Reserve Lines 1918 appointed Inspector in the selection grade 1925 and was given charge of CID 1925 raised to the post of CID Superin tendent 1927 Add Kundigaran-ka Bhairon Jaipur

Bljai Narain Temani Lala b 9th Sept 1887 s/o Lala Govind Ram has passed Munshi Fazil Exn in Persian and has got a fair knowledge of English working as Supdt Central Records Mahakma Khas Jaipur also Seey Agarwala Pathshala Dhanwantri (Aushadhalya and Agarwala Sabha, Jaipur interested in social work Add Barah Gangor Ka Rasta Jaipur

Bipan Bihari Gupta Mr M Sc. Asstt. Professor of Biology Maharaja's College Jaipur

Birdhi Narain Munshi BA Tehsildar Bamanwas Nizamat Gangapur

Birendra Prasad Munshi B A LLB Add Chandpole Bazar Jajpur City

Bishan Singh Thakur of Bissau s/o Thakur Jagat Singh b 189' belongs to Shekhawat sub-clan of Kachwahas Educ at Mayo College Almer assumed charge of Thikana in 1895

Bisweshwar Nath Chaubov Pt B.A. 1888 Eduo graduated 1892 from Maharala s Jaipur Held various appoint-College ments in the State now retired Worked as Demonstrator at the Japur Museum District Officer Superintendent of Thikanas Suraigarh and Samode under Court of Wards Guardian to the late Rala Amar Singhi Bahadur of Khetri held the office of the combined post of Jaipur State Vakil at the inter-statal Court of Vakils at Mt. Abu, Secretary to the State Council Jaipur Superintendent Charities Jaipur State Also acted as Secretary to the Local Wembley Excibition Committee and worked as Hony Secy to the Baby Welfare Com mittee Jaiour Branch of the All India Ladv

Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare for a number of years Add Almeri Road Jajour

Bissau (See Th Bishan Singh)
Brigopal Bhattacharya M A B Sc.
LL B Treasury Officer Jaipur
Brigmohan Birls Seth of Pilani (see

Trade and Industries Section)

Brij Mohan Nath Pandit B'A Tehsildar Hindaun

Nandan Saksena M BA LT Head Master Jaisingh High School Khetri

Brijraj Kishan Pandit Subordinate Judge Sawai Madhopur Nizamat Add Fateh Teeba Jaipur

Boraj Thakur Ganpat Singh of belongs to Khangarot clan of the Rajputs

Budha Dewal Th Kayam Singh of belongs to Rathore Clan of the Rajputs.

С

Champura Munshi Maqbool Husain Khan Tankhadar of (see Jagirs & Jagirdars Section)

Chakrawarti D N Babu s/o Mr Radhikaprasad Chakrawarti Supdt Police

Secret & Political Branch Jaipur

Chaman Lal Mital M So., in Chemistry s/o Reghunath Sahai worked as Domonstrator in Chemistry in the Agra College 1918 21 Lecturer in Chemistry in Agra College 1921-80 now Professor of Chemistry Maharajas College Jaipur Also remained Warder of Vaishya Houze Agra 1920 1930 at present Warder of the College Hostel Add Maharejas College Hostel Jaipur

Chand Behari Lal Mathur Doctor Sub-Asstt Surgeon b 1885 Educ at Moradabad and Jappur appointed as S A S at Almer 1906 held charges of Uniara Mahwa, and Sambhar dispensaries 1908-1927 at present in charge of State Dispensary Purani Basti Add Purani Basti Jaipur

Chand Behari Lal Munshi Second Lt Quarter Master Transport Corpse Jaipur

Chandrabhan Sharma Pandit slo Pt Bhuramal Joshi of Samodo b 1908 Edue



Khawas Gordhaniai, Juipur



Pandit Nandkumar Sharma Sahityacharya, Kathabhatta, Jaipur



Lala Shyam Sunder Lal B A



Pt. Bhagwati Prasad Sharma Acharya.

M College—Jaipur Davar's Commercial College, Bombay 1921-22, Joined Sudharak Ashram Bombay 1922; entered Khadi business at Bombay 1922, started Khadi Karyalaya in 1975 at Jaipur, Joined A I. S A and organised Khadi Ashram at Reengus 1927-28, Secy Sarvahitkarini Sabha Jaipur 1929, Jt. Secy Raiputana Harijan Sewak Sangha Almer since 1933 takes keen interest in educational & social activities

Chandra Dutt Ojha Vyakarnacharya Kaj Guru, Professor of Vyakaran, Sanskrit College, Jaipur

Chandra Nath Pt Tehsildar of Lalsot, Nizamat Dausa, Jaipur

Chandrapal Singh Thakur, MA, s/o Thakur Dhianpal Singh, b 10th November 1903 Appointed as Assistant to the Home Member on 23rd December 1932, appointed Assistant to the Vice-President and Secretary, Council of State 23rd December 1933

Chandu Lal Munshi, Darogha Mardani Deorhi Muntazim Karkhana Punya, Jaipur

Chatterji B. C. Asstt Surgeon Neem-ka-Thana

Chetan Singh Sardar, b March 1889, s/o Sardar Wariyam Singh Jamadar, his services were lent by the C P Government to Jaipur State; comes of a respectable Punjabee Chandel Gorewak family, worked as Asstt Engineer Irrigation Western District, P W D since 1933, reverted to his own post

Chhail Behari Lal Munshi, BA, Tehsildar Chaksu, Nizamat Sawai Jaipur

Chhir Thakur Govind Singh of, belongs to the Khangarot clan of the Rajputs

Chiranji Lal Agarwal Mr MA LLB, b Ist January 1906, s/o L Sheo Prasad Agarwal, Vakil Chief Court, Add Gangapole Gate, Jaipur

Chiranjiva Lal Misra Pandit, B Sc, LLB, Advocate (Allahabad) Vakil Chief Court, Jaipur, President, Bar Association, Jaipur, takes keen interest in social and educational activities one of the leading Vakils of Jaipur, Add, Khawasli-ka-Bagh, Amer-Road, Jaipur,

Chomu Thakur Devi Singh of (see Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Chowker Thakur Gopal Singh of, belongs to the Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs.

Chowkri Fhakur Bhursingh of, belongs to the Shekhawat cian of the Rajputs

Chowkri Thakur Karan Singh of, belongs to the Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs

Chowdhury J Dr GBVC, State Veterinary officer, Jaipur

Chowdhry W Dr Ph. D, Geologist, Mining Department, Jaipur

Cole Lt. Col. B. L. I A. b on 26-5-St Pauls' School and the Educ Royal Military Academy Woolwich, Joined service on 25-6-1899 Served with Royal Artillery, 13 Rajputs (of which late H H. Maharala Madho Singhli was Honorarv Colonel) and Imperial Service Troops 1899 to 1922 Recruiting Officer 1916 to 1921 in Rajputana and again from 1926 to 1930 Commandant of 1st Batalion 6th putana Rifles 1922-19'6 Supdt, Census Operations in Ralputana 1930-32 Retired from service on 25-12 32, and Joined Jaipur State service as Supdt Court of Wards on 1-1-1933 War Services-Waziristan 1901-02 accompanied Imperial Service Troops to Dholpur to repress a rising of Thakurs 1910 (severly wounded), Great War 1914-18 Served with 13th Rajputs in German East Africa 1914 (severely wounded and taken prisoner)

Colonel Cra'ster George C B DSO, son of the late Col WR Cra'ster. R A Educ at Clifton and Sandhurst, was commissioned in the Indian Army July 1898, joined 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1900 During the war of 1914-21 went to France and Belgium 7th November, 1914, to 18th May, 1918, Palestine 15th July to 19th August, 1918, Despatches London Gazette 11th December, 1917, D S O, 1914, Star and British Victory Medals Afghanistan N W F 1919 (Despatches London Gazette 3rd August 1920, O B E,) 1919-20 (Despatches London Gazette 10th

June 1921). Wazırıstan 1919 21 (Despatches London Gazette 1st June 1928 C B E Indian General Service Medal with 4 clasps). Appointed to command the 16th Light Infantry 1928 served during N W F Operations (Despatches—London Gazette 6th May 1932) retired September 1981 in order to take up the appointment of Chief Staff Officer Jeipur State Forces Add Jhotwara Kothi

Chunnilal Sanghi S/o Ghanshyam Singh h 7th July 1908 proprietor Western Indian States Motors Automobile Engineer and Motor Car Distributors Air Member in Jodhpur Club Add Near Jaipur Hotal

Ð

Dago Tankhadar of Rao Jaswant Singh belongs to Chohan clan of the Ralputs

Dalel Singh Kanwar M.A., Second son of Melor General Ap Onkar Singh C I E of Palaitha Minister Kotah State Born 18th March 1909 Educ Herbert High School Kotah and Benares Hindu University Appointed Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur 1st December 1938 Add Rambagh Palace Jaipur

Daljang Singh Khanka Dr M B Rai Bahadur Retired Chief Medical Officer Jaipur State Scout Commissioner Boy Scouts Jaipur awarded Coronation Medal London 1902 created Rai Bahadur in 1912 War services Relief of Chitral 1895 Medal with clasp, N W Frontier of India 1897 98 3 clasps. Tirah 1897 98 Samana 1987 Punlab Frontier 1897 98 Hony Surgeon to H H the Maharaja Sahib Pahadur Add Station Road Jaipur

Damodardas Bhawan Dr MB BS Incharge Medico-legal duties Medical Dept Jaipur & Central Jail Dispensary Add Mayo Hospital Jaipur

Dangarthal Thakur Devi Singh of belongs to the Jodha (Rathor) clan of the Ralputs Supdt Modikhana & Rasora Jaipur Add Sanghii ka-rasta, Jaipur Danta Thakur Ganga Singh of belongs to the Shekhawat Clan of the Ralputs

Daulat Mal Bhandarı Mr MA LLB s/o Seth Budh Mal Bhandarı b löth Dec 1907 educated upto BA in Maharaja s College daipur took his M.A & LLB degrees from the Lucknow University Vakil Chief Court, daipur Add Motisingh Bhomiyan ka Rista Jaipur

Deshpande B S Mr B.Sc. s/o Mr Savalaram Deshpande b 16th January 1899 Graduated from Bombay University Secretary All India Spinners Association Ralasthan Branch since 1926 Add Khad Bhandar Jaipur

Devi Singh Thakur I.t Cal Rei Bahadur of Chitora Revenue Sigha Member Council of State Ex chairman Municipal Committee ex commandant Japur Corps Member of the Sambhar Shamlat Board Add Purana Ghat Jaipur

Devisingh Thakur of Chomu h 18th September 1976 s/o Thakur Govind Singh of Chomu edus at Mayo College further studied in the Maharela's College for 2 years appointed Judicial Member of Jaipur State Council 1901 appointed Military Member Mahakma Khas 1926 resigned November 1981 owing to ill health has got ten sons Add Chomu House Jaipur

Devisingh Thakur of Neemeda (888 Jagirs & Jagirdara)

Devrabas Thakur Sheo Pratap Singh of belongs to the Ranawat (Sisodia) clan of the Raigut

Dewanchand Rai Bahadur Lala, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Jaipur officiated as Inspector-General of Police Jaipur officiated as Inspector-General of Police Jaipur after his education was enlisted probationery Sub-Inspector of Police in 1913 confirmed in 1916 greated Rai Sabeb appointed Officiating Inspector Police in 1928 posted as City Inspector of Forezpore promoted as Deputy Superintendent Police at Sirwa confirmed as Deputy Superintendent Police 19²⁰ greated Rai Bahadur in 1931 Add Ajmeri Road Jaipur

Dhama B L Mr. Passed High School Examination 1910, was selected for Architecture by late Col Sir Swinton Jacob Kt-C. I E, Superintending Engineer, Jaipur State awarded Government of India scholarship for training in Architecture, entered Govt Archaeological Deptt for practical training, appointed Asstt Supdt Archaeological Survey of India for Ralputana and Central India, 1925. Appointed Superintendent for Archaeological Survey of India in Ralputana and Central India 1928 Add Kishenpole Bazar, Jaipur

Dhand Thakur Daulat Singh of, belongs to Kalyanot clan of the Ralputs

Dhanroopmal Bhandari S/o Seth Budhmal Bhandari, b 23rd August 1893, banker, merchant and Railway Contractor, Proprietor of Messrs Bhandari & Sons, Bhandari Buildings, Kharagpur (Bengal), has 5 sons and 4 daughters Add. Moti Singh Bhomiaka-Rasta, Jaipur

Dhirendra Nath Sen Babu, Secretary Japur Municipality

Dhritendranath Sen Babu, Accountant-General, Jaipur, b 7th November, 1896, s/o late R B B Abinash Chandra Sen C I E educ upto BA, a Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of the Jaipur State, travelled in Europe in 1930, received a special training in audit and accounts in the Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab Government, Accountant-General, Jaipur

Dhonkal Singh Thakur, Col Rao Bahadur O. B E of Gorao (Marwar), was Sardar in attendance to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, worked as Superintendent Atish and Khasa Camels, Jaipur

Dhudu Thakur Jawan Singh of, belongs to Khangarot clan of the Raiputs.

Dhula Rawat Baney Singh of, (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section).

Diggi Thakur Sangram Singh of, (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Dinesh Chandra Datta Babu, MA, Head of English Department, Maharala's College, Jaipur Add Station Road, Jaipur

Dorala Thakur Magan Singh of,

belongs to the Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs.

Dundlod Thakur Harnath Singh of, (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Dungari Thakur Fateh Singh of, belongs to the Nathawat clan of the Ralputs.

Duni (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)
Duleh Singh Rathore, Thakur, Dy.
Supdt of Court of Wards, Jaipur.

Durga Datt Jyotish Acharya, Pt., Professor of Jyotish, Sanskrit College Jaipur

Durga Prasad Sharma, Dr., Assistant, Surgeon M B B S., Junior House Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur

Durga Pershad Pt Mahamahopadhayaya Ex-Adhayaksh sanskrit College, Jaipur.

Durga Prasad Mathur MA, LL.B, Munshi, Police Prosecutor, Police Department, Jaipur.

Durga Prasad M A., LL B, Tehsildar Wazirnir, Nizamat Gangapur.

Wazırpur, Nızamat Gangapur.

Secretary Durga Prashad Vaidya, Ayurvedacharya,
S/o Pt Mahadeo vaid, b 1875, proprietor of
a private dispensary, Add Ayurvedia Aushber, 1896, adhalaya Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur

Durga Prasad MA, Munshi, s/o Sadhonarain, b 10th Sept 1889, Educ Maharaja's College Jaipur M.A., (English Literature) Allahabad University Head Master A V High School, Johner (1909-12) Prof Maharaja's College Jaipur (1912-18). Prof & Acting Principal Hindu College Delhi (1918-19), Asstt General Supdt Girai (D I G) (1919-20), Sub-Judge, Japur (1920-23) Supdt Court of Wards (1923-32) Vice-President Hindu Anathashram, was President Samal Sudharak Mandal, Secv. Jaipur Boys Scout's Association (1931) Rambagh Road, Add Dusadon-ka-Bagh, Jaipur

Durga Sahai Sharma, Pandit, B A, LLB, District and Sessions Judge, Jaipur, b. at Achrol 1888, S/o Pt Harsahai, passed his B A, Examination from Maharala's College 1909, obtained his LL B, degree from Allahabad University, practised at Allahabad High Court till 1915, practised at Muttra till

1923 was awarded a Kings Medal (Gold badge) in recognition of his services during the war served as Judicial Officer Prosecutor and Government pleader in Jaipur State, 1925 promoted to the post of Sessions and Subordinate Judge 1927 again raised to District and Sessions Judge 1929 Add Railis Compound, Jaipur

Durlabhii Tribhowan Jaweller Seth h in Morvi in 1880 residing in Jajour since 1911 has travelled throughout India, passed most part of his life in religious and social works worked in the daily and weekly Newspapers editorial Deprement, wrote some books Chancellor of the Jain Gurkul Beawer was Secretary of the Japur Jewellers Association one of the trustees of the S.S. Jain Conference funds The All India Jain S S Conference held at Almer was due to his efforts awarded the title of Jain Dharam and Navaratna Medal proprietor of the famous Jewellery firm of Durlabhli Tribhovan retired from business has five sons. Add Johan Bazar Jajour

F

Fawceett H E M Mr Electrical and Mechanical Engineer P W D Jaipur

Fazal-i-Haq Munshi Registrar Regis

tration Department, Jaipur

Fida Ali Khan Munshi Md Dewan Gharbi (Western Revenue Division) s/o Mubariz Khan Tehsildar Jamwaramgarh and Sawai Jaipur 1909 18 Nazim Sawai Jaipur and Shekhawati 1918 24 Dewan Westren Circle since 1924 Add Ghat Gate Jaipur

G

Gagardu Thakur Kalyan Singh of be longs to Khangarot clan of the Raiputs

Gaindial Dandia CT s/o M Chandu lal b 1894 sdue Matrio CT appointed teacher A V Middle School Sambhar 1915 worked as Head Master appointed Dy Inspector since 1917 Add Nimka thana Jaipur

Galta Mahantof, Acharal Hari Sharanji

Ganesh Narain Somanı Babu B A b 10th September 1878 s/o Lals Gopmath edue at Almer and Maharanas College Jaiour graduated in 1001 Northbroo medallist Worked B.R manader several factories and Mills worked Manager Court of Wards Magistrate and Judge Marwar State Appointed Hony member to the Jaipur Postal Committee Customs re-organisation Committee and Sanitary Board in Jaipur State in 1922 Appointed Customs Superintendent in 1924 also worked as Vakil of Jaipur in attend ence on the Hon ble the A G G in Raiput ana went to Europe and has written an account of his travels entitled Europe MYetre was President of the All India Native States Subjects Conference at Nagpur in 1920 was President Samaj Sudharak Mandal Jajour 1988 has written Navin Bharat (Hindi translation of Sir Henry Cotton's New India) Begar in Raiputana The Needs and demands of a Jaipuri etc. Chandoole Bazar Japur City

Ganeshpura and Havandla Thakur Chander Singh of belongs to Sizodia clan of the Rainuts.

Ganga Sahai Purohit. Pandit M A
LL. B Superintendent, Finance Department Mahakma Khas Jaipur Ex-Supdt.
Military Section Add Gangapole Gate
Jaipur

Ganpat Lal MBB.S Dr Asst. Surgeon

Dausa

Garh Himmat Singh Thakur Moti Sing of belongs to Naruka clan of the Rajputs.

Garh Taknet Thakur Jai Singh of be longs to Shekhawat clan of the Ralputs Geejgarh Thakur Kushal Singh of (se

Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Ghanshyam Krishna Chaudhari Lafa Tehsildar b 1897 s/o Lafa Prabhulal Nait Dewan Gwallor State was enlisted during the Great War as an agent in S. and T Corps and proceeded to Calipolli 1914 17 Palestine and other places in Egypt in 1916 was mentioned in Despatches by General Sir E H Allenby, G.C M G K C B. for



Lala Hıralal Zıledar, P.W.D.,



Mr. Mangilal Kanungo, Ex-President All India Khandelwal Vaishya Mahasabha, "Jaipur,



Lala Suganlal Godha, Municipal Commissioner, Jaipur



Mr. Ladhooram Luhadiya Jain, Jaipui

THE JAIPUR ALBUM _____-







Swami Narsinghdeo Saraswati, Jaipur



Pandit Gauri Shanker Sharma Private Medical Practitioner, Jaipur



Mr B. C. Pandya L. E. Bhankarı Quarries, Dausa.

his services in the field, was awarded (1) Star 1914-15 (2) British War Medal 1914-18 (3) Victory Medal 1914-19, was transferred in 1921 under the new scheme to a unit in India but resigned, joined Jaipur State service 1927, now Tehsildar at Torawati Add Tehsil Torawati, Niru-Ka-Thanda

Gheensilal Tholia, Seth s/o Seth Jawaharlal Jain Digambar, b in 1898, educ privately English, Hindi and Urdu, m. in 1912, has got one daughter, entered business of Gota and Banking in 1913, Prop. of the firm Joharilal Bahadurlal Add. Johari Bazar, Jaipur

Ghulam Moin-Uddin Munshi, Tehsildar Ghonsla (Nizamat Hindaun), Jaipur.

Girdhar Sharma Chaturvedi, Maha Mahopadhayaya, Vyakaran-Acharya, Pandit, Adyaksh, (Principal) Sanskrit College, Jaipur, s/o Gokhul Chandra Sharma b. 1880, educ Vyakarnacharya from the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, Shastri of the Punjab University, created "Maha Mahopadhyaya 1924, awarded the titles of Maha Mahopdeshak and "Vidyaratna" by the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, and "Vidya Vachaspati," "Yyakhyan Vachaspati" and "Vidya Nidhi" by Shankaracharya Puri, Principal Rishikul Hardwar 1919-24, Principal, Sanatan Dharma Sanskrit College, Lahore, Professor of Philosophy, Sanskrit College. Japur, 1925, appointed Principal of the said College in 1926, famous lecturer on Hindu religion and philosophy Secretary of the All-India Sanskrit Sammellan, edited the Sanskrit Ratnakar for the last 10 years, edited the "Brahmachari" and the "Chaturvedi" Member of the Benares Hindu University Court.

Glancy Bertrand James, Hon'ble, Mr C.IE, ICS, CSI, b 31st December, 1882, slo Col T Glancy R E, m 1914, Grace Steele, one son educ Clifton, Monmouth, Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service, President, Council of State, Jaipur 1929-31, on special duty in Kashmere State, 1931-32, President, Kashmir R e for ms Enquiry Committee, Agent to the Governor-

General Punjab States, officiated as Secretary, Political Department, Government of India, 1932, appointed Agent to the Govenor-General for Central India 1932, created C.S.I., 1933, appointed Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India in 1933. Add. Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

Glancy Sir Reginald Isidore Robert: KCSI, KCIE., Member of the India Council b 1847; m Hellen Adelaide, d. of Edward Miles, Bowen House, educ Clifton College, Christ Church, Oxford, Entered 1 C.S., 1896, Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903, Political Agent, 1907: First Asstt Resident, Hyderabad, 1909, Finance Member of Council, HEH. the Nizam's Government, 1911-1921, Resident in Baroda, 1922, President of the Cabinet, Jaipur, 1923. Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, 1924-31, Chairman H.E.H the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930, Member of the India Council since 1931 Add: India Office, London

Gokul Narain Vyas, BA., Vishard, Pandit Superintendent, Home Department, Mahakma Khas, Jaipur.

Gopi Chand Jain, Bakshi, B A., LL.B., s/o Bakshi Udai Lal, Edue graduated from Maharaja's College, Jaipur, a series of hereditary officials, a co-parcener of a village and lands granted to his family in lieu of his ancestor's meritorious services, Vakil, Chief Court, Jaipur. Add Rasta Akran, Opposite School of Arts, Jaipur.

Gopi Chand Tholia, Seth s/o Late Seth Banji Lal Tholia Jewellers (see Trades and Industries section)

Gopinath Purchit, Sir Kt, Rai Bahadur MA, Cle, MRAS, Vidya Ratna, Sahitya Bhusan, Ex-Vice-President, Council of State, Jaipur, b 17th March, 1863, s/o Pandit Ram Dhanli Vyas, belongs to an old Parik Brahmin Family, m. 1877, married again after death of first wife 1894, graduated with double Honours from Agra College in 1886, took His MA, from the Allahabad University in 1889, appeared for

the High Court Vakalat Examination 1889 worked for a couple of months as a teacher in Maharala's College Jajour and also as naid apprentice in the Judicial Department of the State Council appointed Jaipur Durhar Vakil in attendance on the Hon ble the A G G in Ralputana in 1906 appointed Member of the State Council first in Judicial Department in 1907 then in Foreign, Military and Miscellaneous Depart ments created Rai Bahadur in 1907 a in 1918 appointed Police Member. CIE also worked as Private Secretary to late His Highness the Maharala Sahih Bahadur efter the formation of the Mahakma Khas was appointed a Member in it was granted the honour of wearing a Gold Anklet on his foot Tazım and dagır in 1920 by the late Maharala Sahib Sahadur was appointed Member of the Cabinet during the Minority Aministration in the Foreign and Home Department in 1928 Created Knight in 1928 Vice-President Council of State, re tired with a special pension of Rs I 000 p m. Publications- Miatrata Sati Charit Chamatkar Bhartari Hari Shatak Prem Lila Translations of some of Shakespeares Dramas etc. Recreation reading and writing accomplished writer of Hindi and Sanskrit, has one son Kr Dwarkanath Add Almeri Road Jaipur

Gopinath Shastri Raj Guru Samrat s/o Samrat Raghunath b 1879 Educ Nyaya Shastri of the Sanskrit College Jappur Asatt Professor of Nyaya in the said College got the title of Samrat

Gopinath Shastri Guru Manuwali Temple M.A. Nyaya Tirath Sahitya nharya, Add Shriji ki Morl.

Gopinath. Pt. Nazim Nizamat Hindaun.
Gordhan Lal Khawas b 8th Nov 1889
s/o Khawas Ram Kumari. Late His
Highness Ward Robe Keeper and personal
attendant after father s death entrusted
with his hereditary duties knows
several languages. Add Ram Bagh Road
Jahour

Gordhan Singh Thakur of Jhilai be-

longs to the Rajawat clan of Kachhwahas Add Zorwar Singh ka Gate Jappur

Gourn Shanker Siddha Pt. 50 of Pt Narain Siddha, b 25th May 1880 Educ at Maharala a College Jaipur and Medical College, Lahore proprietor The Druggist Hall has got one son and one daughter Add John Bazar Jaipur

Govind Deoil Mahant to the temple of Shri Krishen Chandra Gusham

Govind Narain Jhalani Mr. MA LT Head Master Durber High School Jaipur 5/o Pt. Hanuman Bux Jhalani b loth Dec. 1892 Educ Maharaja's College Jaipur doined T of Allahabad University Marwar State Service as Head Master Nagore School 1916 was promoted to the post of Assit Inspector of Schools in 1918 joined Japur State service as Special Inspector of Schools 1923 worked as Head Master Normal Schools 1927 29 transferred as Head Master Maharaja's Chand pole High School now named Maharala s Durber High School on 15th March 1929 Organising Scout Com missioner Durbar High School Jajour

Govind Naram Saksena B.A LL.B Mr Vakil Chief Court, s/o Munshi Jwn Pershad Vakil b lat September 1903 Edue passed B.A from Agra University LL.B from Allahabad University time Secretary Kayasthkumar Sabha Kayasth Helping School working as General Secretary Shri Vidhya Bhawan Library and the Chitra-Gupte Mandal Jaipur Add Mohalla Mir Baxili Dariba Feedanur

Govind Prasad Srivastava hi
B.A Asstt Professor of English Mahar
College Jaipur b 3rd September 1889
slo Munshi Hardeoprasad took his B.A
degree from Allahabad University to
the special Vernacular Examination of
same University in Urdu Head m
H P School 1912 15 Asstt He
Maharala s High School 1918-32 Prof
of English Maharaja's Intermediate Col
leger now Asstt Professor of English

Maharala's College, Jaipur, was Registrar, Jaipur Middle School Examination Add Dariba Pan, Jaipur.

Gudha Thakur Guman Singh of, belongs to the Sheoboranpota clan of Rajputs

Guhala Thakur Sangram Singh, belongs to Khangarot Rathore clan of the Ralputs

Gulab Chand Dhadda Munshi M A , b.22nd August, 1868, s/o Seth Saganchand Dhadda, passed B A, with Honours in English from Calcutta University, 1889 and M. A., in English from Allahabad University in 1890, served Jaipur State as Munsif, Nazim, Civil Judge. Superintendent Intelligence and Postal Department, Member, Jaipur Municipality and Darbar Vakilto the Hon'ble the AGG in Ralputana, (2) Khetri Estate (on lent service) as Kamdar, (3) Gwalior in the Court of Wards, (4) Bikaner as Accountant General (5) The Bombay Merchants' Bank as its Agent in Rangoon, (5) The Poona Bank Ltd, as its Manager in Bombay and (7) Jhabua (on lent service) as Dewan, now Retired Add, Chaura Rasta, Jaipur

Gulabchand Kasliwal Vaidya M b 1893 s/o Late Vaidya Bachu Lalii the famous Vaidya of Jaipur privately educated in Ayurved under Vaid Prabhu Buxi Vaidya Shastri practising since 1910 belongs to Digambar Jain Community. Add Lalli sand-ka-Rasta, Jaipur.

Gulab Chand Kasliwal, M A, LL B, F. R, Econ S. (London), Mr s/o Puran Chandra Kasliwal, b 16th July, 1909, Pleader 1st grade Chief Court; lately Secretary, Jain Kumar Sabha, and City Club, takes keen interest in social affairs Add Lal Heveli, Moti Singh Bhomia-ka Rasta, Jaipur

Gulab Chand Lunia Seth s/o Ganesh Lal Lunia b. 1878, educ privately proprietor of the firm of Messrs Gorumal, Chothmal Lunia and S Gulab Chand Lunia and Co, Jewellers and Curio Merchants, have published several books on Jain religion, Add Kundigaron-ka-Bhairon-ka Rasta, Jaipur

Gulab Chand Sogani, Proprietor, The

Royal Stores, Jaipur, b. 4th January 1894, s/o Babu Jamna Lal Sogani, Govt, Pensioner, educ at Maharaja's College, Joined Bharatpur State Service, worked in business line at Bombay, established "The Royal Stores" in 1928 Add John Bazar, Jaipur

Gulabchand Tongya, Seth, s/o Seth Phoolchand, b 1894, Vice-President Rishabha Brahamcharya Ashram Muttra, Hon Magistrate & Municipal Commissioner Muttra Add Seth's Kothi Muttra

Guru Bachan Singh Chaudhry Sardar, b 22nd December, 1902, s/o Chaudhry Jaimal Singh, passed B Sc, with honours from the Punjab University, took his B Sc, in Civil Engineering from the Edinburgh University, at present working as Supdt P W D Department Khetri Add Khetri Jaipur State

✓ Gurubux Singh Lieut., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, L.S M F, Medical Officer, Transport Corps, Jaipur State

Guru Charan Singh Chaudhry, Dr M B B S, Medical Officer-in charge, Khetri Estate, b 13th August, 1897, s/o Dr Amar Singh, took his M B. B S, from Punjab University, at present working as Medical Officer-in-charge, Khetri

Gustin Jaokin Desilva, Hakim, Inami Jagirdar and Tazimi Sirdar, of Bainad, Christian Portuguese, his fore-fathers were brought to Jaipur by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singhji Add Amber Road, Jaipur

H

Hamid Husain Md BA, graduated from the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, 1925, entered State Service in the Mahakma Jaipur Khas Secretariat 1925, in March 1931, his services were obtained on loan by the Tonk Darbar for employment as Superintendent Eaglish Branch, State Council, Tonk, was promoted to the post of Secretary, Council Tonk, in 1931 Takes State, interest in games etc Joint Secretary. Tonk State Club Add Council of State, Tonk.

Hami Uddin Khan Munshi Mohd MA Professor of History, Maharala's College Jaipur, Journalist and Press representative Represents the Statesman the Times of India the Associated Press of India, and other papers Superintendent of Games, Maharala's College Jaipur Member Excommittee Scouts Association Vice-Presi dent Islami Panchayat Member of the Mg Board of Relputana Ayurvedic & Tibbia College takes keen interest in Social and Educational activities Add Gheewalon ka Rasta Jaipur

Hanuman Prasad Vaish BA Lala Curator Jaipur Museum s/o Babu Sukhdeo Prasad Vakil b 18th November 1900 Graduated from the Allahabad University Trained at the Indian Museum Calcutta Appointed Curator in January 1930 held the post of Assistant Head Master Parik Patshala High School Jaipur 1928 29 Add

Jajour Museum

Hagigat Rac Mr B A Supdt. of Police Sambhar and Amber Districts 2nd son of Col Ray Bahadur Dhannat Rai C 1 E V O born 1905 graduated in 1927 awar ded special commendation certificate for confidential work during H E the Vicerovs Visit in 1931 posted as additional Supdt of Police to Sambher and Amber Districts and subsequently officiated as in charge of Dousa and Hindaun and Sheka wati and Torawati Districts Awarded a Silver Sanad by the Jaipur Darbar for his services in connection with Communal trouble at Hindaun and Ramgarh in 1982 all round sportsman and a clean Cricketer Add Station Road Jaipur

Harakchand Tholia Seth slo Late Banji Lai Tholia deweller (see Trades and Indus-

tries Section)

Harchanpura Thakur Onkar Singh of belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs

Hardayal Singh Rankumar of Sikar (see

Jagirs & Jagirdars section)

Hargobind Dayal Mathur Captain Dr B.Sc. M B.B.S B R Ph D T II H M R C P Professor of Hygiene K C Medical College Lucknow 20 Rai Sahib Munshi Radha Mohan Lai retured Judge Chief Court Jaipur Obtained Doctorate degree from John Hopkins University Rock feller scholar served in Egypt and Palestine during the Great War and hold the hony rank of Captein

Hari Narain Bhargava, Munshi Superin dent Education Deptt. Council of State

Jaipur

Hari Narain B.A. Purchit Vidva bhooshan s/o Purobhit Manna Lai Sambat 1921 Graduated 1891 Northbroo Medalist Joined Raj service as Darba Vakil at Deoli June 1898 and held severa posts e a Nazım Accountant-General Residency Vakil Superintendent Zenani Deorhi Superintendent Charity Departmen and Assistant Census Superintendent retired 1982 in December Great scholar of Sanskrit and Hindi literature has edite several books in Hundi Some of his pub lications are Brainidhi Granthavali Vishoodhika-Niyaran Maharaja Mirza Raj Jaisingheli Maharala Mansighli Taragan Soorva, Add Tehvildar-ka Rasta Japur

Haripalaingh Rana Kanwar Supdt. Polic

prosecution Branch

Harish Chandra Totuka Laia b in 189 edue upto the BA Maharaja's Golleg Jaipur belongs to the old family of th Totuka Dewan who have rendered valuable meritorious services to the Jaipur and Darbar m in 1914 but wife expired i 1917 again m grand daughter of Seth Banl Lal Tholia has got 8 sons and 8 daughters worked as Census Officer Khetri Estate Census Inspector Jaipur 1921 appointed Excise Isspector 1928 Senior Inspector January 1980 promote to the post of Excise Assistant in Augus 1930 held charge of Customs and Excise Department in the absence of the Specia Officer Excise and Customs Jajour Add Bara Gangore ka Rasta Jaiour

Hariharnath Sukhia Pandit Superinten dent Charity Department s/a P Shan Pershad Sukhia h 21st September 1893 studied upto BA in Maharala s College Jaipur and St. Johns College, Agra server





Mr. Fatehlal Kala.



Vaidya Gulabchand Kaslıwal Jaipur.



Mr. Bhanwarmal Singhi, Sahitya Ratna,

THE JAIPUR ALBUM



Mr Sohanlal Varma Govt. Pensioner Jaipir



Late L. Rambux Head Draftsment & Artist, Jaspur





Mr Devendra Mohan Kasliwal B. A., Jaipur



as teacher, Khetri High Sehool, 1915-1919, Private Tutor to Isarda Kunwars 1920-22, Tutor and Guardian to Kunwar BahPaur Singh of Isarda at Mayo College Almer, 1923-29, Inspector of Schools, Kotah, 1929-32, Appointed Superintendent, Charity Department, Jaipur, in 1932. Add Gangori Bazar, Jaipur

Hari Singh Thakur of Achrol, Member, Council of State, b 15th July, 1901, Succeeded his father in 1922, appointed Member of the State Council 1922, worked for 8 years in various Departments of the Council of State, appointed Home Member, Council of State, 1932, matrimonially connected with the Royal Houses of Udaipur and Charkhari, his sister being married to H H. the Maharaja Sahib of Udaipur and himself married to the sister of H H the Maharala of Charkhari, has got one daughter and 2 sons Add. Achrol (see Jagirs & Jagirdars Kothi, Jaipur Section)

Hari Singh Thakur Ladkhanı of Khatoo, belongs to Shekhawat Clan of Kachwahas Ex-Hakım Gıraı and Ex-Fauz Bakshı, Add Khatu House Jaıpur (see Jagırs & Jagırdars Section)

Harsaran Dass Lala, Assist. Engineer, Outstation P. W D, Jaipur

Harsoli Thakur Moti Singh of, belongs to Khangarot clan of the Rajputs

Himmat Singh M Tahsıldar, Dausa

Hiralal Shastri Pandıt BA, b on 23rd Nov 1899, at Johner, passed Shastri Examination in 1920, graduated from Maharaja's College, 1921, North Brook Medallist, served Jaipur State as Asstt during the Census Operations of 1921, appointed Moatmid Raı. Mayo College, Jaipur, worked in the Special Accounts Office in Connection with New Audit and Accounts Scheme, was appointed Secy in the Foreign and Home Dept, Council of State, Jaipur, resigned from the State Service in Dec 1927, founded the Jivan Kutir at Bansthali (Niwai, Jaipur State) in May, 1932, has devoted his life to social and village uplift work. Add: Jivan Kutlr, Banasthali (Niwai, Jaipur State)

Hiralal Lala, Zilladar, Western Circle P W D, Jaipur, b 6th Feb, 1876, eldest s/o Late Lala Munni Lal Zilladar, Educ Maharaja's College, Jaipur, Munshi Fazil with diploma in English, entered State service 1893, as Naib Zilladar and was appointed Zilladar in 1902.

Hiralal Munshi, Tehsildar of Todaraisingh Nizamat Malpura, Jaipur

Huban John Patrick, O. B E, Lt Col, Indian Medical Service, Director of Medical Services and Inspector General of Jails. Jaipur State, and Chairman, Municipal Board, Jaipur b on 18th February 1891, M B B Ch, B A O, (National University of Ireland), 1914, Zn, Univ of Vienna. 1930, Medical Schools and Hospitals—University College, Dublin, University College. London, St Vincent's, National Maternity. and Rotunda Hospitals, Dublin, University Clinics, Vienna, Late Member, American Medical Asson, Vienna War Services Great-War,-1914-18, Afghan War, 1919 Wazırıstan and Mahsud Operations, 1919 20, Acting Lieut Colonel, 1919-20. OB E. (Military) and despatches, London Gazette. 1920-21 Civil Surgeon, New Delhi, 1922-29, Civil Surgeon Peshwar, 1929-31: Appointed Director of Medical Services, Jaipur State, 1932, Inspector General of Jails Jaipur State in 1933 and Chairman Municipal Board 1984, Lieut Colonel 1934 Mayo Hospital Jaipur

Hukam Singh Bahadur Major, Thakur, O. B E, I D S M, Commandent, Transport Corps, Jaipur.

Hukumat Rae Mr B A. Superintendent of Police, Hindaun & Dausa Nizamats, born 1900 eldest son of Col. Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai C I E, M V O, graduated in 1923, commissioned to first Jaipur Infantry, as 2nd Lt, transferred to Jaipur Police as Superintendent 1927, held charge of Shekawati and Torawati Districts from 1927-29, took part in the re-organisation and training of whole

Police Force under Mr L C B Glass Cock the late 1 G P 1929 80 appointed to Sawai Madhopur and Malpura Districts in 1981 awarded a Gold Sanad by the Jaipur Darbar for his work in handling the Communal trouble at Sawai Madhopur interested in Sports and a clean Cricketer Add Station Road Jaipur

Bram Ali Khan Munshi B A Tehsildar Sambhar (Nizamat Sambhar)

Ikram Husain Khan Munshi Mohd

Lete Khan Bahadur Molvi Mohd Ashfaq Hasan Khan Member Council of State Jaiour entered the State Service as Excise Assistant at present Nazim Nizamat Sam Add Sambhar Jaipur State

Ikram Ullah Khan Munshi Tehsildar

Bonli Nizamat Sawai Madhopur

Inder Dutta Paliwal Pandit B A. LL B 5/o Pt Jugal Kishore Palliwal passed B A. from the Allahabad Univer sity and LL, B from Agra University 1929 interested in social activities. Secretary Samai Sudharak Mandel and Palliwal Brahman Yuvak Mandai Vice-President Hindu Sabha at present working as Vakil Chief Court Jaipur Add Gangori Bazar Jaipur City

Inder Singh Thakur of Mandawa (Chota b 1881 s/o Thakur Jas Singh suc ceeded to the Thikana 1905 Add Man daws Jaipur State (see Jagirs and Jagir

dars Section)

Iobal Kishen Pt. Tehsilder Sawai Jai

our

Isarda Thakur Sawai Singh of belongs to Rajawat clan of the Raiputs (see Jagira and Jagirdars Section)

Ishan Chandra Mukern Babu Raf Bahadur Ex Member Council of State Jaipur Guruli of Bagdi Add Station Road Jaiour Ishwar Lai Sogani Soth Jeweller

Trade and Industries Section) Ishwarsingh Thakur of Menwas (see

Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Ishwar Narain Kichlu Pt. B A. LL B Dewan, Dewani Eastern Circle Jaipur

Islam S M Mr Proprietor S M Isla General Merchants (see Trade & Industr section)

J Jagdish Chandra Kathabhatta Pand (see Jagira and Jagirdars Section)

Jagti Pershad Bhargava Pandit B edue Maharajas College Jaipur took h B A Degree from the Allahabad Unive sity professor of History Maharala's Co lege Jaipur appointed P A to the Speci Education Officer Jaipur and then to tl Director of Education Registrar Depar mental Examinations Jaipur Add Ami Road Japour

Jahota Thakur Bhagwat Singh of b longs to Shekhawat clan of the Ralputs.

Jaideo Singh Munshi B. A LL B Di

trict and Session Judge Japur

Jaigopal Srivastava Munshi Tehsildai Malarna-Dungar Nizamat Sawai Madho

Jai Narain Pt. Nazim Gangapur Jaip. State

(see Jawhar Lal Jam Mr M A (see Kesar Lai Almer Jain Mr Jain (see Sultan Singh Jam Profes MAI

Jas Singh Thakur of Mandawa, belor to Shekhawat clan of the Rajouts.

Jai Singh Varma Thakur, B.A., Sup Police Amber and Torawati Nizamata

Jait Singh Thakur of Galsinghput Superintendent Court of War Asstt Jaipur

Jamshed Husain Khan Munshi Tehsilds Bairath Nizamat Torawati

Jaswant Singh Munshi B. A., LL E

Tehsildar Mahwa Jaipur

Jawahar Lal Jain Mr M A Vishara December 1909 s/o Munshi Jiwani Malpurawala educ at Maharalas H School and College passed Madhyama amination of the Hindi Sahitya Sammel Allahabad and Visharad 1928 B A 19 M A History 1982 from the Agra Univ sity received the title of Vidyabinode in Nikhil Bharat Sahitya Sangha, Calcutta,

Jhabarmal Sharma Pt. b 1888 Gaur Brahman, Journalist and Author wrote Bhartiya Godhan, Malvika, Khetri-Nareshaur Vivekanand; Khetri-ka-Itihas, Sikar-ka-Itihas, Shekawati-ka-Itihas, Shekawati-ke-Kavi or unki Rachanayen etc, was editor of Daily Calcutta Samachar Add: The Shekhawati Historical Research Office, Jasrapur, Khetri

Jhilai Thakur Gordhan Singh of, belongs

to Rajawat clan of the Rajputs

Jitendra Mohan Ghosh Babu MA, Head of History Department, Maharaja's College, Jaipur. Add: Station Road, Jaipur

Johner Thakur, Rao Bahadur, Narendra Singh of, belongs to Khangarot clan of the Ralputs, (see Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Joshi K R, Pandit L. Ag, Agricultural Officer, Jappur

Jugal Kishore Sharma Pt MA, Supervisor, Sanskrit Pathshala, Education Deptt

Jwala Prasad Dr. Maheshwari, BA, MB House Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, b 2nd June, 1886, educ Jaipur and Lahore, took his BA, degree from the University of Allahabad, 1905, and MB from the Punjab University, 1910, served Gawalior State Medical Department at Jaya Arogya Hospital in 1915, appointed Health Officer, Jaipur, 1920, promoted to the post of House Surgeon 1924, now Resident Medical Officer, Mayo Hospital Add Mayo Hospital, Jaipur.

K

Kailash Chandra Jain B A., Mr s/o Mr Ladhoo Lal, b 5th October 1913, Educ Maharala's College, Jaipur, Graduated from Agra University in 1932, awarded Glancy Gold Medal for General Proficiency, takes keen interest in social and educational activities Add Pt Shivadinli-ka Rasta

Kalachand Mukerji, Babu B A, LL B. Sub-Judge, Jaipur

Kalwar Thakur Bahadur Singh of, belongs to Kalyanot clan of the Ralputs

Kalawra Thakur Berisal Singh of, belong to Nathawat clan of the Ralputs

Kalyan Narain Pandıt s/o of Rai Sahib

Pt Surya Narain educ. in Maharaja's College, Jaipur, up to B A, Class, Tehsildar Amer (Nizamat Amer).

Kalayan Singh Rao Raja Bahadur of Sikar, (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section).

Kalyan Singh B. A, Thakur of Khachriawas, (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section Khachriawas)

Kalayan Singh Thakur of Aleyralpura, Muntazım Baggı Khana. Feel Khana. Add: Ganga Pole Gate, Jaipur

Kanhiya Lal Varma, M. A, Head of the Mathematics Deptt, Maharaja's Collage, Jaipur

Kanhiya Lal Tiwari s/o Shri Narayan b. 1913, his grandfather Swaroop Lal Tiwari, earned Lakhs of rupees and owned many buildings in Jaipur, Almer Kotah, Muttra, Hindaun etc., was a philanthropist and founded the Pareek Pathshala High School. educ. upto B. A., Maharala's College, and Visharad of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, his Hindi poems and articles are published in several monthly magazines

Kanhiya Lal Sharma Dadımath Raj Pandıt Acharya, Nyaya Ratna, Vidya Bhushan, Vidya Nidhi, b November 1880 S/o P. Surya Narain, Professor of Nyaya, Sanskrit College Jaipur, was examiner of the Punjab university in sanskrit knows Bengalee. Mithilee, Gulrati and Urdu languages. Has got 3 sons Besides Nyaya is a scholar of philosoply, Literature, Religion and Karamkand Shastras, Educ. obtained the degree of Nayayacharya from the Sanskrit College. Jaipur, in 1908 in the First Division; appointed Professor of Nayaya in the said College in 1909, appointed member of Maul Mandir Pandit Sabha in 1910, taught Sanskrit and Hindi and religions to his present Highness; has written commentaries on many books. Amongst his pupils are many Rajgurus. Add: Dhabhaiji ka Khura.

Kanti Prasad Saksena, M, M A., L T., Head Master Sri Kalyana High School, Sikar.

Kanwar Bahadur Munshi s/o Chater Behari Lal b. 9th April, 1906, M. A., LL. B., Submitted a Thesis on Dry Farming to the Lucknow University worked as Research Scholar in the U P Govt. Banking Enquiry Committee and submitted a Report on the Adriguitural indebtedness in the Distit of Meerut, Drafted the Jaipur State Census Report 1981 worked as Tesildar at Sawai Madhopur Bonli and Dauss, Appointed Govt. Touring Tabulation Census Inspector Almer-Merwara Asstt. Census Officer Jaiour President of the Shamlat Municoal Committee, and Executive Officer and Magi strate Sambhar Shamlat Jajour State

Kanwar Lal Banna Mr B A LL B. Advocate High Court, Allahabad b 3rd January 1900 slo Rai Sahih Kishenlal Practised as Vakil High Court at Almer 1928 25 en rolled as a Vakil Chief Court. Jaiour Was appointed Munsif October 1925 1928 Working as Public Prosecutor and Govern ment Pleader Since February 1927 A mem ber of Judicial Committee since November A member of the Jappur City Town 1927 Improvement Committee since January A member of the King Edward 1928 Memorial Committee since 1st November Interested in Education and Social 1988 Reforms. Add Rambagh Road Japur

Kapoor Chand Jain B. A s/o Keshariai Luhadia, b 1907 Appointed to Govern ment service in May 1930 Secretary Jain Kumar Sabha, 1925 28 Add Raiputana Agency Office, Mt. Abu.

Kapoor Chandra Patni b 80th January 1901 belongs to the Digamber Jain com munity slo late P Chandralal Patni Educ in Maharala's College Jaipur joined busi ness 1920 proprietor of the firms of (1) Chainsukh Gulabchand Gota Merchants (2) Industrial Works Timber and Furniture Merchants and contractors and (8) Khadi Karyalaya, Jaipur Joined All India Spinners Association as Manager of Khadi Bhandar. daipur 1927 officiated as Secy Rajasthan Branch of A I S. A resigned that lob 1939 Now looks after his own private business, much interested in public souvities remained member Rajputana Provincial

Congress Committee for several years; Provincial Secretary All India Jain Associa tion and All India dain Political Conference 1921 was Secretary Digambar Jain Pan chayat Jaipur Secretary Vir Sewak Mandal since 1928 President Harilan Sewak Samiti Member of the Executive Com mitees of several institutions was Editor dain Jadat (Almer) for 5 years was Editor Sudharak the monthly organ of the Samaj Sudharak Mandal Japur for two years Nagoriyon ka Chowk Johari Bazar ส่ยเกมะ

Karansar Thakur Bahadur Singh of belongs to Ranawat clan of the Ralputs Karan Singh Thakur Member cipal Board Jaipur

Karera Thakur Sangram Singh of balongs to Sultanot clan of the Ralouts Kashi Pershad Pandit Supdt. Police

Shakhawatı dalour

Kaushal Kishore Bhargava. Ph D 5 18th Feb 1898 s/o Munshi Bhavani Parshad Bhargava, Edna Jaipur Agra Allahabad & Benares took his B. Sc. Degree from Agra College in 1917 and M Sc. from the Benares Hindu University in 1919 stood first in Chemistry went to Europe August, 1920 studied in Royal Technical College Glasgow and the Glasgow University went to Germany in 1921 joined Bonn University for Doctorate in Chemical Engineering subject Sugar Crystallisation presided over All-German Education Reform Conference in August, 1922 was invited at Odenberg to give lectures on Technological Industry after returning to India worked as Chief Chemist Sugar works at Masulipattom and Baramati later as Superintending Expert at Bhatnı (Dist. Gorakhpur) Birla Brothers. Ltd Calcutta, at present working as Manag ing Agent Ledi Sugar Factory (Dist. Gorakhpur) and Haharai Sugar Company Ltd (Distt. Saran) Add Bhaton ki Gali Jaipur

Kedar Nath Pandit in-charge Astronomical Observatory Jaipur

Keshar Lal Ajmera Jain Mr., b in 1899, s/o Seth Jamna Lal Chowdhri, Educ at Maharala's College, Jaipur, belongs to the Digambar Jain community, tutor to a Jagirdar in 1919, Headmaster Digambar Jain Vyaparik School, Ajmer, 1919-21, Secretary All-India Jain Political Conference, Delhi and Almer Merwara 1919-21, Secretary, All India Jain Association, Ralputana and Central India, 1921-23, Organiser and First Secy. Padmavati Jain Library, 1916-23, Secy Padmavatı Jain Kanya Pathshala, Member P C C, 1916-20. and Central India 1920-22 and 1925-30 Managing Partner Director and of Messrs Kesarlal Surendralal and the Resputana Khaddar Printing and Dyeing Works, Jaipur 1921-26, Executive Member. All-India Khadi Board, Rajputana Province 1924-25, Joined All-India Spinners' Association in 1927 and worked as Assistant Manager, and Manager, Khadi Bhandar, Jaipur, 1927-29, Sales Organiser for Ralputana and Central India and Inspector A. I S A. Production and sales Centres in Ralputana and Central India, 1929-32, Organiser All-India Marwari Mahasabha Khadi Exhibition Delhi, 1926, Founder and President, Jain Kumar Sabha since 1926, Asstt General Secretary Veer Sewak Mandal, Jaipur since 1924, Secy Education Board Shri Rishabh Brahmcharyasharam 1927-29, Secretary, Hindu Anath Ashram, 1927-30, Organiser and First Member of the Swaral Party in Ralputana 1928; Executive Member, All-India Digambar Jain Mahasabha, 1929, Jain Mitra Mandal Hindu Mahasabha 1926, All-India States Peoples' Conference, 1930-31, Secretary, Jaipur Hitkarni Sabha, 1928-29, Founder of the Jaipur Hitkari Reading Room, Joint Secretary, Samai Sudharak Mandal, Jaipur 1931-33, President Passengers' Relief Committee, 1934; Proprietor of the Ralasthan Directories Publishing House, Editor Jaipur Album', takes keen interest in social and educational activities, Add Johan Bazar, Jaipur.

Kesarlal Kataria b. 1st November, 1901. s/o Mr. Jamna Lal Kataria Educ Maharala's College, Jaipur, entered Business 1901. Joined A. I S A Ralasthan Branch in 1927 and worked therein as Assistant Manager. Khadi Bhandar, Jaipur Resigned A.I.S A. Manager, Rajasthan Swadeshi I933. Johari Bazar. Stores. Jaipur activities; Member Executive Committee. Padmavatı Jain Library, Veer Sewak Mandal. Secretary Harijan Sewak Samiti, Jaipur, and social worker Add. John Bazar. Jaipur

Kesarlal Luharia Proprietor Messrs. Keshar Lal Kistur Chand cloth merchants (see Trade and Industries Section)

Kesri Singh Captain Thakur of Kanota, 5th s/o Thakur Narain Singh b Ist January 1893, educ Maharaja's Nobles' School and Mayo College, Ajmer, (where in 1914 he became the Head Monitor and Squadron Commander and represented the College Teams at Polo, Football, Hockey and Tent pegging and won the riding championship Cup same year) He left the College in 1916 after passing his Higher Diploma and joined the Agricultural College, Poona, where he passed the Diploma in 1919; worked for a short time on the staff of Nawab Junagarh and the late Maharaja Sahib of Jammu and Kashmir as an AD.C. and in 1920 joined service at Gwalior and became an ADC and an Enquiry Officer to the late Maharaja of Gwalior and later the Animal Deptt, was also placed under him including the Motor Garrage Shikar Khana, Stables, Baggi Khana Block, Feel Khana Transport and Sileh Khana, was made an Hony Captain and attached to Gwalior First Lancers, 1920; left Gwalior and Joined service in Jaipur as Superintendent of Police in 1926, From 1930 working on the staff of the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as an A.D.C. (where he also) received the Hony, rank of a Captain and was in-charge of the State Guest house, at present working as Deputy Inspector-General of Police Add: Kanota House, Jaipur.

Khachrlawas Thakur Kalyan Singh B.A belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs (see Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Khandela Hammir Singh Raja of (Pana Kalan) (see Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Khandela Saljan Singh Raja of Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Khandel Ganga Singh Thakur of belongs to the Khandarot clan of the Rajouts

Khatwa Govind Singh Thakur of belongs to Sultanot clan of the Ramuts

Khatwa Rao Pratap Singh of belongs to

Chohan clan of the Rapputs

Khemka B.L. Mr 1907 edue Calcutta School gave up his studies 1929 and engaged himself in various business in 1980 started automobile business is a registered Book maker of Royal Turi Club Calcutta In 1982 started a Film producing concern named East India Film Company which has the reputation of possessing the most up-to date and well epuipped sound Studio in India produced many Talkie films in various landuades.

Khetri Raja Sardar Singh Bahadur of belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Rapputs.

(see Jagirs and Jagirdars section)

Khoor Lt Mangal Singh Thakur of belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Raiputs A D C to H H the Maharala Sahib Bahadur

Khori Raia Pratao Singh of Kama. helongs to Ralawat clan of the Ralputs. (see dagirs & dagirdars section)

Khushbakhat Rai M Asthana, M A Head

Master Chirawa High School

Kirpa Shanker Bhatnagar Munshi B-A b February 1886 s/o Munshi Uma Shanker Maharajas College Edue Rhatnagar Jaipur passed B A. in 1907 Asstt. Head master Maharala s Collegiate High School 1910 II Principal School of Arts 1912 17 Nazim and District Magistrate in Hindaun Gandapur Sawai Madhopur and Sawai Jaipur Nizamat, deputed to U P P C S Training to Moradabad there worked as Hony Deputy Collector during that period awarded Sanad by H H the Maharala

Sahib Bahadur for services during the Sawai Madhopur riots at present working as Nazim Sawai Jaipur Add Kundigaron ka-

Bhairon ka Rasta Jaipur

Kishore Singh Kunwar alo Thakur Partap Singh b 1898 Educ upto Inter mediate Standard passed the Depatmental Examination for the Gazetted Officers of the U P Government, served as an ADC to Late Sir Maharaja Partap Singhii of ldar officiated for some time as a Senior Officer Thikana Siker at present working as Supdt. Police Sawai Jaipur and Jaipur City

Kistoor Chand Lala Darogha, Imarat Department Jaipur s/o Lala Chiman Lai late Darogha Imarat appointed Darogha Imarat Deptt. in 1919 Add Chowkri

Chat gate Jalpur

Kistur Chand Valdyabhushan, b 1900 s/o Lala Sualal Chabra privately Edue in Hikmat under Hakim Mazhar Ali Khan and Hakim Devi Prasad has worked as Secv Mahavir Library Jajpur Memb A I Unani and Tibbia College Delhi Pro Hindustani Dawakhana Jaipur Alabdarh ka-resta, Jaipur

Kushal Singh Thakur of Geelgarh 5 Thakur Kansingh b 8rd February 188 Mayo College Almer belongs Champawat Sub-olan of Rathers Ex Judg Chief Court, interested in religion and lea a religious life. Add Geelgarh House Jaipu (see Jagirs and Jagirdars section)

Ladana Thakur Sheo Nath Singh o belongs to Narcoka clan of the Raiputs.

Ladhu Ram Aimera Vakil Chief Cour s/o Ramchandra b 1875 Eduo Munsi Fazil in Persian served for 7 years as Saristedar in the Appellate Court practising as a Vakil for 33 years proprietor of th Kailash Hotel a well known and well-to-d Vakil holding landed property Add Mol Singh Bhomia-ka-Rasta Jaipur

Ladii Narayan Goyal s/o Swaroop Narai: Bairathi b 1908; Eduo Agarwal Pathshala



Late Nawab Zaimul Abideen Khan alius Nawab Kalan Khan Faujdar, Jaipui



Late M. Tajammul Husain,
Jaipur



S. Wajid Ali, (Garage Master, Jaipur State)



Mr. Zamıruddeen Khan, Manager Ishwan Khetan Sugar Mills.

E JAIPUR ALBUM





Mr Bhagatram Contractor







Mr Onkarlal Contractor J.iliur

M.C. Collegiate High School; interested in Press line, started & established the Manoranian Press Jaipur in 1926, Editor, Prabhat, a fortnightly paper, takes keen interest in social & educational activities Add Gopalli ka-Rasta, Jaipur

Ladhu Ram Luharia Jam Istmarardar of Daulatpura s/o Phoolchand b 1904, belongs to Digambar Jam Community Add Rasta

Haldıyan

Lakhi Ram Major Bahadur M C., M V. O I D S M served in China in 1900, in the Great War of 1914-21 in France and Belgium 12 October, 1914 to 19th August, 1915, Egypt 27th August, 1915 to 3rd December 1915, Iraq 1915-19, wounded, mentioned in despaches London Gazette, 16th Feb. 1915, served in Afghanistan, N W Frontier, 1919, Waziristan in 1921, at present Commondent, 2nd Jaipur Infantry, Jaipur

Lakshmi Ram Swami, Vaid Ratana Ayurveda Martand, Aurveda-Acharya, exprof of Ayurveda, Sanskrit College A Vaidya of All-India fame, b 1873 Educ Ayurvedacharya of the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, a celebrated professor of Ayurveda in the Sanskrit College, retired in 1933, presided over the All-India Ayurvedic conference held in Bengal, was granted a Jagir by H H the Maharaja of Bundi, physician to H H The Maharaja of Bikaner, has established the Dhanwantri Aushdhayla and the Dadu Vidyalaya in Jaipur, has created a trust of Rupees one Lakh for charitable purposes

Latika Rudra Miss BA, MBE, Lady Superintendent, Girls' Schools and Principal

Girls' Normal School

Lawan Raja Anant Ram of, belong to Bankawat clan of the Rajputs

Lawarence H R Lt Col, C I E, s/o Lt Col H J Lawrence, Ex-president, Mahakma Khas, Jaipur

Liyaqat Alı beg Mırza, Jagırdar of Sherpur (See Jagırs and Jagırdars Section,)

Lothian Arthur Cunningham, I C.S., Joined I C.S. in 1911, Assistant Magistrate, Bengal, 1911-15, served as Political Officer in Central India, Kashmir and Hyderabad 1915-25; Dy.,

Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Policical Department, 1926-27, Secretary to the Resident in Mysore 1928-29, Political agent, Eastern Ralputana States. 1929 and 1933, Resident at Jaipur, 1929-31. President, Council of State, Jaipur, 1929 Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern States of Ralputana 1930-31, on special duty in the Orissa and Central 1931-32. Resident at Provinces States, Baroda, 1932-33 Prime Minister, Alwar, President, Council of State, Bharatpur 1933; Resident in Jaipur and Western States of Rajputana 1933-34, appointed officiating Agent to the Governor General in Ralputana in 1934

Lotwara Thakur Kalyan Singh of, belongs to the Kalyanot of the Ralputs

M

Mackenzie D. G The Hon'ble Mr. CI,E, ICS, joined ICS 1907 and the Political Department of the Govt of India 1912, served in N W Frontier Provinces during the Great War; Asstt, Private Secv to H E the Viceroy 1918-19, Secy to the Resident at Hyderabad 1920, Secy to the A G G Punjab States 1921-25, Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States Resident in Mewar 1927-28, Administrator Bharatpur State 1928-80, CIE Resident at Jaipur and the Western States of Ralputana 1931-32 and Resident at Hyderabad since July, 1933

Madan Gopal Doctor, MB.BS, Junior House Surgeon Mayo Hospital, Jaipur

Madan Pratap Munshi, Gupta, M A, LL B, s/o late Munshi Rampratap Ex-member, teta Council of State. educated at Maharaja's College Jaipur and Canning College Lucknow, B A, 1920, M A, LL B., from Lucknow University working as a Pleader Allahabad High Court, President Khandelwal Navayuvak Mandal, Jaipur, Add Khunteta-ka-Rasta, Jaipur

Madanlal Acharya Pandit, Professor Dharma Shastra Sanskrit Collegel Jaipur.

Madhogarh Thakur Kishan Singh of belongs to Bhati clan of the Ralputs

Madho Pershad Gunta LL.B.

Munsif Jaiour City East Madho Pratan

Munahi Khunteta 1/0 Late Munshi Rampartap Khunteta Ex-member Gouncil of State Jaipur Assistant Bakshi educated at Maharaja's College Jaipur working as Naib Jagirs and State forts forces since 1921 Add Khunteta ka Rasta. Jaipur

Madhu Sudan Pandıt Vidyavachaspatı Rajguru Pandit, Muntazim Pothi Khana Raj Palace Jaipur son of late Pt. Ralib Lochan Jha president Maul Mandir Jaipur was educa ted at Jaipur Sanskrit College & Government Queens College Benares and passed Vva karnacharya He was appointed as Professor Vedant, Sanskrit College Jaipur He went to London with the late H H of Japur in the Coronation Ceremony of H M King Edward the VII and performed Tajposhi in presence of most celebrated gathering of the world He was invited to discuss the theory of Indian Philosophy at Berlin & Cambridge He has written a good many books on Vedas and is considered one of the best original writer of the Vedic Philosophy of the present age At present he is the president Mau Mandir and Librarian of the Palace Library Jaipur

Mahar Kalan Rawat Man Singh of belongs to Kumbhawat clan of the Relputs Maharal Bahadur Nigam Munshi P A

to Chief Justice

Mahrun Thakur Kalyan Singh of longs to Narcoka clan of the Rajouts

Maindwas Thakur Isri Singh of belongs

to Khangarot clan of the Rajouts

Malilal Kasliwal Munshi ВΑ Munshi Hira Lal Kasliwal h lst March 1881, Edue in Maharaja's College passed his BA from Allahabad University began career as Tehsildar Moszamabad in 1908 promoted to the post of Neib Dewan in 1921 was made Nazim in 1923 worked as Customs Supdt., for 6 months in 1928-29, at present working as Nazim of

Shekhawatı Add Chori Bardar Ka Bagh Malilal Tehsildar Shekhawati

Malaisar Thakur Sheonath Singh of belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Reiputs.

Malayea Samuel Kundansingh (Bhati Ravelot) Christian s/o M Malvea b 8th Feb 1892 Edua Mission School Japur LMP from Agra in 1914 Served for some time in Jaipur Medical Deptt then In-charge of the Residency Hospital Jaipur in October 1915 of the Executive Committee of Baby welfare ın Jaipur Lecturer on first aid for the Railway at Jaipur Medical Officer fo examining recruits for the British India Forces Member and Ex-secretary of th Jaipur branch of the All India Medica Licentiates Association Hony Treasurer and Member of All Saints Church Com mittee Japur Sanitary officer for th Residency area and Railway Station Loca Member of the B B & C I Railway Local Committee Jaipur and Sanitary Officer in-charge Viceregal and other Royal Camps at Jaipur Residency from 1918 to 1981

Mander Thakur Bhanwar Singh of belongs to Narcoka clan of the Ralputs.

Mansingh Thakur of Barwara Lt Rao Bahadur belongs to Rajawat clan of the Ralputs ADC to H H the Maha raia Sahib Bahadur Add Barwara House Jaiour

Mandha Thakur Karan Singh of belongs to Khangarot clan of the Rapputs

Mandawa Thakur dai Singh of, belongs to Shakhawati clan of the Raiputs.

Mandawa Thakur Inder Singh of belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Raiputs.

Mangal Singh Lt. Thakur of Khoor, ADC to His Highness the Maharala Sahib

Bahadur

Mangilal Kanoongo Lala b 3rd May 1872 belongs to Khandelwal community hi privately studied Hindi Urdu Sanskrit an Persian and has got a fair knowledge (Sanskrit classical Literature was Presider All India Khandelal Haha Sabha was Pre

sident of Khandelwal Vaishya Central Path shala, Jaipur, Add Kalyanji-ka-Rasta, Jaipur

Mangi Lal Jeweller of Sikar, s/o P Ladhuram, grand-father P Balmukand travelled in China on foot in Sambat 1890, and served in Hong-Kong under Seth Anant Ram Poddar for 12 years, Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Ladhuram Mangilal, has three sons, Narsinghlal, Balkrishna and Shivdutta

Man Mohan Lal Atal s/o Pandit Kishen Lal Atal, b 1869 Joined State service in 1888, and was gradually made Nazim, Dewan, and Fouldar, appointed Member, Municipal Committee, retired in 1929 Add Chora Rasta, Jaipur

Mancharpur Rao Pratap Singh of, belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs

Marghoob Ahmad Munshi, B.A, (Hon), LLB, Munshi-Fazil, Vakil Chief Court, b 1900, passed MA, (Previous) and LLB, in 1927, worked as Demonstrator in Geography, Joined Jaipur State service as Munsif Dausa, 1928, resigned 1929, at present practising as Vakil Chief Court, Jaipur Add Ramganj Bazar, Jaipur City

Maqbool Husain Khan of Chainpura, (see Jagir and Jagirdars Section)

Marwa Thakur Bhagirath Singh of, belongs to Khangarot clan of the Ralputs

Mason E Mr, Superintendent, Motor Garage, Jaipur

Mathura Nath Bhatta Pandit Kaviratna, Shastri, Sahityacharya, some time Professor of Sanskrit and Hindi in Maharaja's College, s/o Bhatt Sunder Lal, b 1986, stood first in the final Shastri Examination of the Punjab University, Supervisor Sanskrit Patshalas, Education Department, Hındı Sahıtya Pathshala and Kavı Mandal, Organiser of Examinations of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad, for Jaipur, a good poet of Sanskrit, scholar and writer of Hindi, author of 'Sahitya Vai Bhawam, Navyug Vithi' etc. editor of the Sanskrit Ratnakar, Professor of Sahitya, Sanskrit Jaipur AddHathroi Road, Jaipur Bhatt Garden,

Mathura Pershad Munshi, Bhakta Ratna, and Ex-Judge Appellate Court, Jaipur, b 1860 s/o Munshi Bholanath retired from State service 1927, translated Bhagwat Gita in Hindi verses Add Chaura Rasta, Jaipur

Mehtab Chand Munshi, M A., Asst prof. of Economics, Maharaja's College, Jaipur, s/o Munshi Chatar Benarilal. b 29th Jan 1909 educ Maharaja's College, Jaipur upto B A, and M. A., from Delhi University, worked as Research Scholar in connection with the Village Economic Surveys conducted on behalf of the Central Areas Banking Enquiry Committee, New Delhi, 1931.

Mehtab Chand Mathur M A, Head Master Anglo Vedic High School, Jobner

Meek AS Lt Col C M G., s/o Rev. J B Meek Ex-President, Council of State, Japur

Milap Chand Chhabra Mr B Sc, LL B, Advocate, (Alld) Vakil High Court, Ajmer and Vakil, Chief Court, Jaipur, s/o L. Gulab Chand Chabbra, b 27th May, 1903, belongs to Digamber Jain Community, educ B Sc, 1924, LL B (Alld) 1926, was Secretary of many institutions, Asstt Manager of Jain Aushadhalaya, Ajmer, member of Executive Committees of several institutions, has got landed property in Jaipur, takes keen interest in Social and Educational activities.

Mohd Baqa Molvi, H. P. Prof of Persian, Maharaja's College, Jaipur b. April, 1874, s/o. Molvi Md. Hayat, Student of Oriental College, Jaipur, a very efficient Professor of Persian, author of several notes on Persian, Text books, member of the Faculty of Arts and Board of Studies, Agra University Highly spoken of by the Educational authorities

Mohammed Din Chowdhari, Hon'ble, Khan Bahadur, Revenue Member Council of state, Jaipur, belongs to Balwa Rajput faimly in the Served as settlement officer, D. I. Khan, Sialkot Delhi, malerkotla, Wazir Poonch State, Deputy Commissinor Rohtak Revenue Commissinor and Finance Minister Bhawalpur State, Deputy Commissinor Shekhpur Distt.

Police member Jaipur State 1981 and at present Revenue member from March 16th 1932 Add near Natain ka Bagh Jaipur

Mohammed Saced Dogtor M B B S b 1882 s/o Dr Mahbub Alam belongs to a respectable Puniabi Family secured M B B S Degree from the Punjab University in 1928 specially interested in the treatment of Eye Ear Nose and Throat work, is a Local medical practitioner in the Mahboob Med Add Tripolia Bazar Mahboob Medico Jaipur

Mohan Lal Sharma Dr (Bombay) sto Dr Ram Narain March 1892 member Gour Sabha Aimer Incharge Central Jail Hospital and Lunatio Asylum damur

Moti Lai Pt B A Tehnildar Baswa

(Nizamat Dausa)

Moti Lal Soni Munshi Vakil s/o Jamna Lal Soni b may 1904 Vakil Jaipur Vice-President Jain Kumar Sabha, President Member Veersevak Navavuvak Club Padmawati Library Member Bar Association takes interest in social activi vities Add Dahrogali-ka Mandir Jaipur

Mool Chand Tiwari dudge Chief Court Jaipur b 22nd January 1878 Educ B A., (Calcutta) 1899 Honours in Sanskrit gra duated in law in 1902 In March 1908 entered P C S as Munsif in 1929 appoin ted Dist, and Sessions Judge retired from Govt. Service in 1988 appointed Judge Chief Court in Aug 1983 at Jaipur

Mool Singh Babu Member Jaipur Muni gipal Board Prop New Hotel

Morija Thakur Kalyan Singh of belongs to Nathawat clan of the Rajputs.

Muhana Thakur Jagnarain Singh of belongs to Rathor clan of the Rajputs

Mukand Deva Vaidya Bhishagratna s/o Pt. Dharmdhar Chaturvedi b 1891 House Physician in the Dhanwantri Aushdhalya Jaipur and Supdt Dhanwantri Pharmacy Hindu Anath Ashram since 1930 Secv Dhanwantri Aushdhalya, Johari Add Bazar Jaiour Mukand Ram Pt. Ray Guru b 1884 s/o

Lakshmi Narain Sahitya Shastri Vyakaranopadhyaya and Dharam Shastraopadhya etc. edua at Sanskrit College Jaipur

Mukand Kumar Munshi Tehsildar Khan

dar (Nizamat Sawai Madhopur)

Mukerii K. K. Mr DP D in Arts (London) s/o Mr K M Mukerli edue at Calcutta Presidency College upto Inter mediate Class studied at Govt School of Arts Calcutta for one year proceeded to England in 1913 and studied at Liverpool School of Arts for 7 years and obtained the diplome of Pictorial Designs in Artsworked for sometime as teacher in Arts line in the Liverpool School of Arts, Received first prize in Inter Poster Competi tion for National Welsh Arts Pageant in Returned in 1920 employed as designer in the Statesman's Office at Calcutta, 1921 26 in 1925 a section of Commercial art was under him in the Government School of Art Calcutta appointed Principal School of Arts Jaipur 1929 opened a special section of the School for the training of teachers. Add Station Road Jaipur

Mukaram Ali Khan Nawab Mumtaz Ud Daula Bahadur of Rajour (see Jagirs & Jagirdara section)

Mundota Thakur Rewat Singh of be

longs to Nathawat clan of the Rajputs. Munni Lai Seth Member Municipal Board Jaiour

N

Nagendra Monan Prasad Tewari Pandit R. Sc. I.L.B. Sub-Judge, Jaipur

Naila Thakur Partap Singh of belongs

to Champawat clan of the Ralputs.

J Nand Kisbore Vaidya Bhishagacharya, Ayurvedacharya, Professor of Ayurveda Sanskrit Gollege h 1902 slo Raj Valdys Chikitsak Chudamani Valdya Shyamlal edue Julpur Sanskrit College under Aurveda Martand Swami Lakshmi Ramii worked for sometimes at Benares Hindu University appointed Asstt Profestor of Ayurveda in Jaipur Sanskrit Colleger was raised to Prof



Mr Kalyansingh, Prop. K S Tailoring Co



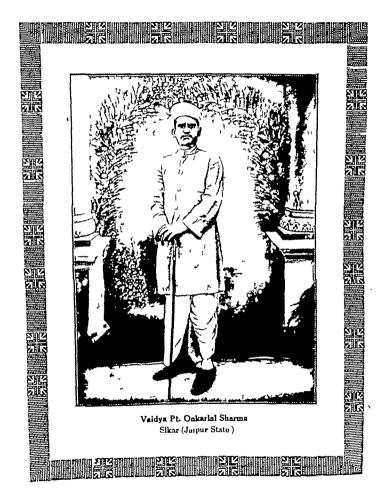
B. Kanhayalal, Bookseller, Jaipur



Mr. Yusuf Alı Khan, 'Aziz'.



Sardar Mahendra Singh.



ın 1932, Prop Kalpataru Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya, Add: Ramganj Bazar, Jaipur

Nagendra Mohan Prasad Tiwari Pandit, B. Sc, LL.B, Subordinate Judge, Sambhar and Malpura Nizamat

Nand Kishore Lala, BA, Zıledar Eastern

Districts Add · Amber Road, Jaipur

Nandkishore Kathabatta Pandit, Sahityacharya s/o Kathabhatta Jayachandra, b 1904, Edue Sanskrit College, Jaipur, Passed Acharya Examination in Sambat 1927, was deputed by Japur State in 1928 to Benares for advanced studies & research work. remained there till 1933, made first hand study in Epigraphy, Palaeography, Numismatics, Catalogue-making & Bibliography, knows Hindi, Dingal. Bengalee, Gulrati & Maiathi languages, edited many books, awarded the title of Vedant Bhooshan by Bharat Dharam Mahamandal, appointed Examiner & member of the Board of studies & faculty of the Benares University, appointed member of the Maul Mandir Pandit Sabha in 1933, at present working as Adhyapak in the Sanskrit College. Add: Champawatli's temple, Jaipur.

Nandkumar Kathabhatta Pandit, Sahityacharya s/o Kathabhatta Jayachandra; b 1901, educ Sanskrit College Jaipur, Passed Acharya Examination in Sahitya; awarded title of Sahitya. Bhooshan by Bharat Dharam Mahamandal, was examiner of the Govt Sanskrit College Benares & Benares Hindu University, was also tutor to the sons of some Jagirdars, Passed Hindi Advance Examination of U P Govt in 1934 Add: Champawatli's temple, Jaipur

Nand Kumar Vasestha M, B A, L T., Head Master Pareek Pathshala High School.

gaibata

Nand Lal Mathur MA, LLB, Munshi,

Manuf Hindaun Mizamat, Jaipur

Number Nigam Mr. slo Munshi Amarnin 1 in a 23th October 1830, Educ. Monardi College, Juipur, graduated 1 et 3, 100, Joined Education Depti 1213, Angeles a Held Master Sheopole Middle Ser of 1817 Aut. Master, Manarda's High School, 1922; Head Master, Maharaja's High School from 1930, Ex-Officio Member, Local Boy-Scouts Association Add Math-ka-Kuwan, Jaipur

Narain Sahai Munshi, Member Municipal Board, Jaipur.

Narendra Singh Thakur of Jobner, Rao Bahadur, Member Mahakma Khas, Education Department, Jaipur (See Chapter Jagirs and Jagirdars Jobner)

Narsingh Das Haldıya, Rao Bahadur (See

Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Narsingh Prasad Pt. b 4th Dec 1896, s/o Pt Haradeo Prasad Educ in persian and has fair knowledge of English & Hindi Appt Inspector Police and then promoted Supdt of Police from 1911 to 1926, afterwards appointed Nazim Sambhar, Torawati, at present working as Nazim Tarawati Add: Nizamat Tarawati, Nim-ka-Thana.

Narsingh Deo Saraswatı S/o. Pt Ram Chandra Sharma, h 15th July, 1882 Educ English, Hindi Sanskrit, Acharya, Gurukul 1921, President Ralputana Central India and Member Cong-Hindu Mahasabh imer; 1921-22, Jt Secy ress Committee, P C C 1921-28, 'ember A 1 C C. 1921-23, Founder of Sarva Hit Karini Sipha, Jaipur, 1914 and first Secy Arya Samal 1915, member Samal Sudharak Mandal since 1928 "Vyakhyan Varidni" Founded Devrishi Ashram, Man Durg, Jaipur, 19 0. Add. Vyavasthapak Devrishi Ashram, Mandurg, Jaipur

Nasrullah Khan Munshi Moha.n med BA,

LLB, Naib Fouldar

Natha Singh Sardars to Suitedar Almanth b. July 1888, Etwa Knalsa Collige, warth in and Engineering College, numbers, it is Engineer City works, P. W. 12 Jan, and the moted Executive Engineer, Japan, Int. Outside Sandaneri Cite, Jan, and

Naughton F. A., Mr. Fn. -- "

Water Word, A. W. Dr. Dr. Jan. 19.

Navalgarh From the State of the Lelong of State of the State

Nawalgarh Thakur Bagh Singh of belongs to Shekhawat Clan of Ralputs (See dagira & Jagirdars section)

Nazareth Dr WMBBS Assistt to the

Director of Medical Services Jaiour

Nemi Chand Kasliwal Babu M A LL_B Advocate (Alld) s/o M Pyare Lai Kasliwal BA b 28rd March 1909 adna Japur and Lucknow took M A & LLB degree from Lucknow University 1930 was enrolled as an advocate of the Allaha bad High Court, 1981 interested in present sailed for British East day world politics Africa in 1933 and was enrolled as an advocate of the Supreme Court of Kenya and at present practising Add Kashwal Villa Residency Road Jaipur

Numbhera Thakur Devi Singh of belongs

to Puranmalod clan of the Ralputs

Raghunath Rawat Nindar belongs to the Sheobaranpota clan of Raiouts Nityanand Dev M B Sc. L T Head

master Boys Normal School Jaiour Tehsildar Toda Munshi Nural Hasan

Bhim (Nizamat Hindaun)

Siddiai slo Hakim Nurul Hasan Hakim at Patna born nısauH abu Abdulla Azımabadın 1810 Helri His grand father Maulyi Hakim Mohammed Ahsan late Afsanil attiba Bhopal State was a famous Alim and N H Siddiqi was educated & a Haki n brought up at Hyderabad (Decoan) and knows He passed the Arabic Persian & English law examination in Hyderabad was married in a high & respectable family In 1924 he started a monthly at Jaiour In 1931 ha run the magazine Shadman weekly paper of Masheer : Raisthan a first of its kind in the annals of Jaipur The A G G in Halputana held high opinion about the weekly as is shown by the following lines lam very pleased to testify to the integrity of Hakim

H H Middigi an a four al st I balive the p per the Musbeer Rajl than of which

he is Editor is run on sound & houest lines

Ramchandra. M Oak Madhav Professor of Philosophy Principal and

Maharaja's College Jaipur, b 26th July 1894 son of the Late Pandit Ramchandre Govind Oak, BA LCE Educated at Belgaum Dewas Canadian Mission College. Indore Government Law School and Syden ham College of Commerce Bombay and St Stephen s College Delhi (Awarded the Maharasa Cossimbazar Cold Medal 1918) Senior Research Fellow and Editor of Tatvadnyan Mandir Quarterly institute of Philosophy Amainer (Bombay) Professor of English Literature Covernment College Aimer 1920 21 Professor of English Literature and Philoso-Maharajas College Jaipur 1921 28 Professor of Philosophy since 1928 Member of the Court Agademic Council and Council of Associated Colleges, Allahabad University 1922 27 Member of the Faculty of Arts. Agra University 1927 80 and since 1982 Member of the Board of studies in Marathi Agra University 1930 38 convener of the Hindi Guirati Sanskrit and Marathi Committee Rejoutana 1980 88 Member of Rajoutena and C 1 Intermediate Board to represent the Jaipur Durbar 1982 84 Secretary and Member of the Board of Inspection Sanskrit College Jaiour 1988 84 Chairman Sanskrit College Examinations Vige Principal 1932 84 and Principal Maharaja's College Jaiour 1984 appointed 1st November 1984 Member of the Senate of Agra University and of the High School and Intermediate Education Nietzsche Roard Aimer Contributions and Vedanta Greek and Indian Atomism Travels in the Himalayas and Nepal and to various Marathi journals and periodicals Add Maharaja's College Jaipur

Ogilvie George Drummond Honble Lt Col C.S.I. C.LE I.A b 18th February 1882 eldest son of Late George Macartney Ogilvie Bengal Civil Service m in 1907 Lorns daughter of Thomas Rome Clos one son and one daughter Edu Cheltenham College R M C Sandhurs entered Indian Army in 1900 appoints

Indian Political Department 1905, Capt. 1909, Asstt Secy Government of India Army Department, 1915, Major 1915; Lt. Col 1926, Dy Secy Government of India Foreign and Political Department, 1919, Secy to A G G in Rajputana, 1921; Resident Mewar, 1922, Dy Secy Government, of India Foreign & Political Department, 1923, Officiating Political Secy to the Government of India, 1923, awarded CIE, 1925, CS.I 1932; President of the Council of State Jaipur, 1925, Resident at Mewar, Secy Indian States Committee November, 1927, Resident in Kashmir 1929-31; A G. G for Central India 1931-32, A G. G for Rajputana since Oct 1932, Add. The Residency Mt Abu

Onkar Mal Ram Sevalika-Vaidya—s/o Pandit Baorinarain b. Sambat 1960 at Sikar edue at Sikar, obtained diploma of Ayurveda Visharad now-aldays practising at Calcutta takes keen interest in social and

educationary activities.

Orr W. G, The Revd, MA, B.D., Missionary of the Church of Scotland, b. at Hawick, Scotland, 17th December, 1879; Edua George Watson's College, Edinburgh University, and Trinity College (Church of Scotland) Clasgow Appointed to India 1905 Stationed at Almer 1906, Beawar 1907-1914, Jaipur 1914-18, Jodhpur 1918-19, Jaipur 1920-1923, Jodhpur 1924-1925, Jaipur sinc 1926, Add Chandpole Church, Jaipur

Owens William, Mr B.A., MB.E., Director of Education Jaipur State controlling officer Jaipur Museum & M. Public Lib ary Jaipur Add Rambagh Road,

dupur.

P

Pachewar Thakur Nahar Singh of, belongs to bhandarot clan of Rajput

Padampura Thakur Balwant Singh of,

Padli Thakur dasaant Singh of, belongs

Padrahar Pandit, kalduru, b. 22nd No. 1.03, s'o Pandit harmahar Pundarık, Educ Maharala's College, Jaipur succeeded to his Jagir after his father demise, 1929, Ada: Brahmpuri, Jaipur.

Mr. BE, Assist. Padmanabhan C., Electrical & Mechanical Engineer, s/o late C Rajgopalcharlu Educ Central College, Bangalore and the College of Engineering Bangalore, passed the B E Examination from Mysore University had two years' postgraduate worked at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore: worked for Metroco-Vickers first Oottacommand ın electrification afterwards scheme Kathiawar, worked in the 6th installation of the Mysore Govt generating station at Sivsamudrum, working in Jaipur as Asstt. Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, P. W. Department since 1925 Add: Fower House, Jaipur.

Pahari Thakur Umrao Singh of, belongs the Chandrawat clan of Ralputs

Paharia Thakur Nathu Singh of, belongs to Rajawat clan of Rajputs.

Palri Thakur Gopal Singh, belongs to Chandrawat clan of Ralput.

Panchanan Maheshwari, Prof. D Sc. b. in Jaipur 1906 Obtained the M.Sc degree in Botany from Allahabad in 1907 D Sc in 1931, a research scholar of Botany engaged as Associate Professor of Botany in the Agra College

Pandya BC, Mr LE., slo of Pandit Madanial Acharya h. Jan 1900, Educ. Benares Hindu University, pres nt officer in-charge Ehankri querries, Jaipur

Parasrampura Thakur Futen Singh of, belongs to Shekhav at clan of holy w.

Parbat Singh K Lieut A D.C. to Fi ii. the Maharaja Sahib Panacui, Julur

Pashupati Nath Knul, Pancit Schlen int and Chakbandi Officar.

Patan Rao Con Sinin of, this, g. to Tanwar clan of the link, where

Paul BS. Mr. A. L.T. 1977 (Lencen) sod full in a today to a f Head Minter Marin to a today a f Supdy. Sentian Marin restal, dis. Outlier Stiffator Cate, layout Philips C J Major A I R O I Director of music Jappur State

Pipla Thakur Ramnath Singh of belongs to Chaturbhulot clan of Rajput. (See Jagirs

& Jagirdars Section)

Pooran Chand Luharia Jain B A s/o Lala Keshar Lal b 3rd March 1908 General Manager of Lahore Branch of the firm of R B Seth Hardutt Roy Moti Lal Chamaria of Calcutta Sole Managing Agents Moti Mahal Theatres Ltd Calcutta has made a mark in the Indian Film Distribution business Add Shourie Building Mc Leod Road Lahore

Prabhudayal Dr L.C.P & S (Bombay) s/o Ram Swarupii Purohit b Ist September 1901 at Achrol Sub-Assistant Surgeon Medical Deptt Jaipur Anaesthetist M H Jaipur Add Mayo Hosiptal Jaipur

Prabhu Dayal Lohiwal Babu B A LL B Munsif Magistrate and Moutmid

Bandıkui Jaipur

Mr Prakash Chandra Swami Bar-at Law b 1904, early education at sailed for College Jajour Maharala a LL.B and England 1926 Degree of Barrister at Law 1931 now practising Recreation photography boating riding etc. Add Lillania Bhawan Jaipur

Pratap Naram Purchit Kaviratan Tazi mi Sardar s/o Late Purchit Ram Pratab b last. Jan 1901 Edue at Maharaja s College upto BA well versed in Hindi and Sanskrit Litereature has written a Maha Kavaya called Nal Naresh and a collection of short poems called Kavya Kanan short poems have been published in famous Hindi Magazines; interested in Photography and Cinemotography Add Sinwar House daipur Gangori Gate daipur

Pratap Singh Rao of Manoharpur b 18th February 1872 adopted by late Rao Sheonath Singh succeeded to the Thikana 1861 has two sons Add Manoharpur

Prates Singh Thakur of Naila District

and Sessions Judge Jaipur

and Sessions of the Prem Pearey Barni Mrs Sub-Assist.
Surgeon in charge Womens Section, Mayo
Hospital Jaipur

Profulla Chandra Librarian and Secret ary Maharia s Public Library Jappur

Purohit Gatulal Musisdar of Ganipur s/o P Meghraj b 1892 Edue Persian & Hindi knows English also Add Sakrigali Jaipur

Purchit Gopinath Sir Kt C.I E M.A

(See Gopinath)

Purohlt, Partap Narain Kaviratna Tazi mi Sardar (See Pratapnarain) Pyara Singh Captain Asst Staff officer

Jaipur State Forces
Pyarelal Bhargava Pandit Dewan Bahadur Commissioner Excise & Customs

Japur

Pvarefal Kashwal Munshi B.A Revenue Member Council of State h in 1871 Graduated from the Mahara's College. 1895 Joined State service as Munsif in 1896 appointed Deoli Vakil Nazim Tora wati Jaipur Residency Vakil Jaipur Vakil at Mount Abu Dewan Western Circle & Sigha Member Revenue Deptt Council of state officiated as Revenue Member Council of State Member Council 1922 and retir ed in 1932 President Dhanwantri Aushdha lava and Hindu Orphanage interested in social and public services movement Add Kasliwal Villa Residency Road Jaipur

Pyarelal Mathur Munshi M A s/o L Dhanna Lal Mathur b 1881 Asstt Prof of Physics and Mathematics Maharala:

College Jaipur

R

Radha Mohan Lal Munshi Rai Sahib B.A Retired Judge Chief Court Jaipur ske Munshi Bhagat Bihari Lai late Fauzdar Jaipur State graduated from the Maharala S College Jaipur entered the Jaipur State service as the Nazim of Kotqasim worked as Nazim of Hindaun and Sambhar appointed City Magistrate in succession to his father 1917 deputed to take charge of Police Department for 9 months 1918, made Rai Sahib 1921 appointed Sardaran Appeal December 1921 was promoted to Judge Chief Court, 1925 retired 1933. Add Residency Road, Jaipur

Radha Mohan Haldiya Bakshi, s/o Bakshi Gujar Mal, Haldiya, b 15th January 1893, educ at the Nobles School, Jaipur, Vice President Khandelwal Pathshala Committee, a Jagirdar of Jaipur State Add Haldiya House, Jaipur

Radhey Shyam P Misra M A, Head Master, Brahmchayra Ashram High School, Nawalgarh

Raghubir Charan Mathur, Tehsildar Munshi, Malpura (Nizamat Malpura)

Raipur Nawab Mumtaz-Ud-Daula Bahadur Mohd. Mukarram Ali Khan of Pahasu (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Raisar Rawal Kalyan Singh of, belongs to Nathawat clan of Ralputs

Raj Behari Lal Munshi Naib Dewan, Western Division

Raj Mal Juniwal Seth s/o Seth Gulab Chand b 1903 edue English, Hindi, entered in business of jewellery in 1918, takes interest in social activities Add Rajmal, Junniwal Jeweller, Vidyadhar-ka-Rasta, Jaipur

Rajmal Doctor, M.B.B.S., D.T.M. and H. (Eng.) M.R.C.P. (Lon.) M. D., (Lucknow.) b. 1906, s/o Munshi Peareylalli Kasliwal educated at Maharaja's College, passed M.B.B.S., examination from Lucknow 1930, was appointed House Physician for a period of 6 months at Lucknow, sailed for England 1930, took D.T.M. and H. in 1931 and M.R., C.P. in 1932, at present working as Lecturer King George's Medical College Hospital, Lucknow Add. Kasliwal Villa, Jaipur

Raj Narain Rai Sahib, Munshi b January 1885, s/o Lala Jaithoolal, Head clerk Almer C Jail, 1905, passed Revenue and Judicial Examination, Almer Merwara, 1910, Examination in Criminal Law and Evidence of the High Court of Judicature for the N W P. 1912, Jailer, 1916. Supdt Central Jail, Jaipur, since 1925 Interested in Female Education and Scouting Add Central Jail, Jaipur

Raj Narain Sachdeva, Doctor: MBBS, in-charge, Sambhar Dispensary, Jaipur State.

Ram Bilas Dr b 1891, educ Matric lated Joined K E Medical School, Indo in 1910 on State Scholarship and passed the Medical Examination, Joined Jaipur Staservice in 1914, working in the eye department of the Mayo Hospital since 1921, go special training about Eye at Bombay in 1931 Add Mayo Hospital, Jaipur

Ramchandra Khinduka Seth Digamba Jain, takes much interest in social activities sometimes secretary Vir Sewak Mandal Secretary, Mahavir Atishaya Kshetra Committee, Member Executive Committee of many institutions, State Service as Mushraf Kapatdwara Add Pandit Shiva dinli-ka-Rasta

Ram Datta Mal Nanda Lala, B A., C E, b 20th August 1890, s/o Lala Kanshi Ram Nanda, passed his B.A, Examination from D A V College, Lahore in 1904 and the Assisstant Engineer's Examination from Roorkee College, 1913, joined Jaipur State service in 1913, employed in surveying Rly line from Juhnjhunu to Loharu in 1914, put in-charge of Eastern Division of the P. W D with works at Mt Abu, raised to Officiating Executive Engineer, New Roads, at present working as Assistant Engineer, since 1931 Add Railway Station, Jaipur

Ram Gopal Pandit BA, LL.B, Subordinate Judge, Jaipur

Ramkanwar Pandit, BA, Tehsildar, Nodati (Gangapur Nizamat)

Ram Krishna Shukla Pandit, M A., Asstt Professor Sanskrit and Hindi

Ram Narain Bhargava Munshi, MA, Asstt Professor of Mathematics Maharala's College, Jaipur

Ram Narain Chaudhari Journalist p at Neem-ka-Thana Jaipur State, 1896. eduo M College, Jaipur was Scey Rajastnan Sewasangha Almer Edited Tarun halasthan and Young Rajasthan has nember of the AICC 1930, Secy Rajasthan Harijan Sangh Director Sewashrair Larch Rau: Aliner.

Ram Narain Shukla b in 1901 educ at tawah and Aliahabad Passed MA LLB

1926 enrolled Vakil Allahabad High

L of India and was appointed Judicial Officer at Uniara in 1927 Officiated as Senior Officer Uniara several times. Add Uniara

Ram Niwas Lala b 20th November 1869 s/o Lala Kanhi Ram Chowdhri eduo Maharaja's Collego daipur appointed Head Clerk Grass Farm Naib Shikar Khana, 1906 Superintendent Shikar Khana 1909 20 retired on 5th February 1980

Ram Niwas Purchit M.A. Kamdar Thi

Ram Niwas Agarwal Laia, M.A 5/0 Budh Sen Agarwal b 3/st duly 1800 took his M.A Degree in History from the Benares Hindu University appointed teacher at Kasgan 1822 28 Editor of Agarwal Samachar of A 1 Agarwal Maha Sabha and its organising Secretary in 1927 28 Private Secretary to Seth Joharmal Dalmia and B Rameshwar Das Birla appt Professor of History and Civics at Birla College Pilani

1980 interested in social work Add

Hirla Intermediate College Pilani

Ram Shankar Yalanik Pandit MA BCom L Ilth November 1904 slo Pt Daya Shanker Yalanik passed MA BCom from Lucknow University at present work ling as Prof of Commerce Birla College Pilani

Rameshwar Prasad Pt. M.A. LL.B. Teh sildar Gangapur (Nizamat Gangapur)

Rameshwar Nath Chaudhri Pt b 22nd April 1885 s/o Pt Durga Prasad Chaudhari has fair knowledge of English served as Supdt. Police Jhara Bharatpur Bikaner States received medal for his management during the visit of H R H Prince of Wales commendations of Govt of India in Agra Bharatpur Conspiracy case at present work ling as Supdt Police Khetri Add Khetri Jaipur State.

Ram Singh K Major 2nd in Command daipur Lancers

Ram Partap Lala B.A Moutamid Raj Residency delour

Rampratap Singh Babu M.A. Asstt. Professor of Philosophy Maharala's College Jaipur

Ramanand Sharma Dr S A S in charge Samode Dispensary Jaipur

Ramvati Bhatnagar B A Head Mistress Maharaja a High School and Girls Normal School Jaipur

Ranjeet Singh Captain Thakur Offg Commandant Sawei Man Guards Jaipur Ratan Chand Khanna Rai Sahib Financial

Asstt. to the Superintending Engineer
Ray N K Rai Sahib BA FRSL

(London) Ex-Principal Maharsja's College Jaipur Raza Ullah Beg Munshi Tehsildar Sikrai

(Nizamat Dausa)

Rewatl Raman Sharma B Sc. Inspector Charity and Distt. Scout Master

Reynolds Leonard William Hon ble Sir KCIE KCS1 ICS b February 1874 4th son of late T J Reynolds of Totteride Bucks m 1919 Blanche Mortlock h late Rev Chanceller Liss two b educ Bradfield College, Exeter College Oxford (Fxhibi tioner) Oxford University Association Fcotball 1899 Indian Civil Service in 1897 arrived in India 1898 Asstt. Magistrate Allahabad 1898 first Asstt to the A G G Central India 1905 Dy Sec to the Govt India Foreign Dep.t. 1911 14 Kaiser i Hind Medal first class 1906 (Military Cross 1916) Commissioner of Almer Merwara 1916 Resident of Western States of Rejputana 1918 24 President of the Regency Council Jaipur State 1924 77 AGG for Relputana 1927 32 Awarded KCIE in 1982

Roop Singh Munshi B A LLB, Subordinate and Assit Session Judge Gargapur and Hindaun Nizamata

Roopmal Sharma Pandit B A B T Assit Inspector of Schools Education Depti Jaipur S

Sadhu Narain Saksena Munshi, Vakil Chief Court, s/o M Jawala Pd. b 5th Nov 1893 Vakil Chief Court Jaipur Add. Dariba Pan

Sagar Karan Mehta, Munshi, BA., LLB, Munsif Malpura Nizamat, Jaipur State

Sagar Lal Munshi BA, LLB, Munsif

Shekhawati Nizamat, Jaipur State-

St John Lt Colonel Sir Henry Beau-Champ, KCIE, s/o the late Colonel Sir Oliver St John KCSI, who served for many years in India both as an officer of the Royal Engineers and as a Political Officer under the Government of The family of St. John to which Sir Beauchamp belongs is of Norman descent, his kinsman, Lord. St. John of Bletso, being the head of the family Sir Beauchamp was born at Ryde in 1874 and entered the Royal Military College Sandhurst in 1892 was attached to the 32nd Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry in India in 1894 and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1895 and served with the 45th Rattrays Sikhs for While with this Regiment he saw considerable active service on North-West Frontier of India. He was present at the Relief of Chakdara, the action of Landakai operations in Bajaur and in the Mahmud country, Tirah 1897.98 and operations in the Bara Valley. In 1898 he entered the Political Deptt, of the Government of India and served in that Department until his retirment in November, 1930 As a Political Officer he held appointments in the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Rajputana and also served for several years in the Foreign & Political Deptt of the Government of India In 1925 he was appointed Agent to the Governor General of the Punjab States and in 1928, Agent to the Governor General & Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan He received the CIE, in 1913 and CBE (Military) in 1919 for services during the Afghan War and was made a K C.I.E. in 1930. After retirement at the request of His Highness the Maharal of Jaipur, he took up the appointment of Vice-President of the Jaipur State Councin 1933. Add Natani-ka-bagh, Jaipur.

Sajjan Singh Raja of Khandela, Slo Raja Jaswant Singh, eduo Privately Hindi Urdu & Persian, plays primary part in the Jaipur State Shekhawati politics President of Shekhawat Sardars Sabha and Working Committee, a good rider and has a good command on rifling and spear Add Raja of Khandela, Chota Pana

Sakhoon Thakur Narain Singh of, belongs to Khangarot clan of the Raiputs

Sali Thakur Pem Singh of, belongs to Khangarot clan of the Rajputs

Samode Rawal Sangram Singh of, belongs to Nathawat clan of the Rajputs (see Jagirs & Jagirdars Section)

Samria Thakur Chiman Singh of, belongs to Pichanot clan of the Ralputs

Sangram Singh Thakur of Diggi, belongs to Khangarot Clan of Kachawahas, member of the Committee of Sardars, member of the Edward Memorial Committee, ex-member, Council of State, Add. Rambagh Road, Jaipur (See Jagirs & Jagirdars section)

Sangram Singh Rawal of Samode, Judge, Chief Court Jaipur (See Jagirs & Jagirdars Section)

Sanjiban Ganguli M A., Babu, Ex-Principal & Director of Public Instruction Ex-Treasury Officer Add: Hathroi Road

Sankotra Thakur Fateh Singh of belongs to Chandrawat clan of the Rajputs

Santha Thakur Kalyan Singh of, belongs to Champawat clan of Rajputs.

Sant Ram Handa, Lala, S/o Lala Kirpa Ram Handa b on 5th May, 1889, educ at Thompson Civil Engineering College, Roorki passed Sub-Engineer Examination in 1909 worked as Upper Subordinate at Gonda, Basti and Barabanki Distt during 1909 and 18, on special duty from 1918-20, District Engineer in Gonda, Etawah, Etah-Cum-Mainpuri and Muradabad Districts, 1920-24 on special duty; during 1924-25, in Almora Districts premature retirement in April

1925 worked at Japur as Assistant Engi neer Sanganer Malpura Road from 1925 to 27 Land Lord and Chowdhry of Chak No 22 P S Ganga Cannal Rai Singh Nagar Bikaner State at present working as Asstt Engineer Roads Jaipur State Add Gangori Bazar

Sardar Singh Rao Raja Bhahdur of Khe (See Jegirs and Jagirdars Section)

Sardar Singh Rao Rala Sahib of Uni ara belongs to Naruka clan of Ralout (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Sarupkrisna Zibbu Pandit M Sc Ins-

pector of Schools

Sathe L G Rao Sahib M A Principal

Man Nobles School Goner Satkon Mukerli Babu B A., Vidyaguru s/o R B B Ishan Chandra Mukerli Retired Member State Council Muntazim Kapar dwara Add Station Road Jaipur

Satya Charan Pal prof M A B T s/o Babu Kedar Nath Pal b Oct. 1900 his M A and B T Degree from Calcutta University Prof of English Birls Intermediate College Pilani

Satyendrakumar Sethi K slo Mr Gauri lal Sethi b. 1906 Expert in Cinema Line Joined Cinema Line Since 1932 Manager Moti Mahal Theatres Ltd Bombay Branch was Secy of Gaurawati Ralawati Khandel Mahasabha 1928 Contributes dain articles to leading Hindi & Gujarati Maga zines, takes keen interest in social and educatinal activities Add Johner (Jaipur

Sawai Singh Thakur of Isarda (see Ja-State)

girs & Jagirdars Section)

Sawai Singh Capt. Kunwar 2nd Command lst. Jaipur Infantry

Sawai Singh Mautamid Jaipur House

Mayo College Almer Sawarda Thakur Bhopal Singh of belongs

to Khangarot clan of the Raiputs.

Swaroop Narain Purchit Pt b. Jan 1914 son of Purchit Ram Pershad belongs to a very respectable Purchit family holding grant of land from Jaipur and Alwar States and Sikar Khandela & Bissau Thik

anas studying at the Maharala's Colleg Japur in the B A class interested in out door games and riding Add Purchit II ka rudial alted

Seetla Prasad Bajpai Pandit Rai Bahadui CIE Chief Justice & Judicial Mem ber Council of State Japur b 19th April 1865 educ. Canning College Lucknow took his degree 1886 Joined Judicial Deptt Government towards the end o 1890 was confirmed District & Session Judge 1916 worked twice as Commissione Special Tribunal Benares Conspiracy case Created Rai Bahadur June 1919 retired from Govt. service 1st. July 1928 sooi appointed Special Law Officer Jaipur Stati to revise the Laws and reorganise the Cou rts August 1928 worked as Commissions: Special Tribunal appointed to try Khawa Bala Bux appointed Chief Justice Chie Court Japur April 1924 appointed Judi cial Member Counil of State Jaipur in addition to his duties as Chief Justice Feb Jan 1988 Āđā 1981 Created CIE Station Road Jaipur

Sewa Thakur Prithwi Singn belongs t Khangarot clan of the Ralputs

Shahar Thakur Jaswant Singh belong to Pichanot clan of the Ralputs

Shallendra Nath Dey Vice Principa School of Arts Jaipur

Shakir Husain Munshi Syed slo Sabir Husain of Amroha (UP) Educ Munsh Fazil in persian has written a History o the World Muhit u Tawa rikh in Urdu

Sham Beharilal Mathur Munshi Tehsilda Newai (Nizamat Malpura) b 28rd August 1885 belongs to the Family of Kakraniy Mathur Kayastha Educ at Alwar High School & Maharaja s College Jaipur serve Dhar Datia Sta Alwar State from 1904 9 1910 18 Supdt Sardar School probationer Settlement Departmen Darbar Of Tehsildar Nazim and Supdt ice served Gwalior State 1919 23 entere Jaipur Darbar Service as Tehsilder in 192 & Hunsarim Jai Singh Purclat Tehsildar Newai

Sham Beharilal Bhargava Munshi, B. Com Asstt. Treasury Officer, Jappur

Sham Nath Consul—Dr., B Sc., M B.B S DP.H, FRIP.H., M.R, S.I. London s/o Lala Munni Lal Ziledar of Khurja, b. 1896, edue Maharaja's College, Jaipur, Canning College Lucknow, passed B.Sc. in 1918, and M.BBS, in 1923, joined Gwalior Government service as an Hony Worker; joined Jaipur State Medical Department as Assist to the CMO. in 1926, left for London in 1931 on 18 months leave; obtain ed the Diploma in Public Health and was elected as Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health, and Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute London, got special training in the administration of fever at Hospitals at N W. N W. London Hospitals in Tuberculosis at Brompton Hospitals and in water analysis at Laboratory of Metropolitan Water Board, appointed Medical Officer of Health, and then promoted to the rank of Asstt. Director of Public Health, Jaipur Add: Kishenpole Bazar, Jaipur.

Shamgarh Thakur Partap Bhanu Prakash Singhji, belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs

Shankar Nath Chobey, BA., Munsarım Purejat, Jaipur

Shaukat Hussain Kazmı Munshı, Mem-

ber Municipal Board, Jaipur

Shamsher Jang Bahadur Mathur M. A, LL.B Asst. Professor of English Maharaja's College, Jaipur b in 1904, s/o. Rai Mohan Lal Mathur C.E., passed BA from the Punjab and MA., LLB, from the Lucknow University sometime Professor of English Dayal Bagh College, Lahore, Organised Maharaja's College Dramatic Society Add Sunny view Cottage, Rambagh Road, Jaipur.

Sharbat Chand Bhandari Mr., s/o Kewal Chand Bhandari b 1896 Kamdar to Her Highness the Second Maharanili Sahiba of Jaipur. Takes Keen interest in educational and social activities Add Chogan Jaipur

Shyam Lal Munshi, BA, LLB., Fouldar

Jaipur City, b. 1891; edue. Maharaja's College, passed B.A, 1911; teacher Khetri, Khurja, Meerut, passed LLB. 1916, practised as a Vakil High Court at Almer 1917-25, appointed Sub-Judge Sambhar Malpura, 1925, transferred as Sub-Judge Sawai Jaipur, Amber, Dausa, 1930, appointed Fouldar 1930, Add. Dariba Pan, Jaipur

Shyam Sunder Lal Munshi, BA, b. 3rd Jan 1873, s/o Munshi Kundan Lal Educ Maharaja's College, served on various capacities such as Munsarim Thikana Barwara, Khasa Kothi, Capt State Sappers and Miners Mir Munshi, Mahkma Khas, retired in 1930.

Shyam Sunder Sharma Pt. M.A, Ex-Dire ctor of Public Instructions Jaipur, at present Registrar Agra University

Shyam Sunder Sharma Pandit s/o of Pandit Damodar Bhatt, Udkı Muafıdar, b, 1st. Sept 1901, BA, Allahabad University, 1923, L. T. Benaras Hindu University, 1924. and M A., Agra University in 1931, worked as Assist Master in Mararala's High School and Head Master Nobles School, Japur. founded and organised the Scout Movement in Jaipur State from 1924, as State Scout Master, at present Headmaster Maharala's A V. Middle School Jaipur, Scout Commissioner Awarded Medal of Merit (Boy Scouts) by H E. the Viceroy worked as Secretary Samal Sudharak Mandal for 3 years, intrested in Social work. Add. Nahargarh Fort Road, Jaipur.

Shyam Sunder Lal Mr, MA, LL.B, b. 1st Aug, 1899, s/o Lala Pragdass, Asst. Engineer P.W.D., United Provinces, took his degree of MA, and LL.B from Allahabad University, practised as a lawyer during 1923-25, worked as Tutor and guardian to Chomu Kunwars, 1925-26, at present working as private secretary to Shriman Rawalli Sahib of Samod, Add Samod House, Jaipur.

Sheoda Thakur Gopal Karan of, belongs to Karnot clan of the Ralputs

Sheopur Rao Bahadur Singh of belongs to Chandrawat clan of Rajputs.

Sher Singh Kunwar, Dy Supdt. Customs Department.

Sheo Dayal Munshi Registrar Chief Court Japour

Sherpur Mirza Liyaqat Ali Beg (See

Jagurs & Jagurdars sections)

Shiva Kishore Tewari Pandit Edue at M C High School Japur s/o Late RB Pt Deen Dayal Tewari Member State Council Jaipur appointed Munsit Jaipur and afterwards Sub-Judge Jaipur was secretary Samai Sudharak Mandal for several years takes keen interest in social & educational activities at present Subordinate Judge Shekhawati Nizamat, Jaipur State

Shiv Naram Saksena Munshi B.A s/o Munshi Lachminarain Vakil b in 1880 passed BA in 1908 tutor and Guardian to Thakur Saheb of Danta and Kumar of Malsisar in 1904-06 Secy State Local Walter Sabha 1908 10 Head translator State Council 1910 20 Naib Foundar 1920 28 and SubJudge Jaipur City At present Sub-Judge Sambhar & Malpura since 1980 worked as Hony Municipal Commissioner 1907 26 Local census Supdt 1911 and again Assist Census Supdt. 1921 interested in literary and social work Add Dariba Pan Jaipur

Sheoghulam Lala b 1876 slo Lala Ram Krishan belongs to a respectible Agarwal family has received fair education in English served Bikaner State on H H s personal staff as well on other posts and retired joined Khetri estate service at present working as Revenue Officer Khetri estate

Add Khetri Japur

Sheonath Singh Thakur b 20th January 1883 2nd son of Thakur Narain Singh of Kanota primary education at Jodhpur under personal care of Major-General Pratap Singh joined College 1902 Joined Imperial Cadet Corps 1904 Squadron Commander Mangal Lancers Alwar and personal staff of H H the Maharala Alwar on various duties appointed Private Seay to the Maharala of Datia 1915 Joined Jaipur State as Mumtazim Karkhanajat February 1923 Forest Officer 1925 33 Add Kanota House Jaiour

Sheo Prasad Munshi Nazim Nizami Malpura Jaipur State

Sheo Prasad Khetan Seth Proprietor of the firms Seth Bansidhar Shiv Prasad an Seth Shiva Prasad Gauri Shanker Khetan so Seth Bansidhar Khetan bin 1888 know Hindi and English Member Jaipur Mun cipality and Judicial Committee Sami Sudharak Mandal etc and other charitable institutions has built Dharamshala and Boarding House for poor students and Dharamshala and well at his native plac Mahansar has got his business firms a Agra, Sambhar Indore and Calcutta. Add Johari Bazar Jaipur

Sheo Singh Thakur of Baironda Shaukat Husan Qazamı B.A. Munshi Member Municipal Board Jaipur

Shuldham WFQ, Captain b 17th June 1892 joined service 29th August 1914 arrived in India 4th April 1917 State Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahit Bahadur of Jaipur from 16th February 1981 to March 1988

Shrikishan Agarwal M.A Mr b 1890 edua at the Maharalas Colled Japur graduated in 1812 and started servi as honorary teacher Maharaia a Collegia School Jajour Teacher U P C Missi High School Almer 1913 19 Guardian at Tutor to the grandson of the Shahpui Darbar 1914 20 Guardian and tutor to th beir apparent Jaisalmer State 1920 2: Asstt Master Mayo College Aimer sinc 1922 Tutor to H H Charkhari 1922 2 Tutor to their Highnesses the Minor Maharala of Dungarpur and Narsinghgarh 1974-21 Took M A degree of the Aliahabad Un versity in History privately in 1927 Guar dian and Tutor to the Minor Maharala o Patna State 1929 33 Private Seey and Household comptroller Patna State 1939 54 Toured in India and beyond 1931 ing Officer on behalf of Shahpur Darbar or the occasion of the Great War Gopalii ka Rasta Jaipur

Sidhraj Dhadda 11r 11 A LL.B Vakil Chief Court, s'o 11r Gulabahand Dhadda MA, Editor Prabhat Jaipur 1931-32, Joined business at Bombay in 1933, takes keen interest in social and educational activities at present Asst. Secy All-India Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta

Sikar Rao Raja Kalyan Singh Bahadur of belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

Sipura Thakur Lachman Singh of belongs to Sisodia clan of Ralputs

Siras Thakur Mahtab Singh of belongs to Rajawat clan of the Rajputs

Siwar Thakur Mahtab Singh of, belongs to Rajawat clan of the Rajputs.

Sohanmal Golechha, Seth, s/o Seth Rajmal Golechha, b 1907, educ English, Hindi, Traveled all over Europe in 1931, Proprietor S Zaraster & Co, Jaipur Agents to Standard Vacum Oil Co, (for Kerosene aad Petrol) and National Analine and Chemical Co, Director of the Jaipur Mineral Development Syndicate, Proprietor of Central Film Exchange Proprietor of Diamond Takies Gwalior, contractor for Coal Supplies to Gwalior Light Railway. Add · Johan Bazar, Jaipur.

Sohanlal Sogani Seth b Digambar Jain, loined business after School educ Proprietor of the firms of (1) Chhoteylal Nemi Chand, Jaipur (wholesale cloth dealers and commission Agents) and (2) Nemi Chand Gaindi Lal, Niwai AddHawamahal-ka-khanda, Jaipur City

Sohan Lal Verma, Photographer, painter and artist, s/o Ramchandar b 12th March 1865 edue as draftsman at Jaipur School of Arts, Govt. Pensioner Add Gangapole Chowkri, Jaipur

Soonawala M F M Sc, Prof of Physics,

M Gollege, Jaipur

Srı Niwas Munshi Nazım Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur

Sugand Chand Dr Homeopath, private Practitioner, Add Chaura Rasta, Jaipur.

Sugan Lal Godha Babu, Municipal Commissioner, & Member Buildings Sub-Committee b 1861, s/o Lakhmichand Godha Jam, educ Maharaja's College,

served State on various capacities as clerk, saristedar, Sub-overseer and overseer, retired in 1924, Add Godha-ka-chowk.

Sukhdev Pande Pt, s/o Pt Keshava Dutt b. 18th April, 1893, took M Sc, Degree from Allahabad University, appointed Asstt Prof. of Mathematics at the Benares University 1918, was granted Kings' Commission in 1923, and is now officer Commanding 'D' Company of 3rd U P. Nata, opm UTS. ITF did research work in Mathematics. is author of several books Mathematics English & Hindi, and has compiled a glossary of Mathematical and astronomical terms from English to Hindi, at present working as Principal Birla Intermediate College, Pilani, (since October, 1929) Add. Birla College, Pilani

Sultan Ali Lt Sayed, Member Jaipur Municipality.

Sultan Singh Jain Babu, M A, s/o Babu Man Singh, b 6th May 1893, Educ. Maharala's College, Jaipur, took BA., & MA, (English) Degrees from Allahabad University Northbrook Medallist, worked at Khetri High School, Agarwal Middle School and Maharaja's High School, Jaipur from 1916-24, Senior Professor of English Literature Maharaja's College 1924-26, Asstt Prof. of English Maharaja's College, Jaipur, Examiner Almer Board, Jagirdar Rohatak Dist Punjab, with a hereditary title of Chowdhry conferred by the British Govt, Author of Intermediate Translation, Composition and Unseens Add Kundigaran-ka-Bhairon ka Rasta

Sundar Lal Soni Munshi, Special Magistrate, s/o Munshi Bakhshi Lalli, b 13th. Jan 1883, Educ Munshi Alim Vakil Sharista, since 1907 Apptt Special Magistrate in 1930, Add Chowkri Ghat Gate

Sundar Lal Tholia, Seth, Jewellers s/o Seth Banji Lal Tholia, one of the distinguished and famous Jewellers of India (See trade & Industries section)

Sundar Swaroop Munshi Naib Dewan, Eastern Circle

Suray Mal Dandia jeweller, Seth s/o Lala Chandulal Dandia, b 1903, Educ. Matriculfrom Allahabad University, entered these in 1921 member of Sri Virsewak of Padmavati Library Jaipur Add

iwal ka-rasta Jaipur

Suraj Mal Godha Naib Zanani Deorhi Suraj Mal Patolia Seth b 1880 Educ sharaja s College Jaipur appointed Naib corer of the Bank of Bengal 1897 tered his own hereditary profession of ellery Keenly interested in Social

oe Add Johri Bazar

Suraj Bux Munsarım, s/o Narsıngh Bux untazım Farashkhana Khasa Kothi

House Bagayat Rambagh Palace etc.

Anur

Suraj Bux Ghiya Seth—s/o Master Ram umar Ghiya b Sambat 1940 Prop esers Ram Kumar Suraj Bux, Merchants good aportsman takes keen interest in educational activities Add Chandpal Jajour

Jaipar

Surajgarh Thakur Raghubir Singh of Jongs to Rajawat clan of the Rajputs (See agirs & Jagirsdars Section)

Surajmal Patni Seth s/o Jodhraj b in 1888 nows Hindi and English entered business 25 years takes interest in social , ies Add Johri Bazar Jaipur

Surya Karan Pareek Pandit M A Vice sinel Birla College Pilani s/o Pandit Jdailal b Sambat 1959 educ M A (English Lit) B H U 1928 M A (Hindi Lit) B. H U 1929 Visharad 1922 Head master M M High School Bikaner 1928 27 Office Superintendent of P S to H H Bikaner Lecturer Doongar College Bikaner 1928 29 Lecturer and Vice Principal Birla College sincs 1929 one of the best prose writers and editors of standard books in Hindi has written several books. Add Birla College, Pilani

Surya Narain Acharya Pandit Vyakaran achrya, Head of the Department of Sanskrit M College b 1883 (Vaishakh Shukla 7 1940) educated at the local Sanskrit College passed the Acharya Examination 1904 appointed head Pandit Maharajas High School 1908, raised to Junior Professor of

Sanskrit Maharaja's College bermae Senior Professor 1918 served on Sanskrit Text book Committee of the Allahabad University at present member Faculty of Arts Agra University has been examiner of the Punjab University and Raiputana Board received the title of Sahitya Bhushan from the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and Vyakhyan Vachaspati from M M Pt Durgaprasadi Davivedi orator and interested in social activities has written several books in Sanskrit and Hindi for students Add Chandpole Bazar Jalpur

Suraj Narains Sharma Pt Raj Saheb M A b 13th Feb 1878 edue in Maharala s College took B A Degree from Allahadad University and M A from Calcutta University worked as Hony Secy to City Famine Relief Committee in 1899 to 1900 appointed Junior prof of English and Philosophy Maharaja's College in 1900 1904 appointed tutor to the Late Raia Saheb of Khetri in 1907 10 was manager of Samode Thikana 1910 17 Residency Vakil 1917-20 Jaipur Darbar Vakil in attendance to the A G G for Reloutana 1920 22 appointed Indian Tutor to the Maharala Saheb of Jajour in 1982 appointed Manager Zenani Deorhi in 1980 keenly interested in religion and social work President Samai Sudharak Mandal Add Dinanath Temple-ki Galı Jaipur

Surendralal Kasliwal Kunwari Tehsildar Jamwa Ramgarh s/o Munshi Pyarelal Kasliwal b 1904 Matriculated in 1923 Joined Jaipur State service as Tehsildar in 1927 Interested in games and aports.

Suroth Thakur Fatch Singh of belongs

to Sultanot clan of the Rajputs.

Т

Talib Husain Munshi Tehsildar Sawai Madhopur

Tamhankar Vithal Vaman Prof B.A. s/o of W N Tamhanker Professor of Economics and Head of the Economics Deptt. Maharaja's College Jaipur, Member of the Royal Economic Society London.

Add Amber ka-Rasta Jaipur

Tarachand Gangwal Doctor MB., B.S.,

Digambar, Jain, b. 1st Feb. 1900 High School educ. at Jaipur, passed P. Sc. from Joined King George's Medical Allahabad College Lucknow, Passed M.B. B.S., 1928. Awarded certificate of Honour in Materia 'One of the most prominent students of his year -General Sprawson, Medical College, Principal. Worked for 6 months as House Surgeon at K G Hospital Lucknow. Joined Jaipur State Service as Asstt Surgeon in reserve, in 1929, subsequently appointed Junior House Surgeon Mayo Hospital, Jaipur, taken over on the personal staff of His Highness as Medical officer, April 1931, reloined Mayo Hospital May 1932, tran ferred to Jhunjunu, Nov 1932; took leave and sailed for England for further studies, August 1934, returned from England April 1935, Post-graduate work in (1) Central London Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital (2) Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, (3) Metropolian Hospital, London, and (4) Different Clinics of Vienna University, Holder of University of Vienna Zeugnis (Ear, Nose and Throat), Life member of the American Medical Association, Vienna

Tehsin Ali Khan Md Ex-Bakshı Faul, and Tazımı Sadar, Jaipur, s/o Bakshı Md. Masroor Ali Khan, b 1289 Hilri (See

Jagirs & Jagirdars section)

Tetra Thakur Raghubir Singn of, belongs to Ralawat clan of Rajputs

Todabhim Raja Balrang Singh of, belongs to Rajawat clan of Ralputs

Tordi Thakur Isri Singh of, belongs to

Khangarot clan of Ralputs.

Trilok Chand Jargar. Seth, belongs to the family of the famous jeweller Seth Mehar Chand Jargar proprietor to the firm of Messrs. Kapurchandra Kastur Chand Jargar, Jewellers Johan Bazar, Jaipur City

Twiss C C. H Lt.-Col. BA, D.SO, State Secretary to His Highness the Maharala Sahib Bahadur of Jaipur in 1933

Udaipur Kairh Thakur Onar Singh of, belongs to Shekhawat clan of the Rajputs.

Uniara Rao Raja Sardar Singh Sahib of belongs to Naruka clan of the Rajputs. (See Jagirs and Jagirdars Section)

V

Vanehchand D Zeveri of messrs Durlabhli Tribhowan Jeweller, b 1901, studied upto matric; Joined business Strictly against Child marriages, dinners after death. Travelled Europe on business matters

Veereswar Shastri, Pandit, Dravid, b 1859 s/o Subrahmanya Shastri Dravid, of Mulkandın Madras, educ in Vedas, Shastras, Kavya, Vedant and mimansa & Ayurveda, in Benares, appointed Sanskrit teacher in Sanskrit Pathshala 1885, appointed professor of Sanskrit, Maharaja's College, Jaipur, 1894, retired in 1921, taught the Vyakarnacharya class in 19078, member of Maharala's Public Library Committee 1913, was member of the Government Sanskrit College Committee Benares, for 3 years, member of the Hindu University for 10 years, examiner in Sanskrit of the Punjab University. Govt Sanskrit College, Benares, the Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and the Benares Hindu University, a famous Scholar of Vyakaran. Sanskrit literature, astronomy nyaya and Darshan, member of the Jaipur Sanskrit College Improvement Committee, gave an endowment of Rs 28,600/- to the U.P. Govt for the expenses of Krisna Yajurveda (Taitryi Shakha), Pathshala, Benares, Add. Shrili-ki mori Tripolya Bazar Jaipur

Vaishnava Dass Lala, Dewan Bahadur, Special Account's Officer, Account Deptt,

Vishnu Singh Kunwar, b 1907, educ Ajmer and Shapura s/o Thakur Udai Singh Belongs to Ranawat sub-clan of Sisodia Rajputs, and Arya religion, has been working as private Secy. to the Rao Rajaji Sahib of Uniara for II years; has got five brothers, holds Jagir in Shahpura State, worked as Revenue Officer & officated several times as Judicial Officer and Senior Officer Uniara

Vyas Krishna Gopal Khas Mohar wala Udaki s/o Vyas Balkrıshnajı, b 1915 Add: Rasta Natanıyan.

W

ajidali Syed Garage Master State
Department Jaipur alo Syed Nawab
Joined State service in 1922 as Garage
officiated as Supdt. Motor Deptt
years at present working as Garage

Ali Khan Hakim Munshi Mem

Municipal Board Jaipur ahid uddin Mr Md ь I898 B/o Rashid Uddin educ at Maharaja s de Joined State service as salt Insp-Sambhar 1920 nominated for Murad d Police Training 1928 appointed Subor soon raised to inspector incharge City Kotwali appointed City Kotwal 1929 u as Inspector Hindaun circle a sportsman Add Katvon kı pipli Webb Archibald Wilfrid Tisdall s/o illiam Wilfrid Webb MD FSA IMS. August, 1889 First Englishman Brd. be born in Bikaner State edua -ted School and Royal Military College ndhurst. School prefect and head of ouse of Berkhamsted Mentioned er-in Chief's Despatches 1918 for war y ses at present Senior Officer to Rao Bahadur of Sikar Formerly officer of olitical Deptt. Invalided out of service on occurt of War services in 1922 Served landers during Great War Likes photo-, & gardening After war in hospital

three years of District Farmers
Director of Natal Co-operative
S Circle Ltd Durban contributor South
Frica Agricultural Journal Author of
the books Add Senior Officer Sikar
in a State

lyrs then went Natal and commenced

iltry farming on large scale (3000 birds)

Wingate E. Miss Dr W M S Medical Superintendent, Zenana Hospital Jaipur

. . .

Yashoda Nandan Swami Pt Vaidya bhooshan Vaidyaratna Chikitsa Karma Ratnakar Bhishgacharya, Raj Vaidya, Ayurvedachary Ayurved Kesari b 1896, belongs to Parikh Community of Brindaban was medical officer of Brindaban 1926 27 Pradhan Chikitsak at Dharmartha Aushd halaya of Bombay 1927 President Sanatan Dharam Sabha Bombay and All India Parikh Mahasabha (Merta) 1928 Vidwat Sam mellan Rishikesh 1929 Edited the Parikh 1929 82 Started Ayurvedya Bheshal Bhawan at Jaipur in 1932 and at present practising at Jaipur Add Johan Bazar Jaipur

Young F S Mr C I E I P S pector General of Police Jaiour State unmarried b. 16th May 1890 Young educ at George Watson & College Edinburgh and Edinburgh University Asstt. Sundt. Police U P 1909 on special duty operations against Dagoits Nepalese Border 1913 Kings Police Medal 1914 Sundt. Police Hardo: 1916 Bar to King s Police Medal 1921 Supdt. Police Saharanpur detailed 1922 formation Special Dacoity Police U P which Captured and broke up Bhatu Dacoit Gang 1928 Pasiya Dacoit Gang 1924 awarded C 1 E 1924 Kanlar Dacoit Gang 1927 Gujar Dacoit Gang Dholpur State 1928 Tantia Singh s Dacoit Gang Gwalfor State 1929 the famous Bhatu decoit Sultana and Pasiya Dacoit Leader Pitumber became Inspector General of Police Jaipur State 1931 recreations shooting golf and hockey Takes keen interest in the Scouting movement Dist. Commissioner Local Boy Scouts Assn Add Lal Newas Jaipur Caledonian and E I U S Clubs London Caledonian U S Club Edinburgh

Yusuf Hussain Syed M Nazim Torawati Jajour State

Z

Zafar Jung Nawab Grandson of Nawab Kallan Khan the famous Magistrate of Jaipur Add Almer Road Jaipur

Zahur Masih Khan Sahib funshi b 22nd September 1875 second son of Havdfianawar Khan Edue Nasirabad and Aimer Entered into Gott of India Service 1898

Rose to Tehsildarship in 1917 and became EAC in 1928 in Almer Merwara Commission Created Khan Sahib in 1929 Rendered conspicuous services during the Great War and in Famine relief work Retired in September 1932 and was appointed Senior Officer in Uniara in the month of June of that vear

Zahur Mohammed Member Municipal Board of Chowkri Topkhana Desh, Jaipur

Ziaul Islam Mr Mohd s/o Mohd. Ikram Uddin b 27th Janauary 1911, BSc, Stood first in General English in the Degree Examination of the Agra University in 1930

and established a record not yet broken; Laipat Rai Gold Medallist Agra University Appointed First Division Assistant in the Govt of India Secretariate November 1933. formerly correspondent at Jaipur of the API & nearly all the leading papers of India including the "Statesman", Delhi, Member East India Association, London, Stood first in the PCS Examination held concurrently with the ICS Exam 1984. Appointed Dy Collecter in U P at Bilnor since, Literary taste

Zulfigar Alı BA, Munshi Mohd. Joini Secretary, Municipal Board, Jaipur

NOTE: - The following Sketches which have received late are given below.

[EDITORS]

Anandilal Vaidya Pandit s/o Pt. Ram Kanwarji, b. in Sambat 1947, Passed the Ayurvedacharya Examination of Jaipur Sanskrit College in 1914, worked in Swami Laxmiramli's Private Aushadhalaya for 4 years, appointed physician in Dhanwantri Anshdhalaya in Sambat 1975 since its opening, has a dispensary at his house where medicines are given free to poor people, worked as physician to Thakur of Chomu from 1917-33 and Rawallı of Samde from 1920 33, In 1933 resigned these posts owing to pressure of work at present working as physician in Dhanwantri Aushdhalaya Add Chokarı Gangapole—Jaipur

Ayub Mohammad Syed Dr. s/o Dr Syed Abdul Haleem, b 1898, well known for his diagnosis and treatment, he is in charge of the Palace Dispensary & Zenana Palace duties. He was a member of the Municipal Board Jaipur city and did useful work there

Ada Gangor gate, Jaipur.

Basantlal Murarka Seth Resident of Mukundgarh Shekhawati, President All India Agrawal Mahasabha, Allahabad session 1934, Interested in social and educational and other public activities, a great social reformer and leader, one of the most distinguished public men of Calcutta, doing business-Member of almost all the public institutions of calcutta.

Kanoria Bhagirath Seth Resident of Mukundgarh, partner of the famous firm of Messrs Birla Brothers Ltd, a great social reformer, Interested in social and educational activities, maintains a Middle School & Girls School at a cost of Rs 9000 year at Mukundgarh, Many important public institutions are running at Calcutta due to his zeal and efforts, carries a great respect among the Marwari businessman and social reformers Add Birla Buildings, Zakaria St. Calcutta

Bhalchandra Sharma Pt s/o Pt S Trivedi, b sambat 1966 at Sawai Madhopur, educ under graduate of Calcutta University, was General Secretary All India Marwari Brahman Mahasabha, was subeditor of the Vishwamitra of Calcutta, was editor of "Marwari Brahman Hitaishi" at present working as a broker in the Calcutta stock exchange Market, was Secy of the All India Editors Conference, takes interest in social and educational activities

Bhanwar Mal Singhi Sahitya Ratna b August 1914, s/o of Syt Indra Chard Singhi. Passed the Intermediate Examination from the Maharaja's College, Jaipur 'Vishard' Sahitya Ratna' Examinations of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad 1932 and 1933 respectively At present studying in BA. at the Benares Hindu

niversity A Hindi writer his articles vo appeared in many high-class Hindi agzines. He takes a keen interest in and educational activities Secretary in Navyuwak Mandal Jaipur 1992 88 cott Secretary to All India Owal Nav

ekhak Sangh Allahabad Add Pitalion ka

Bholaram Tibadewala Seth belongs to the name of the name of the set of the se

great influence amongst all the leading

Chakravarty D N Mr Inspector U P Police Superintendent of Police, Secret and Political Branch Jaipur State son of Radhika Prasad Chakravarty b 8th August 1895 War services with a Field Ambulance in Egypt and Mesopotamia 1914-1918 Joined U P Police as a Sub-Inspector in 1921 Selected for employment in the Special Dacoity Police 1924 Approved for promotion to the rank of Inspector 1927 Special Dacoity Police 1924 1982 services lent to Jaipur Darbar 1982 Add Rambagh Road Jaipur

Devendra Mohan Kasliwal Mr B. A b September 1911 slo Mr Mailial Kasliwal Nazim and District Magistrate Shekhawati edus Graduated from Agra University selected for Tehsildarship in the Revenue Department Secretary Padmaoti Jain Girls School Jaipur interested in social and

educational activities.

Dwarkadas Gupta Visharad Mr s/o Seth Bhonrilal b August 1914 edus up to Intermediate and Visharad Prop Rejasthan Pustak Mandir and Sahitya Sadan Jaipur Jewellery Work—Bhonrilal Gopaldas Jewellers Jaipur

Gaindilal Chhabra Seth s/o Sobhagmal b. 1899 educ knows Hindi Urdu English partner of the firm of Harskhehand Bhonri lai Jaipur doing Zeera Sugar and General Business lends money to Jagirdars etc. Add Harakohand Bhonrilal Johan Bazar

Gulabchand Bhonsa Diggiwala Seth s/o Jamnalal b 1900 edue knows Hindi Fing lish and Urdu partner of the firm of Messrs Harakhohand Bhonrilal Jaipur

Gulsbehand Bakshi Sanghi s/o Bakshi Sanghi Kastur Chand b 1909 was adopted by late Bakshi Kistur Chand with the graci ous permission of His Late Highenss Maharaja Sawai Sir Madhosinghii was awarded Kanthi Siropao (as Kunwar padi distinction Sambats 1976 77 and 78 by the Jodhpur and Bundi Darbars had got a seat in every Darbars married the daughter of Seth Sunderlal Tholia Jeweller in 1924 Add Bakshii s House Jaipur

✓ Gopinath Vaidya Sharma b 1889 s/o Pandit Ram Pratap Sharma Vaidya educ at Sanskrit College Jaipur worked under the guidance of Rayaidya Pandit Shamiali opened his separate Ayurvediya Aushadha laya in 1922 and is Proprietor of the same Present and practising at Jaipur Add Phootakhura Jaipur

Hidayat Ali Khan Molvi belongs to a distinguished family a spirited public worker deeply interested in the educational advance ment of his community established the Talim ul Islam Madrasa in 1911 for oriental and religious studies

Ishwarlal Sogani Seth (eweller s/o Man sukhlal b 1885 Prop of Sogani Jaini Bros Jaipur and Sogani & Co (Inc.) New York First Jaipurian travelled with wife to America and Europe many times doing natural treatment on the lines of the world famous Dr Macfoden Burnard of America since the last 18 years awarded a medal at the Wembley Exhibition and 3 silver medals and Grand Prize at America for exhibiting Indian Arts takes keen interest in social and educational activities.

Jamnalal Bajaj Seth belongs to Sikar adopted by Rai Bahadur Seth Bachhrai of Wardha Proprietor of the firms of Messrs Bachrai Jamnalai Wardha and Bachhrai

& Co. Ltd. Director of many well-known important concerns of India, a philanthrophist, gave several fakhs of Rupees in charitable and educational purposes, Founder of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha and presided at its Delhi Session Founder of the Gandhi Sewa Sangh, one of the leading businessmen and personalities of India, was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, Nagpore session, Acting President of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress 1934 Treasurer of Congress great Social Reformer and President of All-India Spinners Association great leader of India, takes keen interest in social, educational and public activities Add Wardha

Jawaharlal Dewan Jain b. 1893, edue knows English, Urdu and Hindi, Vakil to Thikana Diggi and other Jagirdars, comes from a very respectable family of the Jain community. His forefathers whose surname is Dewan served the Jaipur State in various capacities and have the honour of coming with the prime Chief from Narwar. His great grand-father Dewan Shivalilalli had the special honour of receiving a grant of Jagir and Elephant from the State

Jwalaprasad Govil Dr S A S, Prop Prem Pharmacy Jaipur, s/o Lala Babuprasad, b January 1902, educ Passed L M.P from Agra, Private practice, Interested in children diseases Add · Kishan Pole Bazar, Jaipur

Kalyanmal Naiwala Seth, s/o Seth Narainlal Naiwala, b. 1910, Financiers and one of the biggest and oldest wholesale cloth dealers, Proprietor of the famous firm of Messrs Gapiram Mannalal, Jaipur, Toured all over India, intending to start for abroad for business Add Nahar, Purani Basti, Jaipur

Kalyansingh S/o Baloosingh, b 1909, sailed for England and obtained there Diploma of the Tailor and cutter Academy and Institute of British Tailoring London in i Class, Returned to India and opened a Tailoring shop at Jaipur by the name of K. S. Tailoring & Co, Jaipur.

Kasturchand Saraogi Mr Manager, Mot Mahal Theatres Ltd, Bombay Branch Joined the above concern and worked for 8 months in Film Deptt at Calcutta, was incharge of booking pictures to Bengal Circuit, afterwards was sent to East India Film Co's Studio where was looking after the Laboratory Works (and was incharge of it, worked at Deihi Branch, appointed Manager, Bombay Branch May, 1935

Kanhyalal Babu Bookseller & Publisher Tripolia Bazar Jaipur b. ın 1893. sio Mr. Badrı Narayan, entered busıness since 27 years Firms established 1865, Agents for Messrs Blackie & Ltd, Gautam, G R Bhargava Chandosi' General order Supplier and bonafide Booksellers College, School and General books Prop Kanhyalal & Sons Add Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur

Singh Thakur Nathawat-Kach-Kalyan waha Rajput s/o of Thakur Anand Singhji of Thikana Aleyrajpura, Jaipur b March 26th 1874, entered the Mayo College at the age of 11 years 7 months to receive education up to 1st class, in 1892 gained the Jhallawar gold medal for good conduct and exemplary progress, left the College March 31st 1892, is closely related to the Houses of Chomu, Samode and Renwal, took management of Thikana Chomu in his hands in Sambat 1951 at the age of 18 years, has five sons viz K Man Singh, who is D S O N W Ry, Malor K Amar Singh Comptroller, His Highness' Household. Jaipur, Daulat Singh—who sacrificed his life on the 16th October 1919 at the battlefield at Messopotamia during the Great German War for the noble cause of the-British Empire, K Ramsing, A D C to His Highness the Mahraja Sahib Bahadur of Patiala, K Zorawar Singh, who is now in England with Rawalli Sahib of Samode, went to England with His Highness, Jaipur on the Coronation Durbar of His Malesty Edward vii, King-Emperor in 1901, was handed over the charge of the State Baggi-Khana, Jaipur on 5th October 1922, was

THE JAIPUR ALBUM

mited Muntazim State Feel Khana on May 1925 took the charge of Grass 1975 26 and was entrusted with the rge of the State Farash Khana to re anise its work on 9th December 1981 in tion to the above posts and holds all three posts upto this time

Manak Chand Dhandhya Seth s/o Seth colchand b June 1891. sdue English u. & Urdu Prop of Seth Phoolchand akchand Jeweller and Manakchand & Jaipur one of the famous Jewellers of a Add Johari Bazar Jaipur (See te & Industries section)

The & Industries section)
Mathuradas Seth Grandson of Late Raja chimandas C I E. of Muttra represented e well known famous firm of Rao Bahadur th Lakhmiohand Radhakishan of Muttra ne Govt treasurer and Khazanas of native states and Railway Companies the Treasury of the Jaipur Residency ere incharge of this firm. The money ing business of the Jaipur firm was at highest top and millions of Rupees were add every year to the big and smaller adireders of the state. The Jaipur branch still maintained condular laitons between

e state and the members of this family

te Reibahadur Seth Radhakishanji and obindasii were awarded with Tazim and shwai by His Late Highness Maharaja wai Sir Ramsinghii Bahadur in Sambat 1914 and Reia Lachhmandas C i E. with Hathi Siropao by His Late Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Madhosinghii Bahadur and his wife Rani Chandbai by Gold and Tazim by Her Highness Late Maharanji Shri Jadonii Sahiba Add Maniramii ki Kothi—Jaipur (Seth Mathuradas expired at

Mitra A K (Anii Krishna) Asstt. Professor of English Maharaia's College s/o B. Vijaya Krishna b 1897 connected with a respectable Bengali Kayasth family passed M A 1920 from Calcutta University after a brilliant academic career high spoken of by eminent University Professor

his premature age of 18 last year Editor)

worked as a temporary tutor at the St. Xaviers College appointed temporary pro tessor of English Maharaja s College Jaipur in 1922 later got appointment as Head Master Anglo Vedic High School Johner in 1928 did much to improve the status and reputation of the school again appointed in 1927 as Asstt Professor of Maharalas College Jaipur In the College worked as Secy Higher Culture Society and helped in the re-organisation of the College Library A man of culture taste and principle interested in gardening and fond of travelling a great admirer of George Barnard Shaw Add Charu Kutir Jaipur

Motilal Lath Seth Resident of Mand rella Shekhawati was the Genral Secretary of the All India Agrawal Mahasabha for several years and edited its organ the Marwari Agrawal is the Secretary of the Girls School and Liberary of Mandrella doing business at Calcutta Mg Director of the Marwari Stores Ltd Calcutta takes keen interest in social activities

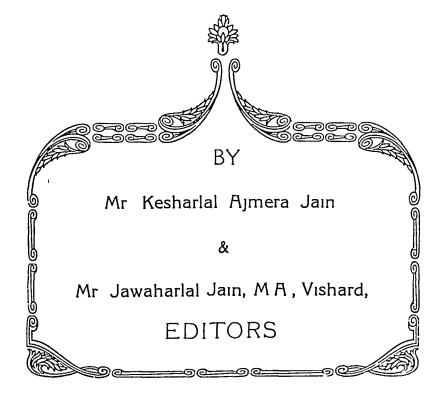
Sectaram Sekhsaria Seth Resident of Nawalgarh Shekhawati was Secretary of the Marwari Balika Vidyalaya Caloutta for many years devotes whole of his time in public activities Supervising the work of Khadi Bhandar Caloutta a prize of Ps 600 per year is given by him to best woman Hindi writer a great coofal reformer interested in social and advectional activities one of the most distinguished public workers of Marwaris in India

Yusuf Ali Khan Aziz a distinguished poet and versatile writer of Urdu a great public speaker and crator with impressive style and a critic of Urdu literature a follower of the Chalib School of Urdu poetry has written many books on history religion and literature Among the works published Alternad: Mahmud and Jaami ul Adab are highly important from literary point of view the latter having been prescribed by the Rejputana Board of Education

Professor in the Intermediate Course



CHAPTER XXI



RAJASTHAN DIRECTORIES PUBLISHING HOUSE,
JAIPUR, (Rajputana)
INDIA

APPENDIX I List of Jaipur Rulers

9					
Serial No	Names of Rulers	Date of Accession	Date of Demise	Din	ation
i.	Manies of Maleis	(in Sambata)	(in Sambata)		M D
ъ		iiii ouriioaa)	(iii Cainibata)	1.4	2
1	Maharaja Sodhdeoli	1028 Kati B 10	1088 Magh S 7	40	18 11
2	Duleraili	1068 Magh S 7	1098 Magh 5 7	90	0 0
8	Kakilji	1098 Mah S 7	1096 Baisakh B 10	2	2 18
4	Hanudeoli	1098 Baisakh B 10	III0 Katık S 18	14	8 17
6	Janeddeoli	1110 Katik S 13	1127 Chaitra S 7	17	4 28
6	Palwanji	1127 Chaita S 7	1157 Jaith B 3	24	1 11
7	Melaisili	1167 J B 3	ICOS Phagun S S	62	9 16
8	Bilaldeon	1208 Phagun S, 8	1286 Ased S 4	32	4 I
9	Raidevli	1286 Asadh S 4	1278 Posh B 8	37	4 18
10	Kılanli	1278 Posh B 6	1333 Katık B. 9	89	10 3
11	Kuntaldeoli	1988 Katik B 9	1874 Magh B 10	4]	9 1
12	lodusiji	1974 Magh B. 10	14 8 Magh B 3	48	11 78
18	Oodeykaranji	1428 Magh B 8	1445 Phagun B 8	22	1 0
14	Narsinghdeoji	1446 Phagun B 8	1485 Bhadon B 8	80	8 2
16	Banbirli	1486 Bhadon B 6	1496 Asoj B 12	11	1 6
16	Oodharanii	1496 Asoj B 12	1524 Masor B. 14	28	2 2
17	Chandersenli	1524 Magson B 14	1669 Phagun B 6	25	2 5
18	Prithviraili	1859 Phagun B 6	1584 Katik S I I	24	8 20
19	Puranmallı	1584 Katik S 12	1590 Magh S 5	6	2 23
20	Bhimsinghli	1590 Magh S 6	1698 Sawan S 16	8	6 6
21	Ratansinghji	1693 Sawan S 15	1804 Jeth B 8	10	9 7
22	Askaranji	1604 Jeth B 8	1804 Jeth S 8	G	0 16
28	Bharmalii	1604 Jeth S. 8	1880 Magh S 6	25	7 12
24	Bhagwandasii	1880 Magh S 8	1848 Magaur S 7		10 1
25	Mansinghli	1848 Magsra > 7	1571 Asad S 10	26	8 20
26	Bhavsinghji	1671 Asadh S 10	1878 Push S 10	7	6 0
27	Mirza Raja Jaisingh		1724 Asoj B 6	46	8 6
28	Ramsinghli	1724 Asol B 5	1746 Magh B. 6	22	4 1
29	Bishansinghli	1748 Magh 4. 5	1756 Magh S 6	10	0 16
30	Sawai Jaisinghli	1766 Magt S 6	1800 Asol S 14	43	8 7
31	Isharisinghli	1800 Asol S 14	1807 osh B 12	. 7	2 11
32	Madhosinghii l	1807 Posh B 12	18 4 Chaltra B 3	17	2 26
33	Prithvisinghli	1874 Chait B 3	1886 Baisakh B 3	11	1 8
31	Pratapsinghli	1835 Baisakh B 3	1860 Sawan S 13	25	3 25
36	Jagatsinghli	1880 Sawan S 18	1875 Posh B. 9	19	4 I 9 7
36	Jaisinghli	1875 Posh B 3	1892 Magh S. 8	16	9 7
37	Ramsinghli	1892 Magh S 8	1937 Bhadon S 14 1979 Asol B 2	44	1 78
38		1937 Asol B. 9	(The Present	**	• •
99	Mansinghli 11	1979 Asoj B. 2	t ine Present	11110	17

Note -M har j a odhocoji d Dulerajji had th ir Capital at har wad. Dan a Ramgath & hlos Fron
the time of Mah r ja Kakliji to M har ja Di han binghiji th. C pital w a at Amber & 11
Maharaja awal J i i ghiji to prosent day the Capital is at B w i J ipur. (I litora)

APPENDIX II

Post Offices in Jaipur State

(a) RAJ (JAIPUR GOVERNMENT) POST OFFICES.

General P. O. Sawai Jaipur

I Alitgarh, 2 Alsisar, 3 Amarsar, 4 Amber, 5 Antela, 6 Bai, 7 Bairath, 8 Bamanwas, 9 Bandikui, 10 Barial, 11 Barwara, 12 Bassi 13 Baswa, 14 Bhadal, 15 Bhabru, 16 Bhagwatgarh, 17 Bonli, 18 Chaksu, 19 Chirawa 20 Chomu, 21 Dabla, 22 Danta Ramgarh, 23 Dausa, 24 Diggi, 25 Dubbi, 26 Dudu, 27 Duni, 28 Fatehpur, 29 Gangapur, 30 Geelgarh, 31 Ghonsla, 32 Goner, 33 Govindgarh, 34 Gurha Chanderji, 35 Gurha Gourll, 36 Gurha Katla, 37 Hastera, 38 Hindaun 39 Isarda, 40 Islampur, 41 Jaipur City, 42 Jaipur Station, 43 Jamwa Ramgarh, 44 Jatwara, 45 Jhunihnu, 46 Jobner, 47 Kalakh, 48 Kanwat, 49 Khandar, 50 Khandela, 51 Khetri, 52 Khirni, 53 Kishangarh, 54 Kot Kasim, 55 Kot Khawda 56 Kot Putli, 57 Lalsot, 58 Lamba, 59 Lawan, 60 Madhoralpura, 61 Mahua, 62 Malarna Chor, 63 Malarna Dungar, 64, Malpura, 65 Mandawa, 66 Mandawar, 67 Mandawari, 68 Manoharphr, 69 Manpur, 70 Moran, 71 Mozzamabad, 72 Nadoti, 73 Naraina, 74 Nasrida, 75 Nawalgarh, 76 Niwai, 77 Panwar, 78 Patan, 80 Phulera, 81 Piragpura-Paota, 82 Ralmahal, 83 Ramgarh Pachwara, 84 Renewal 8 Sambhar, 86 Samode, 87 Sanganer, 88 Sawai Madhopur, 89 Senthal, 90 Shahpura, 91 Sheodaspura, 92 Sikandra, 93 Sikar, 94 Sikrai, 95 Singhana, 96 Sri Madhopur, 97 Thoie, 98 Toda Bhim, 99 Toda Raisinha, 100 Toonga, 101 Torawati, 102 Udaipur, 103 Uniara, 104 Wazirpur.

(b) IMPERIAL (BRITISH GOVERNMENT) POST OFFICES.

Head Office-JAIPUR.

(1) SUB-OFFICES

I Alitgarh*, 2 Bagar*, 3 Bandikui*, 4 Bissau*, 5 Chirawa*, 6 Dausa*, 7 Fatehpur*, 8 Gangapur Railway Station*, 9 Hindaun*, 10 Jaipur City*, 11 Jauhri Bazar, Jaipur, 12 Jhunjhunu*, 13 Khetri*, 14 Kotputli*, 15 Kotwali (Jaipur), 16 Lachmangarh*, 17 Losal, 18 Mahua Road*, 19 Mandawa* 20 Nawalgarh*, 21 Nim-ka-Thana, 22 Phulera*, 23 Pilani*, 24 Ramgarh*, 25 Ramganj (Jaipur), 23 Renwal*, 27 Ringus, 28 Sawai Madhopur*, 29 Sikar*, 30 Singhana, 31 Sri Modhopur, 32 Surajgarh*, 33 Uniara

^{*} Combined Post and Telegraph Offices

(ii) BRANCH OFFICES

1 Alitgarh (Amarsar) 2 Asalpur 8 Badhal 4 Bası 5 Başwa 6 Bhainslana 7 Chatsu 8 Chouth ka Barwara 9 Chomu 10 Dabla, 11 Fatehsinghpura, 12 Gorian Railway Station 18 Govindgarh Malikpur 14 Gudha, 16 Ialampur 18 Isarda, 17 Jatwara 18 Jasrapur 19 Kala Dera 20 Kanauta Railway Station 21 Kanwat 22 Khandela, 28 Kot Kasım 24 Lalsot 28 Lawa 26 Mahwa 27 Malaram Railway Station 28 Mandela 29 Maonda Railway Station 80 Mukandgarh 81 Naraina 32 Neechwa 83 Niwai 84 Nua Railway Station 36 Patan 86 Palsana 87 Pataunda Mahabir Road 88 Piloda 89 Sanganer 48 Sawai Madhopur City 41 Sheodaspura 42 Sultana.

APPENDIX III

List of State & Private Colleges and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Jaipur State

I. COLLEGES

l Maharaja s College Jaipur 2 Birla Intermediate College Pilani (Jaipur State)

II, HIGH SOHOOLS

I Maharaja's High School Jaipur 2 Darbar High School Jaipur 3 U F C Mission High School Jaipur 4 Pareek Pathshala High School Jaipur 5 Raj Girls High School Jaipur 6 Jai Singh High School Khetri 7 Shri Kalyan High School Sikar 8 Anglo-Vedic High School Johner 9 Chirawa High School Chirawa 10 Brahmcharya Ashram High School Nawalgarh 11 Birla High School Pilani 12 Man Nobles High School Goner 18 Bishwambharlai High School Bagar

III. ANGLO-VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS

l Nobles A V Middle School Jaipur 2 Chandpol A V Middle School, Jaipur 3 Maharajas A V Middle School Jaipur 4 Agarwal Pathshala A V Middle School Jaipur 5 Khandelwal Pathshala A V Middle School Jaipur 6 Muslim A V Middle School Jaipur 7 A V Middle School Dausa, 8 Chamaria A. V Middle School Fatchpur 9 H P A V Middle School Ramgarh 10 S R A V Middle School Losal 13 R B. A V Middle School Hotputli 12 A V Middle School Losal 13 R B. A V Middle School Bissau 14 S N Vidyalaya A V Middle School Nawalgarh 15 A V Middle School Mukandgarh 15 A V Middle School Chomu 17 Sardar A V Middle School Uniara 18 A V Middle School Bagar 19 S D A V Middle School Jhunhunu 20 J K A V Middle School Alsisar 21 S D Khotan A V Middle School Alsisar 22 Manoranjak A V Middle School Jaipur 23 Mission Girls School Jaipur 25 Shri Hanuman Vidyalaya Mahonsar

IV ANGLO-VERNACULAR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

I Residency A. V. Upper Primary School, Jaipur, 2 Jain Swetambar Subodh A. V. U. Primary School, Jaipur, 3 Jain Swetambar Terpanthi A. V. U Primary School, Jaipur, 4 Swetambar Jain A. V. U. Primary School, Jaipur, 5 A V U Primary School, Bandikui, 6 A. V Upper Primary School, Samode, 7 A V. Upper Primary School. Khachriawas, 8 R. H. A. V. Upper Primary School, Parasrampura, 9 R N. A. V. Upper Primary School, Reengus, IO A V Upper Primary School, Patan, 11 A V. Upper Primary School, Gura, 12 A. V. Upper Primary School, Pachar, 18 A. V. Upper Primary School, Renwal, 14 A. V. Upper Primary School, Maonda, 15 A V Upper Primary School, Kaladera, 16 A V Upper Primary School, Raghunathgarh, 17 A. V. Upper Primary School, Mandrela, 18 A. N. A. V. Upper Primary School, Malsisar, 19 Ralput A. V. Upper Primary School, Chirawa, 20 A V. Upper Primary School, Gudhagorli, 21 A.V. Upper Primary School, Sultana, 22 A.V. Upper Primary School, Ked. 23 A. V. Upper Primary School, Pacheri, 24 A. V. Upper Primary School, Islampur, 25 S. D. A. V. Upper Primary School, Mandawa, 26 S. R. A. V. Upper Primary School, Dundlod, 27 A. V. Upper Primary School, Tamkor, 28 Brahman Vidya laya, Ramgarh, 29 Z. R. A V. Upper Primary School, Bissau, 30 Saraswat Vidyalaya, Surajgarh, 31 G. J. A. V Upper Primary School, Fatehpur, 32 A. V. Upper Primary School, Baragaon V. SANSKRIT COLLEGES.

(1) Maharaja's Sanskrit College Jaipur, (11) Digambar Jain Maha Pathshala Jaipur.

VI. NORMAL SCHOOLS

(1) Boys' Normal School Jaipur, (11) Girls' Normal School Jaipur.

APPENDIX IV

List showing the names of all the Customs outposts in the Jaipur State.

JAIPUR CITY CIRCLE.

I Station Sawai Jaipur, 2 Cotton Press Outpost-Jaipur, 3 Bagh Maji Sahiba, 4 Dak Parcel Sudder, 5 Chandpole Gate, 6 Shivpole Gate, 7 Kishanpole Gate, 8 Rampole Gate, 9 Suralpole Gate, 10 Gangapole Gate, 11 Dhupole Gate, 12 Chauki Ghat

SAWAI JAIPUR AMER CIRCLE

18 St Sanganer, 14 St, Kanauta, 15 St Basi, 16 St Jhalana, 17 St Jhotwara, 18 St Nindar Benar, 19 St Kanakpura, 20 St Dhankia, Harmara, 22 Amer, 23 St Chomun Samod, 24 St Govindgarh, 25 Chota Gudha, 26 St. Galı Bhattan, 27 Dhobolai, 28 Khejroli. 29 Hasterah 50 Kala Dehra, 31 Sargot.

JAMWA RAMGARH CIRCLE

32 Jamwa Ramgarh 83 Ani 84 Dhaula 35 Todalari 86 Raisar 37 Bailor

NEWAL CHARSII CIRCLE

88 Newsi town 89 St. Newsi 40 Siras 41 Pahari 42 Khandeyat 48 Jhilai 44 Dangarthal 46 Sunara 46 Natwara, 47 St. Chaksu 48 Chaksu town 49 Kotkhawda, 60 Chandani (Gunsi) 51 St Seodaspura, 52 Madheralpura 58 Bighi 54 Samailia.

TORAWATI CIRCLE

55 Srimadhopur Town 58 St Srimadhopur 57 St. Reengus 58 St. Baorithikaria, 69 St. Phalsana 60 Kheri Mahroli 61 Nathusar 62 Thoi 68 St. Nimkathana 64 Sawai Ramgarh town 66 St. Dabla 66 St. Manyda 67 Ransar (Sirohi) 68 Zahir (Raipur) 69 Cheala Chowkri 70 Guhala, 71 Kanwat town 72 St. Kanwat 78 Alitearh 74 Amarsar 76 Hatideh 76 Rampura.

BERATH IRCLE

77 Berath 78 Maer 79 Paota (Pragpura) 80 Pragoura, 81 Antaila, 82 Rajnauta 88 Bhankri 84 Pachudala 85 Adani (Taskola)

SAMBHAR CIRCLE

88 St Phulera 87 St. Khandail 88 St Harnoda 89 Sambhar 90 St Naraina 91 St. Sali 92 St. Sakhun 93 Mamana, 94 Surri 95 St Asalour 96 Johner 97 Hingunia, 98 Sinodia (Bhadwa) 99 Dantri 100 Ladera, 101 Rahlana 102 Harsuli 108 Dhandholi 104 Gagardu 105 Kachnaria.

DANTA RAMGARH CIRCLE

106 Danta Ramgarh 107 Danta 108 Bai 109 Kuli Khachariawas, 110 Rupgarh 111 Sanglia 112 Khatu 118 St. Gorian 114 St. Renwal 115 Kishan darh 116 Karansar 117 Dungri 118 Pachar 119 Simalikpur 120 St. Badhal 121 St. Bhainslana 122 Kankria, 128 Junshia

MALPURA MOZZAMABAD CIRCLE

124 Malpura 125 Ganwar 128 Diggi 127 Chandson 128 Torri, 129 Chabrana, 130 Mndha Bahera, 131 Lamba, 132 Borada 133 Kseer 134 Lambia Daivel 136 Jharli 136 Antoli 137 Nagar 138 Pachaiwar 139 Parti 140 Daithani 141 Sheora, 142 Sriramgani 143 Chanvandia 144 Nimehra, 145 Dholi, 146 Moazzambad 147 Phagi 148 Saiwa, 149 Dudhu 150 Borai 151 St. Ugriawas.

TODA RAISINGH CIRCLE

152 Toda Raisingh 153 Karora (Barwas) 154 Pandrahera (Hamirpur), 155 Amli (Radhaballabhpura) 156 Masrida 157 Hundia Bhannta 158 Dabar 159 Mankhand 160 Beelwar 161 Dabardumba, 162 Panwar 163 Raimahal 184 Duni 185 Naigria 186 Daulta (Hadhosinghpura) 187 Horban (Panwalia)

168 Datob, 169 Kotri, 170 Tantiamadholai, (Mahru), 171 Baskhejra, (Raisinghpura), 172 Nimehra Jadid, 173 Nareda.

SAWAI MADHOPUR BONLI CIRCLE

174 Sawai Madhopur Town, 175 St Sawai Madhopur, 176 Alanpur, 177 Pacholas Amli, 178 Lasoria, 179 St Rawainadungar, 180 Kushtala, 1 1 Bonli, 182 Khirni, 183 Jamdoli, 184 Bhagwatgarh, 185 St Isarda, 186 St Chauthka Barwara, 187 Sewar, 188 Sarsop

MALARNA KHANDAR CIRCLE

189 St Malarna, 190 Malarna town, 191 St Makholi, 192 St Narainpur Titwara, 193 Taira, 194 Bichidana, 195 Phulwara, 196 Jiwadkhera, 197 Hirapur, 198 Sankra, 199 Bhuri Pahari, 200 Khandar, 201 Bohna Binjari, 202 Maiee, 203 Rahrawad, 204 Chhan, 205 Balair, 206 Badwas.

GANGAPUR BAMANWAS CIRCLE.

207 Gangapur town, 208 Gangapur St. 209 Lalpur Umri, 210 Udai Khurd, 211 Chhaba, 212 Gangajiki Kothi, 218 Bamanwas, 214 Wazirpnr, 215 St Pilauda, 216 Kamila, 217 Saiwa Saroli, 218 Kusanwa, 219 Barodia, 220 Mahaswa

HINDAUN GHONSLA CIRCLE

221 Hindaun town, 222 St. Hindaun, 223 St. Pataunda, 224 Palanpur, 225 Katkar, 226 Danghat, 227 Suroth town, 228 St. Fatehsinghpura, 229 Mau Pipalhera, 230 Baragaon Kherla, 231 Talchiri, 232 Ond, 233 Pali.

MAHAWA TODABHIM CIRCLE

234 Mahuwa, 235 Santha, 236 Kherlagadali, 237 Sinduki, 238 Hurla Rashidpur, 339 Balaheri, 240 Tuddana, 241 Chauraki Pakhar. 242 St Mandawar, 243 Kot Banawar, 244 Garh Himmatsingh, 245 Rigaspura, 246 Saiwaki Pathak, 247 Kati Ghati, 248 Shahpur Pakhar (Eastern), 249 Shahpur Pakhar (Western), 250 Cotton Press, Mandawaroutpost, 251 Todabhim, 252 Paota, 253 Walghat

DAUSA LALSOT CIRCLE

254 St Dausa, 255 Dausa town, 256 St Jhir, 257 St Bhankri, 258 St. Jatwara, 259 Lawan, 260 Sainthal, 261 Kolaisar, 262 Dangarwara, 363 Thali, 264 Lalsot, 265 Ramgarh Pachwara, 266 Bagri, 267 Mandawari

BASWA SIKRAI CIRCLE

268 St Bandikui Madhogani, 269 Bandikui Angraizi Bazar, 270 St Arnu, 271 St Bewai, 272 Badyal, 273 Jhulkia (St. Karanpura), 274 Mau Khera, 275 Patar Khera, 276 Gudha Katla, 277 Chandera, 278 Tiloi, 279 Baswa town, 280 St Baswa, 281 Kaler, 282 Panditpura, 283 Dubbi 284 Manpur, 285 Bisala. 286 Chauki Bahattar, (Geelari).

NOTE -St denotes station.

APPENDIX V

Police Stations in Jaipur State

SHEIKHAWATI DISTRICT

I Jhunihunu 2 Mandawa 8 Gudha, 4 Nawalgarh 5 Narhar 6 Suralgarh 7 Malsisar 8 Singhana.

DAUSA AND HINDAUN DISTRICT

I Dausa 2 Hindaun 8 Gangapur 4 Bandikui 5 Mahwa 6 Kotkasim 7 Todabhim, 8 Laisot, 9 Manpur 10 Moran

AMBER AND TORAWATI DISTRICT

1 Chandwali 2 Chomu 8 Jamwa Ramgarh 4 Amber 8 Piragpura. 6 Khandela 7 Nim ka-Thana 8 Bairath 9 Thoi

SAWAI MADHOPUR AND MALPURA DISTRICT

I Sawai Madhopur 2 Khandar 3 Bonli 4 Malarna Doongar 5 Rawanina Doongar 8 Malpura, 7 Newsi 8 Toda Rai Singh 9 Raikot 10 Kharar SAMBHAR DISTRICT

I Danta Ramgarh 2 Renwal 8 Phulera 4 Khatu 5 Dudu 6 Phagi SAWAI JAIPUR DISTRICT

I Chatsu 2 Sanganer 8 Bagroo 4 Bassi JAIPUR CITY DISTRICT

1 City Kotwall 2 Saddar Station 8 Manak Chowk 4 Ramgani

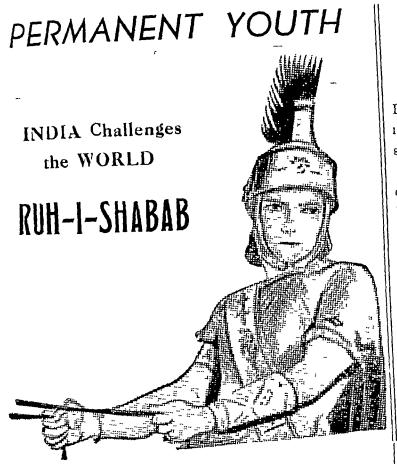
APPENDIX VI

List of Fort and Fortresses in Jaipur State

NIZAMAT AMBER-1 Sawai Jai Garh 2 Garhi Bandh NIZAMAT SAWAI JAIPUR -- 3 Sudarshan Garh 4 Amba Garh 5 Shanker Garh Hathroi 7 Madhoral Pura, 8 Nahar Garh NIZAMAT SAWAI MADHO-PUR -9 Ranthambhor 10 Khandar II Bonli 12 Bhagwat Garh NIZAMAT DOUSA-18 Baswa 14 Santhal 16 Gudha 16 Bayri Khera, 17 Dousa NIZAMAT TORAWATI-18 Mer 19 Alitgarh 20 Bairath 21 NIZAMAT SAMBHAR -22 Danta Ramgarh, 28 Kalakh NIZAMAT HINDOUN-24 Sinduki 25 Mahua. 28 Mothiapur 27 Bala Hori NIZAMAT MALPURA -28 Nasırda 29 Borara, 30 Lamba NIZAMAT GANGAPUR -31 Choole



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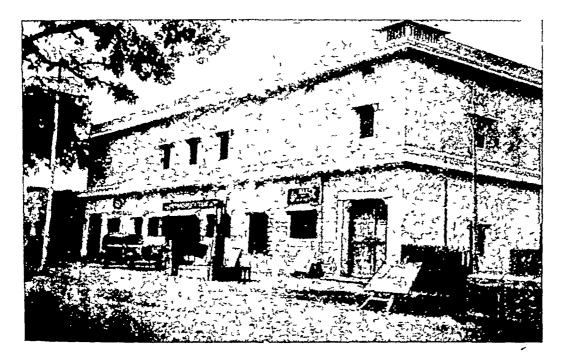
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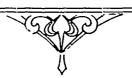
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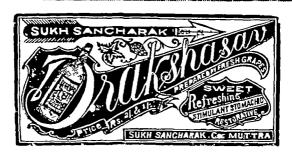
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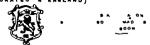
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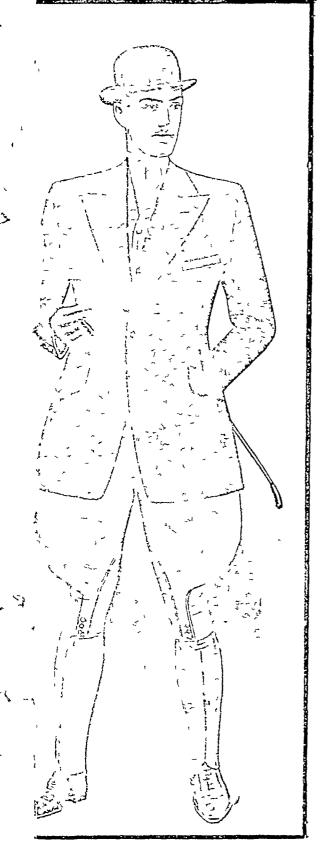
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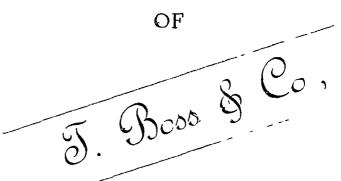


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